



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

October 15, 1956

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Nease	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	✓

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

Herbert Brownell

Much as I should like to accept your cordial invitation to present the diplomas to the members of the FBI National Academy at the graduation exercises on Friday, November 16, I find that this date conflicts with the Cabinet Meeting scheduled for that date and I must therefore regretfully decline.

Sincerely yours,

Herb

Herb

*I suggest
Rosen be
invited*

10716

RECORDED - 76

EX-117

62-98585-245

14 OCT 22 1956

349
51 OCT 22 1956

*Let to Rosen
10/17 JBR: RUC*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: November 23, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] AND PARTY
SPECIAL TOUR

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____ b6
 Mason _____ b7C
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Special Agent Kemper took [REDACTED] her
 fiancée, [REDACTED] Mr. and Mrs. Thomas
 Beagan, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Brownell, brother of the Attorney
 General, the Attorney General's [REDACTED] and the two
 children of [REDACTED] on a very special tour of the Bureau.

The tour included the exhibit rooms, the Laboratory
 and the range.

[REDACTED] expressed great appreciation, as
 did other members of the group, for the courtesies shown.

cc - Mr. Holloman

RECORDED-16

INDEXED-16

62-79595-246
NOV 27 1956ECK:cjw
(3)

71 NOV 29 1956

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. B. Nichols

DATE: 11-20-56

FROM : F. K. Morgan

SUBJECT:

HERBERT
ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL
FIANCE)
MR. & MRS. THOMAS BEAGAN (PARENTS OF
FIANCE)
FOUR (4) UNIDENTIFIED MEMBERS OF PHILIP BROWNELL'S
FAMILY
SPECIAL TOUR - FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1956 AT 11:00 AM

Miss Margaret Tyson, Attorney General Brownell's appointment secretary, telephonically contacted the Tour Control Room to arrange a Bureau tour for the captioned group. Miss Tyson advised that the group would consist of [redacted] Attorney General Herbert Brownell), [redacted] (fiance), Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Beagan (parents of [redacted] (fiance) and four unidentified members of the Philip Brownell family (Philip Brownell is Attorney General Brownell's brother).

Arrangements have been made for the captioned group to come to the Director's Reception Room (5633) at 11:00 AM, Friday, November 23, 1956. Miss Tyson requested that the group be returned to the Attorney General's Office (5109) at the conclusion of the tour.

| There has been no request to meet the Director.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that [redacted] and party be conducted on a very Special Tour by a Special Agent from the Crime Records Section.

cc - Mr. Holloman
Mr. Jones

FKM:ga
(4)

*BEAGAN

RECORDED - 39

INDEXED - 39

18 NOV 23 1956

CRIME RECORDS

67 DEC 4 1956

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

memo Jones to Nichols
11-23-56
entire

62-98585-247

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 11-30-56

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: REQUESTED TOUR FOR [REDACTED]
WEDDING PARTY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1956

✓
Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons b6
Rosen _____
Tamm b7c
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

At 3:29 p.m. today Wick called Miss Tyson in the Attorney General's office informing her that we had considered the matter of a tour tomorrow morning for the persons comprising the wedding party. He told her it was the consensus that we could not conduct the tour for the reason the party would not receive the full benefit because we have only a skeleton force on at that time. It would not seem fair to them. Consequently, we would not be able to make an exception.

Miss Tyson seemed rather perturbed and said, "Thank you, Mr. Wick. I'll tell the Attorney General."

cc - Mr. Holloman
cc - Mr. Jones

REW:nl
(4)

*Hereafter just
state we are closed
on jobs; days; &
holidays & there
would be no one
available to con-
duct any tours.*

RECORDED-31

INDEXED-31

EX-125

62-98585-248
3 DEC 6 1956F39
67 DEC 7 1956

CRIM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: December 7, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

JOHN KASPER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

HERBERT BROWNELL

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

For record purposes, Special Agent R. W. McCaslin, a neighbor of Jerry O'Leary, City Editor of the Washington "Star," was advised early this morning by O'Leary that Kasper had given a statement last night to the "Star" in which he alleges that one of the members of the family of Attorney General Brownell was married to a Negro, and that the "Star" would probably not run anything on Kasper's statement but that he would get in touch with Mr. McGuire of my office about the matter. Mr. McGuire did talk to O'Leary and slipped over to the "Star" this morning at which time O'Leary advised that Reporter Norman Kahl talked to Kasper on the phone yesterday and sensed Kasper wanted to say something so he had him call back in on a special number where they have a tape recorder. Kasper's entire conversation was recorded, and O'Leary furnished Mr. McGuire with the tape, as the "Star" has no further use for it and does not want to keep it. Attached also is the statement made by Kasper marked Item 1, and a transcription of the conversation marked Item 2, and it is noted in the latter that Kasper identifies the incident regarding the Attorney General's family stating it was [redacted] who married a Negro. The statement made by Kasper is:

[redacted] Four years ago, or five, Brownell's mother was very--she was an invalid in Lincoln, Nebraska. And the woman who took care of her--I think her name was Maisie Suzell--I have it written down somewhere here--and she was the nurse to Brownell's mother, and [redacted]

Mr. O'Leary, of course, passed this information on in confidence to the Bureau, and the "Star" is keeping no record of it nor is using any of the material in the paper.

Enclosures

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
44 DEC 18 1956

16 DEC 18 1956

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Belmont
cc - Mr. Rosen

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

JMM:sak

(5)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-23395

L. B. Nichols memorandum to Tolson

December 7, 1956

It is noted that Kasper has made similar statements in the past, and the Director, by personal and confidential memorandum to the Attorney General dated August 13, 1956, advised Mr. Brownell of the references made by Kasper to the Brownell family. It is also noted that in the special inquiry investigation conducted by the Bureau in 1952 at which time Brownell was Attorney General Designate, our inquiry revealed that Mary Brownell Helm (sister of Brownell) and John Frederick Helm, employed at Kansas State College, [redacted] who, in about June, 1951, [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] An official of Kansas State College advised [redacted] The marriage record at Topeka, Kansas, verified that [redacted] were married July 8, 1951, at Topeka. [redacted] is a Negro and a former student at Kansas State College.

In view of the fact that the Attorney General has previously been advised of statements made by Kasper concerning his family, no additional memorandum is being forwarded to the Attorney General at this time. The Investigative Division and the Domestic Intelligence Division, however, will be interested in noting that Mr. Kasper in his conversation with the "Star" indicated he was addressing a meeting in Poolesville, Maryland, near Rockville, next Sunday.

✓ *JBW* *2-*

Send memo to A.G.
K

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

FROM :

L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT :

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

I attended the luncheon meeting of the National Association of Attorneys General on Monday, November 26. The Attorney General and ranking officials of the Department were guests. They were all introduced and frankly didn't make too much of an impression. Rogers spoke briefly and the Attorney General spoke at great length and had some rather delicate questions on segregation thrown at him. All his answers were handled very well.

Comments were made by some members of the Association comparing the Director and the Attorney General. George Fingold of Massachusetts made one of the most pointed remarks; namely, that while he was a close personal friend of the Attorney General, the Attorney General certainly didn't have the ability to put across a point that the Director did.

The most significant comment that the Attorney General made in his speech was the fact that despite the low salaries in Government service, there were items of unfinished business and he had decided to stay on and try to finish them.

LBN:nl
 (2)

52-98985-
 NOT RECORDED
 126 DEC 5 956

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-98985-10

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ln

17773

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

December 28, 1956

"Herb"

Attached article "Herbert Brownell, Jr. - To Stay, and Stay Busy," is from the magazine U. S. News & World Report, December 28, 1956.

- Mr. Tolson ☒
- Mr. Nichols ☒
- Mr. Boardman ☒
- Mr. Belmont ☒
- Mr. Mohr ☒
- Mr. Parsons ☒
- Mr. Rosen ☒
- Mr. Tamm ☒
- Mr. Trotter ☒
- Mr. Jones ☒
- Mr. Nease ☒
- Tele. Room ☐
- Mr. Holloman ☐
- Miss Holmes ☐
- Miss Gandy ☐

B I
Brownell

DEC 31 1956

ENCLOSURE

SE 45

62-98585-1

SENT DIRECTOR
12/28/56

NOT RECORDED
18 JAN 4 1957

71 JAN 9 1957 7447

The Man in The News



—Harris & Ewing

HERBERT BROWNELL, JR.— TO STAY, AND STAY BUSY

17778

Conflicts over civil rights, and legal and social problems coming up for decision—all lead to the office of Attorney General Brownell.

A lawyer who left a lucrative practice to sit in the Cabinet, Mr. Brownell has agreed to stay on the President's team for another term. He is one of Ike's chief aides and a mighty busy man.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, Herbert Brownell, Jr., is certain to be one of the busiest men in high office of the Government during the next four years. His job puts him right in the middle of explosive problems that are expected to affect the lives of millions of Americans.

Big battles over civil rights—how to enforce integration in schools and on buses in the South—are at the top on the list of challenges that lie ahead.

A controversial court fight over the proposed merger of two major steel companies is in prospect.

Immigration pressures and restrictions present another problem to be faced, especially if a new tide of refugees spills out from behind the Iron Curtain.

The campaign to eliminate the Communist conspiracy in the United States has been gaining ground. It is to continue.

A dent has been made in the huge backlog of cases pending in federal courts. Further efforts are to be made to whittle down the number of old cases before new ones crowd the lists again.

A big decision. Attorney General Brownell weighed all these issues before agreeing to President Eisenhower's request that he stay in the Cabinet.

For months, there had been speculation that Mr. Brownell, a prominent and prosperous lawyer at the time he came to Washington, wanted to return to his former law practice in New York. There he could enjoy a much higher income than provided by his Cabinet salary. He could concentrate on building up an estate for his family.

Several names were mentioned by high-placed sources

replacements for the Attorney General. Yet, when the President asked him to stay, Mr. Brownell's answer was an unhesitating "Yes."

There is no secret about the President's regard for his chief legal adviser. The Attorney General is admired by Mr. Eisenhower not only for his handling of the top job in the Department of Justice, but for his political acumen as well. Mr. Eisenhower also respects his insight and judgment on matters that vitally affect the country.

Veteran of political wars. Mr. Brownell's decision to stay in the Administration means that Thomas E. Dewey will continue to have strong connections

in White House circles. The Attorney General and the former New York Governor have long been close friends.

"Herb" Brownell, at 52, is younger than most of his Cabinet colleagues. But he is steeped in experience. He speaks softly, yet in the measured tones of an attorney summing up an intricate case to a jury.

The Attorney General came out of Nebraska, where his father was a university professor, to graduate with honors from Yale Law School. He once entertained the idea of becoming a newspaperman and, while at Yale, served as editor of the "Yale Law Journal."

An opportunity to join a big law firm in New York put thoughts of a reporter's life out of his head, and soon he was rising fast in the legal world, with a partnership in the firm.

After an early setback in politics, when he ran for the New York State Assembly in 1931 and lost, Mr. Brownell learned the knack of running a winning campaign. He ran again the next year, successfully this time, and served five terms before withdrawing to devote his full time to the law.

Mr. Brownell's retirement from elective office lasted, but his taste for politics remained. He was active in all of Mr. Dewey's campaigns for the Governorship and the Presidency, sharing with him the joys of victory and the sorrows of defeat.

Pioneering for Ike. An early supporter of President Eisenhower, Mr. Brownell called on all his political know-how to help win the nomination for his man at the 1952 Convention, where the



—Black Star

ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL
... schools, buses, mergers, Reds

[continued]

BROWNELL—TO STAY, AND STAY BUSY

Robert A. Taft had a strong early lead. Then Mr. Brownell became a leader in the group that steered Mr. Eisenhower toward the White House.

The Attorney General is not on the President's list of visitors as often as some other Cabinet members, but there are frequent telephone contacts between them. During Mr. Eisenhower's first term, the New Yorker has been consulted on all important patronage questions. He wields great influence in the selection of federal judges.

Mr. Brownell tries to spend as much time as possible with his wife and their two sons and two daughters, one of the latter recently married. They enjoy group amusements. Earlier this year they spent a week's vacation on horseback in Arizona.

Reds on the run? Mr. Brownell stepped into office four years ago while Republican charges that previous Democratic Administrations had been "soft" on Communism were still echoing. He immediately came under fire from some Democrats and "liberals" for his views on how to handle the problem of rooting out Communists.

The debate raged for months, but recently has faded to a whisper. It was not raised seriously as an election issue in the 1956 campaign.

The Attorney General has this explanation of why the furor has died down: With the Reds in the U. S. on the run, the problem is disappearing.

The Department of Justice lists a total of 103 "top leaders" of the Communist Party in the U. S. who have been tried and convicted of violations of the Smith Act, which makes the Communist Party a criminal conspiracy.

Of the 18 trials of Communists, Mr. Brownell says, 14 have either been initiated or carried to completion since January, 1953, when the Eisenhower Administration took office. Those 14 trials resulted in 72 convictions. Moreover, 27 other Communist functionaries are awaiting trial.

As a result, the Attorney General reports, the Communist Party in the U. S. is in a "critical" condition, its leaders dispersed, its membership falling.

The work ahead. If the Communist problem has eased, other headaches have arisen to plague the Attorney General.

The Supreme Court decision calling for desegregation of public schools "with all deliberate speed" seems certain to produce prolonged dispute.

Should Mr. Brownell send in U. S. marshals and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to aid groups that want to bring Negro and white students in schools where local sentiment

is against mixed classes? Are opponents of integrated schools to be haled into federal courts and prosecuted?

Some steps in that direction were taken by the federal authorities in the incidents that erupted at Clinton, Tenn. There, white citizens were arrested for disobeying a court order forbidding interference with integration efforts.

Other, similar tests of the Supreme Court's integration decision appear certain to come in Southern States.

Trouble over buses. Mr. Brownell also faces the prospect of sending federal officers to enforce another High Court order—one that decrees the end of "Jim

sents another dilemma to the Attorney General. Some 21,500 Hungarians are to be admitted to the U. S. under an emergency program.

Some observers have asked whether there might not be subversive elements—Communist agents or saboteurs—hidden among the victims of Red butchery. If so, how are they to be combed out quickly before they do harm?

Mr. Brownell is planning to ask Congress, when it convenes, to undertake a thorough study of the immigration question in view of recent developments. He would like to ask Congress to decide whether it wants to continue to handle



—USN&WR Photo

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Problems over civil rights lead the list of headaches ahead

Crow" rules on local bus lines in the South. Some State authorities have indicated that they have no intention of complying with that decision.

In this case, Mr. Brownell is urging "voluntary compliance" as the first step toward ending racial segregation on transportation lines where municipal or State laws require segregation. He has urged officials of transportation companies to confer with Justice Department officers on how to proceed.

The Attorney General's position is that a decision will be made on what further steps are necessary only if his bid for voluntary compliance fails to get results. He has made it clear, however, that the Justice Department may be forced to order the arrest of people who balk at complying with the decision.

What about refugees? The influx of refugees from Communist Hungary pre-

refugee situations on an emergency basis—as now—or to write new laws.

Under present law, the Attorney General is responsible for aliens from Red-ruled nations who are permitted to enter the U. S. as exceptions from general restrictions that bar them.

Antitrust suits galore. Another responsibility of the Department of Justice is enforcement of the antitrust laws. Mr. Brownell has been scored both for "over-enforcing" and "underenforcing" statutes aimed at restricting monopolies. There are 93 antitrust suits on file now. The number has increased from year to year.

One of these may become a major test case. In it, the Government is seeking to prevent the Bethlehem Steel Corporation from merging with Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company. It's called a 2.5-billion-dollar case—from the value of the two companies.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE January 20, 1957

FROM : Mr. G. A. Day

SUBJECT: APPEARANCE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
ON "MEET THE PRESS"

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

An unidentified girl from the office of Martha Rountree, producer of "Meet the Press," called at 1:20 P.M., January 20, 1957, asking for help in reaching the "Public Relations Section" of the Department. It was suggested that she try to reach Administrative Assistant Attorney General Andretta at his home.

The girl then said that in connection with the AG's appearance on "Meet the Press" today she was trying to secure some background concerning the racial situation in the South for use in introducing the AG. I told her that appeared to be a matter on which the AG would prefer to speak for himself. She appeared satisfied and expressed appreciation for being furnished the name of Andretta.

ACTION:

This is for your information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
 Mr. Day

16 JAN 29 1957

GAD:mtb
 (3)

62-98585-
 NOT RECORDED
 44 JAN 30 1957

CRIME REC.

64 FEB 4 1957

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 64-11111

Mullen
 would have
 been better
 as

EDITORIAL

N. Y. Journal American
2/6/57
"THE RIGHT MAN"

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

With a United States Supreme Court vacancy occurring this month, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., is mentioned most prominently for the seat.

Appointment of this stalwart legal expert, who hails from the Middle West, would maintain the proper geographical balance amongst the 9 Justices; Mr. Brownell was born in Nebraska, received his first college degree there and has many family and community ties with his native region.

As a graduate student, he entered the Yale Law School, where he edited the scholarly "Yale Law Review" and attained academic distinction. Starting in 1929, he became a member of the New York Bar serving providence in numerous public and professional capacities.

As Attorney General, Mr. Brownell has effectively enforced the Antitrust Statute, as well as the laws against subversion and labor racketeering, and he has worked constructively in the field of civil rights. Not least, he has been an effective leader in improving the processes of justice and in establishing precedence in the new field of administrative law.

Few lawyers have been as well prepared for the "Supreme Court." President Eisenhower will uphold and strengthen the finest traditions of our highest tribunal if he makes Herbert Brownell the successor to Justice Stanley Reed.

EX-163

RECORDED - 81

INDEXED - 81

62 98585 249

12 FEB 7 1957

307
FEB 12 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 1-23-57

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

11/21

Original filed in: 66-1731-1303

Pages A332-
A334

Senator Beall, (R) Maryland, extended his remarks to include two articles from the Diplomat magazine entitled "The Cabinet" and "About And Along Connecticut Avenue." Mr. Beall pointed out that the article concerning the Cabinet describes the Cabinet and outlines the system by which it functions. It is stated in the article "Attorney General Herbert Brownell may leave the Cabinet soon to return to private law practice in New York."

162-98585 ✓
NOT RECORDED
138 FEB 19 1957

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 1-21-57 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

67 FEB 23 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *ah*

DATE: February 20, 1957

FROM : Mr. W. M. Mooney *WMM*

SUBJECT: TRAVEL OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy _____

71 Feb 21 1957

S/SGT Keene, Andrews Air Force Base (AAFB) advised the writer at 12:01 a.m., instant, that a message had been received at AAFB at approximately 11:52 p.m., 2/19/57, from a plane carrying the Attorney General. The plane was due to land at 12:45 a.m., EST at Washington National Airport and the Attorney General desired transportation. Mr. Holloman was immediately notified and advised he would handle.

ACTION:

File.

WMM:bms
(5) *bms*

cc - Mr. Holloman
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Belmont
 Mr. Mooney

ah *WMM*

RECORDED - 64

62-98585-250

20 FEB 21 1957

71 FEB 27 1957

CRIMINAL

0612

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 19, 1957

FROM : SAC, Miami (66-1432)

SUBJECT: HERBERT BROWNELL, JR.
ATTORNEY GENERAL

The "Florida Hotel Association News" reports United States Attorney General HERBERT BROWNELL will address the Florida Hotel Association convention which is to be held at Jacksonville, Florida, April 7, 8 and 9, 1957.

Please let us know if there is anything we can do when this time approaches.

2 - Bureau
1 - Miami
CEW:JHK
(3)

RECORDED - 54
INDEXED - 54

FEB 26 1957

CRIMINAL

53 APR 9 1957

The Attorney General

March 5, 1957

RECORDED-2962-98585-252
EX-157
Director, FBI

**INFORMATION FURNISHED BY
MRS. ORME LEWIS, PHOENIX, ARIZONA**

I thought you would be interested in the following information which we have received from our Phoenix, Arizona, Office:

On March 1, 1957, Mrs. Orme Lewis, wife of the former Assistant Secretary of the Interior, advised that on February 2, 1957, an unidentified male visited her residence at [redacted] Phoenix, Arizona, stating he desired to "check on the insurance."

Mrs. Lewis stated this unidentified male manifested little interest in the place except for the paintings which hung on the living room wall. He asked how many rooms she had but he declined an invitation to have them exhibited to him. Just prior to his departure, he inquired as to the age of her husband, if self-employed, if any domestic help employed, or any part-time help employed, and if any thefts had occurred in the neighborhood. His visit lasted only five minutes.

A check was made by Mrs. Lewis with her insurance company and she was advised that no representative of the company had made any checks.

Mrs. Lewis expressed concern over this occurrence and invited your son, [redacted] to a party being given by her [redacted] in Phoenix, March 2, 1957.

[redacted] arrived late in the afternoon and he was contacted by Agents of our Phoenix Office. He was advised of the facts which were made known to this Bureau and our assistance was offered to him which he declined.

It was determined that he was scheduled to return to his school at the Quarter Circle Ranch, Mayer, Arizona, on March 3, 1957.

Captain Ralph W. Edmundson, Maricopa County Sheriff's Office, was confidentially advised of the facts of this matter in view of the possible future impact of a burglary.

Mr. William F. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

Nichols
MAILED 3
R 18 1957
COMM-FBI

RECEIVED-10120H
MAR 2 11 42 AM '57

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 2 1957

DEFERRED

3-2-57

TELETYPE 12:49 AM MST

GJK

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, PHOENIX

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Boardman ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Parsons ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tamm ☒
Mr. Trotter ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Holloman ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

INFORMATION CONCERNING.

AT ONE FIFTY PM, MARCH FIRST, NINETEEN FIFTYSEVEN, MRS. ORME LEWIS, WIFE OF FORMER UNDER SECRETARY OF INTERIOR, AND A FRIEND OF AG HERBERT BROWNELL, ADVISED THAT ON FEB. SECOND, NINETEEN FIFTYSEVEN, AN INDIVIDUAL, WHO DID NOT GIVE HIS NAME OR CO., WHO IS DESCRIBED AS TWENTYFOUR YEARS, SIX FEET ONE, SLENDER, MEDIUM BROWN HAIR, CAME TO HER RESIDENCE AT [REDACTED] AND SAID THAT HE WAS THERE TO "CHECK ON THE INSURANCE." SHE ADMITTED THIS INDIVIDUAL WHO SHOWED LITTLE INTEREST IN THE PLACE EXCEPT THE PAINTINGS HANGING ON THE LIVING ROOM WALL. HE ASKED THE NO. OF ROOMS, BUT DECLINED INVITATION TO BE SHOWN THROUGH. JUST PRIOR TO LEAVING HE ASKED THE AGE OF HER HUSBAND, IF SELF EMPLOYED, IF ANY DOMESTIC HELP, OR ANY PART TIME HELP EMPLOYED, AND IF ANY THEFTS HAD OCCURRED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD. HE ARRIVED AT ABOUT FOUR PM AND LEFT FIVE MINUTES LATER. MRS. LEWIS CHECKED WITH INSURANCE CO. WHICH ADVISED NO REPRESENTATIVE OF THIS CO. MADE ANY CHECKS. GARDNER, WORKING FOR LEWIS, NOTED A NINETEEN FIFTYFIVE FOUR DOOR CHEVROLET WITH UNRECALLED CALIF. LICENSE AND WITH A WOMAN SITTING IN THE CAR WRITING AT THE TIME UNIDENTIFIED MAN IN HOUSE. MRS. LEWIS CONCERNED OVER THIS OCCURRENCE SINCE SHE HAD INVITED [REDACTED]

Phoenix

TO PX FOR A PARTY BEING GIVEN BY HER [REDACTED]

TONIGHT. [REDACTED]

ARRIVED LATE IN AFTERNOON AND

PAGE TWO

WAS CONTACTED BY AGENTS OF THIS OFFICE AND ADVISED OF THIS OCCURRENCE
AND OFFERED ANY ASSISTANCE, WHICH HE DECLINED. HE IS SCHEDULED TO
RETURN TO HIS SCHOOL AT THE QUARTER CIRCLE RANCH, MAYER, ARIZ.,
TOMORROW. [REDACTED] MARICOPA COUNTY SO CONFIDENTALLY
ADVISED OF THE POSSIBLE CASING OF THE LEWIS RESIDENCE FOR POSSIBLE
BURGLARY. NO FURTHER ACTION BEING TAKEN RE THIS MATTER.

b6
b7C

END AND ACK

2 /56 AM OK FVI WA

DISC

CROSBY

Send memo to A.G.

memo to AG + Rogers

3-8-59

Am7

cc: Mr. [unclear]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 21 1957

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

URGENT 4-21-57 9-55 AM MST GES
TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, PHOENIX

ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT A. BROWNELL, JR., PRESENTLY STAYING AT
WESTWARD HO HOTEL PX, REQUESTS THAT FBI WASHINGTON D. C. AND HIS
DRIVER BE NOTIFIED THAT THEY WILL NOT ARRIVE TONIGHT AS ORIGINALLY
PLANNED. HE WILL FURNISH THE TIME OF ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON D. C.
LATER.

END

PSS

11-55 AM OK FBI WA AW

DISC 60 APR 30 1957

V

RECORDED - 21

EX - 131

Mr. Belmont

CC MR. BELMONT
END SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTR. DIVISION

*Mr. Holloman advised and Mr.
He has advised Mrs. McNamara
in AG's office, who will
advise the plane.*

12:15 PM 4-21-57

APR 24 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: April 21, 1957

FROM : MR. H. O. BLY

SUBJECT: BUREAU DEFENSE PLANS
(TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL)

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Herbert A. Brownell

The Phoenix Office by teletype dated April 21, 1957, advised that Attorney General Brownell was presently staying at the Westward Ho Hotel in Phoenix and had requested that the FBI in Washington, D. C., and his driver be notified that they will not arrive tonight as originally planned. He will furnish the time of arrival in Washington, D. C., later.

ACTION:

At 12:15 P. M. on April 21, 1957, Mr. F. C. Holloman was furnished the above information and he advised that he would take care of the matter.

- 1 - Mr. Nichols
- 1 - Mr. Holloman
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Roach
- 1 - Mr. McAndle
- 1 - Mr. Bly

EX. - 131

APR 24 1957

HOB:hrt
(7)*MAISON*147
63 APR 29 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Salt Lake City (89-0)

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT BROWNELL

DATE: 4/25

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

U. S. Attorney A. PRATT KESLER has advised me that Attorney General BROWNELL is scheduled to be in Salt Lake City 5/2/57 to address the Republican Western Regional Conference.

Mr. KESLER advised it is his plan to invite Justice Department employees to a meeting to be held in the Federal Grand Jury room for a short informal talk by the Attorney General, after which cookies and punch will be served.

UNLESS ADVISED TO THE CONTRARY BY THE BUREAU

UACB, I and a representative number of employees will attend this meeting.

I will, of course, offer to the Attorney General the facilities of the Salt Lake City Office.

② - Bureau AIR MAIL
1 - Salt Lake City
WMF:FR
(3)

EXP. PROC.
APR 24 1957

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FBI

RECEIVED - PERSON

APR 25 11 32 AM '57

62-99245-255

APR 25 1957

ORIGINAL

RECORDED

EX-1103

MAY 3 1957

DETACHED IN TELE ROOM 4/25/57 RAY

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 4-25-57

FROM : SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT: MR. HERBERT BROWNELL
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Mr. and Mrs. HERBERT BROWNELL arrived at Chicago via Southern Pacific, 11:00 a.m., 4-24-57, and departed for Washington, D. C. via American Airlines, 1:45 p.m. I met them on their arrival and escorted them to Midway Airport. ILL.

Mr. BROWNELL mentioned that he had accepted an invitation to address a meeting of the American Bar Association at Chicago during June of 1957. He asked if there had been any improvement in our relationship with Mr. ROBERT TIEKEN, U. S. Attorney, and I told him that there had been a marked improvement. He described Mr. TIEKEN as a "bull in a china closet" and said that at the beginning he had not been impressed with TIEKEN or his method of operation, but that from his personal point of view TIEKEN had improved during recent months. He said he was very pleased with the Bureau's investigation and TIEKEN's prosecution of the Election Law Case and that his impression of TIEKEN improved after the conclusion of this trial.

2 - Bureau
1 - Chicago
DSH/asj
(3)

RECORDED-48

INDEXED-48

MAY 11 1957

EXP. PROC.

APR 29 1957

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

typed

JUN 3 1957

4.29.57

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 4-30, 1957

TO:

<u>Director</u>	<u>Mr. Tolson</u>
<u>Mr. Nichols</u>	<u>Mr. Nichols</u>
<u>Mr. Boardman</u>	<u>Mr. Boardman</u>
<u>Mr. Belmont</u>	<u>Mr. Belmont</u>
<u>Mr. Mohr</u>	<u>Mr. Mohr</u>
<u>Mr. Rosen</u>	<u>Mr. Parsons</u>
<u>Mr. Tamm</u>	<u>Mr. Rosen</u>
<u>Mr. Trotter</u>	<u>Mr. Tamm</u>
<u>Mr. Parsons</u>	<u>Mr. Trotter</u>
<u>Mr. Nease</u>	<u>Mr. Nease</u>
<u>Mr. Holloman</u>	<u>Tele. Room</u>
<u>Miss Gandy</u>	<u>Mr. Holloman</u>
<u>Personnel Files Section</u>	<u>Miss Gandy</u>
<u>Records Section</u>	
<u>Mrs. Skillman</u>	
<u>Mrs. Brown</u>	

See Me For appropriate action

Send File Note and Return

Clyde Tolson



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle 4, Washington

April 26, 1957

Mr. L. B. Nichols
Assistant to Director
Records and Communications Division
FBI, USDJ
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lou:

For whatever use this might
be:

Local representative of
"Life-Time-Fortune" contacted me today
and said that in a coming issue under
"National Affairs" they intend to do a
big spread on Brownell and are looking
for incidents, anecdotes, etc., about
Brownell from all their Bureaus all over
the country. We had none to give, but it
might not be known by Brownell that they
are working on this project.

Regards,

R. D. AUERBACH
SAC

RDA:LM

RECORDED - 85

MAY 3 1957

66 MAY 8 1957

EX-132

Intending (in routing slip)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *ahw*

DATE: May 7, 1957

FROM : W. M. Mooney *WMM**HERBERT BROWNELL JR.*

SUBJECT: TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Tolson	✓
Nichols	✓
Boardman	—
Belmont	—
Mohr	—
Parsons	—
Rosen	—
Tamm	—
Trotter	—
Nease	—
Tele. Room	—
Holloman	✓
Gandy	—

At 1:10 A.M., instant, SA Joe Zimmerman, NYO, telephonically advised that the Eastern Airlines Flight that the Attorney General was scheduled to take from New York to Washington, D. C., had been delayed two hours. As a result, the Attorney General transferred to Delta Flight 75 leaving at 1 A.M. (originally scheduled for 12:40 departure) and due to arrive Washington, D. C. 2:10 A.M. He advised that the Attorney General desired to be met at the airport.

The above was furnished to Inspector Holloman who advised he would handle.

ACTION:

File.

1
Mrs. M. Mooney
in A.G. office
advised at 1:30 AM.
7-1

RECORDED-79

62-98585-258

cc: Mr. Belmont
 Mr. Holloman
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Mooney

17 MAY 7 1957

WMM:mpp

(5) *WMM*

66 MAY 14 1957

EX 105

SECRETARY CONTROL
[Signature]

May 8, 1957

esa

Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
The Attorney General
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear General:

I have just read Time's treatment of your stewardship, and outside of certain unverified allegations concerning your off-key rendition of old college songs, I think it is a splendid reporting job.

Such a complete and wholehearted endorsement by Time places you in a very select category, and I can only add that it has been a real personal privilege to serve as a member of your team.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

/s/ Edgar

HPL:bs
(3)

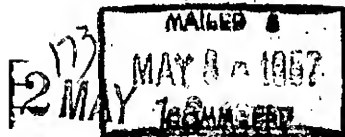
✓
RECORDED-31

62-98585-259

3 MAY 10 1957

EX 105

ENCLOSURE



REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
MAY 8 2 42 PM '57
John
Hel
100

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

MAY 13, 1957

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

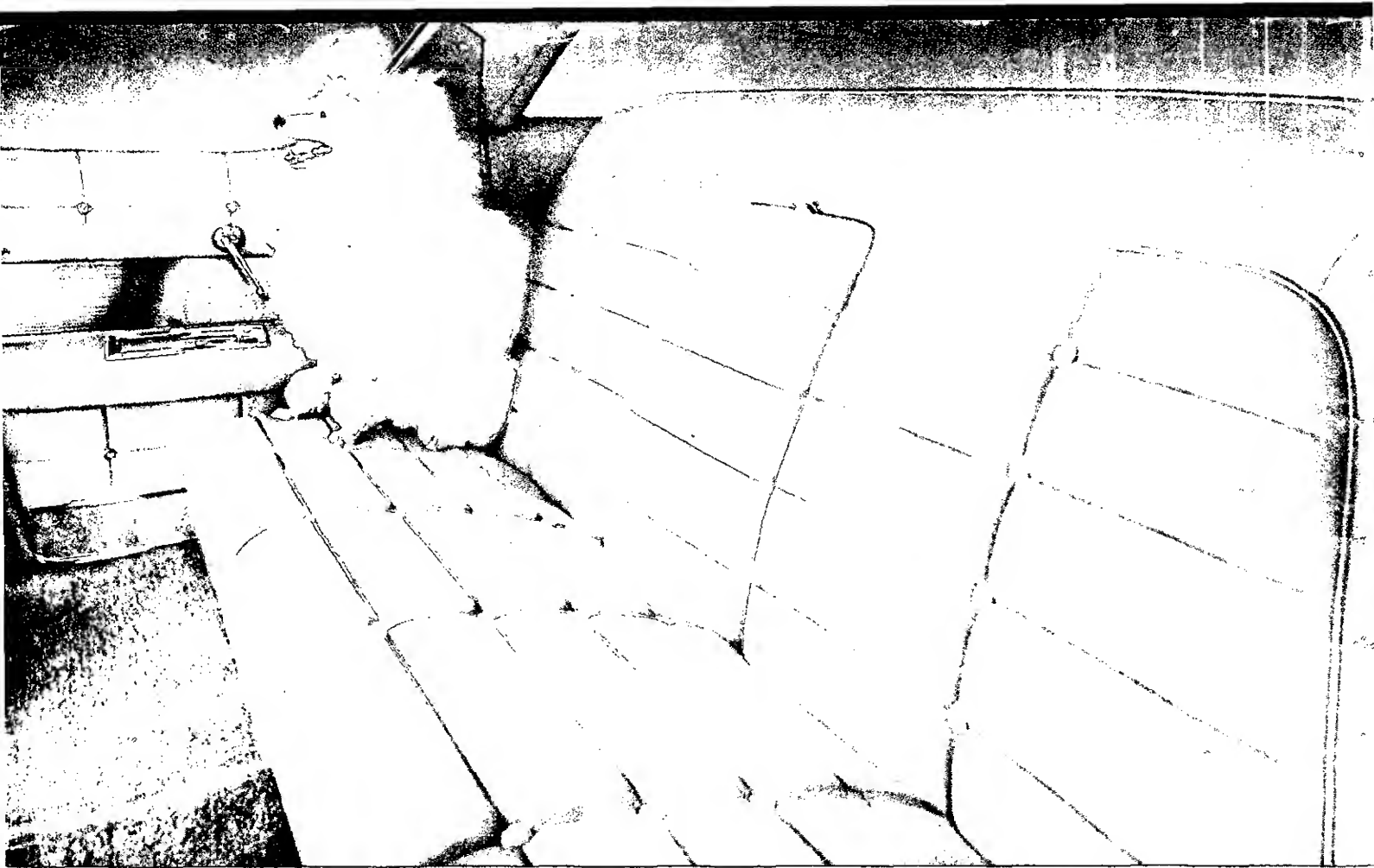


ATTORNEY GENERAL
HERBERT BROWNELL

\$6.00 A YEAR

(REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.)

VOL. LXIX NO. 19



When better automobiles are built Buick will build them

IT SETS A WHOLE NEW STANDARD OF

Magnificence

YOU MUST see this Buick creation personally to know the new luxury that has come to motoring.

For nowhere among the world's fine cars today will you see such tasteful and opulent appointment as you discover in the new ROADMASTER 75.

You enter its spacious interior and find the seats are trimmed in glove-finish fabrics and hand-buffed leather. All doors are softly upholstered from floor to windows. Even the instrument panel has a new beauty of its own.

But it's when you take command here that you learn the full extent of its magnificence.

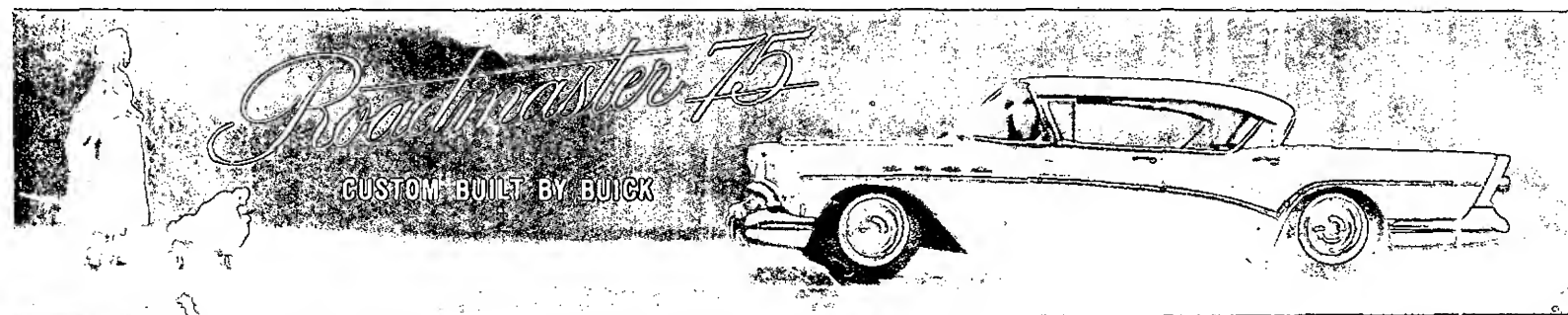
Then you know the silken and swift obedience of its new Dynaflo — the velvet might of its new V8 engine — the new aliveness of its handling and the comfort of its ride.

MOTORING'S NEWEST ADVANCE—AIR-COOLED ALUMINUM BRAKES

And beyond all this, you find something else — a new surety and safety in stopping with *air-cooled aluminum* front brakes, newest and finest in the fine car field.

So this calls for you at the wheel. See your Buick dealer and drive the ROADMASTER 75 — today.

BUICK Division of GENERAL MOTORS

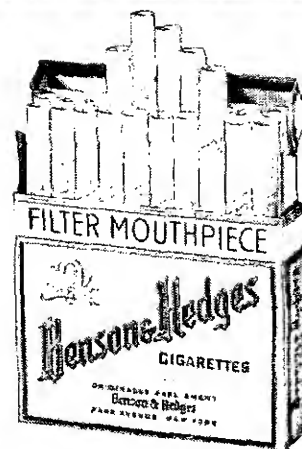


*And every shepherd tells his tale
Under the hawthorn in the dale.
Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasures,
Whilst the landscape round it measures.*

John Milton



Expect to find in Benson & Hedges certain pleasures no other cigarette offers. Luxurious flavor, classic in taste. Costlier tobaccos, meticulously blended. Cigarette-case box, custom-tailored. Filter mouthpiece, recessed so that only the flavor touches your lips.



BENSON & HEDGES · Regular and King Size

TIME
May 13, 1957

TIME is published weekly by TIME Inc., at 540 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill. Printed in U.S.A. Entered as second-class matter January 21, 1928, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3rd, 1879. Subscription \$9.00 a year in U.S.A.

Volume LXIX
Number 19

Grown up or GROWING

what a difference it makes!

BUSINESSMEN:

**Come South and share in the
ACTIVE, GROWING YEARS of the
young industrial Southland!**

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT, the years *do* change a man's way of doing things. And, in much the same way, age can change the character of a *region* as well. So ask this, too, before you decide on a new plant site: Is the region industrially young and vigorous . . . *on the way up*? Are its vital, energetic *growing-up years* a thing of the past—or are they still ahead?

Unlike many older industrial regions, the South today has the eager get-up-and-go of an active, growing youngster. Because

of its youth, the industrial Southland's years of greatest activity and growth are still ahead!

There comes to every young and growing region a time of phenomenal, adolescent-like development to full maturity. This is its "era of opportunity" — the happy, vigorous, *growing-up years*. That time for the South is now. The opportunity is yours. Come South right now and *grow* with the young, fast-growing Southland, "Look Ahead — Look South!"

Harry A. DeBotts
President

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE SOUTHERN SERVES THE SOUTH



All America is growing—but the fast-growing youngster of the "family" is the modern South!



UP —



**Leave Your
Worries Behind**

**... Not Your
Security!**



Get more bounce—more joy out of that long-awaited vacation! Leave with the knowledge that your home and all that you own are carefully and strongly protected.

Make certain a happy trip and homecoming won't be marred by the appalling loss that fire, burglary, windstorm, vandalism or other misfortune can inflict.

Now, before you leave, consult your nearby independent America Fore insurance agent or broker. Rely upon his professional counsel and experience to tell you where your security may be jeopardized. For his name, call Western Union by number—ask for Operator 25.

Send for our "TRIP TIPS" booklet!

It gives useful hints on how to prepare and be safe on your journey.

Department T
AMERICA FORE INSURANCE GROUP
80 Maiden Lane, New York 38, New York

Gentlemen:

For peace of mind while on my trip please send me, without obligation, a copy of "Trip Tips."

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____



☆ The Continental Insurance Company

☆ Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company

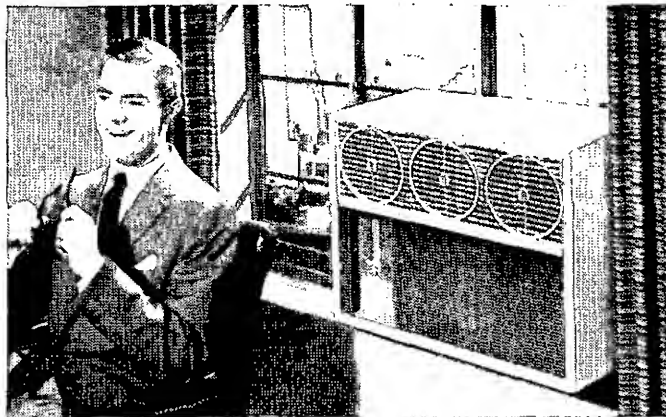
☆ Niagara Fire Insurance Company

☆ The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York

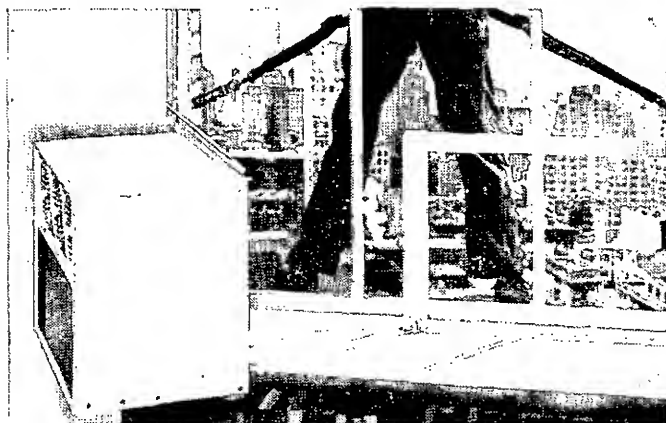
General Electric Thinline Air Conditioner has no unsightly overhang—inside or out



Fits in upper or lower half of any conventional double-sash window. The *Thinline* also fits all inside or all outside.



Fits casements, too—without altering or mutilating the window. Takes up $\frac{1}{3}$ less space than previous old-style models.



Swing-away installation of the General Electric *Thinline* makes windows accessible to window washers.



Fits through the wall, flush inside, no unsightly overhang, in old or new buildings. The *Thinline* is only $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches thin.

Here's why the ideal air conditioner for your home or office is the General Electric *Thinline*:

It's so compact (only $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches thin) that it fits almost any kind of window. Some *Thinlines* work on so little current that there's one to fit the electrical service you already have. *Thinlines* come in two models—the temptingly priced Custom and the even less expensive De luxe (shown here).

Custom *Thinlines* give you your choice of six cheerful spray-on colors. De luxe *Thinlines* come in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -hp., range from 5500 BTU's* to 13,350 BTU's.* Accessories include an electronic filter (at extra cost). General Electric Company, Room Air Conditioner Dept., Louisville 1, Ky.



Only $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches thin

New 1-horsepower *Thinline* works on 115 volts, packs a full 9000 BTU* cooling capacity. New $\frac{3}{4}$ -hp. *Thinline* works on 7.5 amperes, is rated at 6600 BTU's.* Both are De luxe models, at hard-to-resist prices.

*Cooling capacities are tested and rated in compliance with ARI (Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute) Standard 110-56 and are stated in BTU's (British Thermal Units).

Progress Is Our Most Important Product

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

HAWAII'S big bonus to visitors

Ask a friend who's just returned from Hawaii what he liked best in the islands and he'll tell you about golden beaches, radiant scenery and matchless weather. But first he'll have a story about the friendliness of the people, for the secret ingredient of Hawaii's vacation fun is her hospitality—truly an extraordinary bonus.



Crafts . . . curios . . . colorful fabrics

"Komo Mai . . ."

This is a happy land with an easy grace to living, and Hawaii hopes you'll share it. She invites you with the smile of *Aloha*, offers leis of flowers in colorful greeting and, in the language of Old Hawaii, says *Komo mai, nou ka hale*—Come in, the house is yours. Old Hawaii lives on in these magic islands, in her music, her dancing and the pageantry of her festivals—and in her warm and wonderful welcome.

Your Passport Is a Happy Heart

Friendly Hawaii requires no passport nor inoculations. It is Polynesian in tradition, modern American in language, currency, cleanliness and living standards.

Four Islands to Enjoy

You'll find Hawaiian hospitality wherever you travel here and there's much to see and remember on all four major islands. From Honolulu on Oahu you can fly round-trip in modern aircraft to Kauai or Maui and return for only \$19, to the Island of Hawaii and return for only \$30.



Polynesian pageantry . . . music . . . dancing

Plenty of Hotel Rooms

On Oahu, the fun and beauty is all within walking distance or pleasant bus or limousine ride from your Waikiki hotel. And hotel rates are modest, starting at about \$5, averaging about \$8, with all the modern facilities American travelers expect. Superb accommodations can be had for \$12.



Within Easy Reach in Time and Cost

Hawaii's welcome is surprisingly close at hand—a delightful flight of only 7½ to 8 hours by modern airliner or a memorable cruise of 4½ days by luxury ship from the Pacific Coast. Round-trip fares are just \$250 to \$500, depending upon accommodations, and the former 10% travel tax has been removed, saving you \$25 to \$50 round trip.



Exotic foods . . . fascinating settings

Foods of Every Land

Cooking is cosmopolitan in this friendliest of lands and you enjoy a range of restaurants from corner coffee shop to Japanese tea house. You can dine outdoors under these smiling skies the year around.

What to Bring, What to Wear

Easy comfort is the rule in Hawaii—travel light and enjoy shopping for Hawaiian clothes, made in Hawaii, at smart town or beach shops. Colorful, comfortable, just right for here and for relaxing back home.



Sunny songs . . . lazy days . . . silver surf

Sports Every Day of the Year

Swimming, sunbathing, golf and fishing are year 'round sports in Hawaii, and you'll want to try Hawaii's own water fun—surfing, outrigger canoeing, catamaran riding.

Start Planning Now

Come now—for a holiday for yourself, for a family vacation, for the next convention of your club or association. A delightful welcome awaits you in Hawaii. For experienced help in planning your trip, see your Travel Agent or airline or steamship representative. Or write for literature to:

HAWAII VISITORS BUREAU
2051 Kalakaua Ave., Dept. B, Honolulu, T. H.

LETTERS

The Sultan & Morocco

Sir:

The Sultan of Morocco [April 22] is simply a great man—our Thomas Jefferson.

The outcome of our future relationship with France depends on the fate of our neighboring Algeria. Once this country is liberated, a North African Federation will immediately be instituted which will inevitably be tightly linked with France.

ABDELHAK BELKORA

Boulder, Colo.

Sir:

Congratulations for colorful presentation and fine reporting on Morocco.

UDOM SRIYOTHA

Kent, Ohio

Sir:

Poor, unwise and unfair report on Sultan Mohammed V and Morocco.

YVES E. REBOUL

Philippeville, Algeria

Sir:

Your description of the Sultan driving the 55 miles from Rabat to Casablanca in 32 minutes would sound even more chilling if you added that the road is a twisting affair passing through hills and several villages. I have never seen such madmen as on that "Death Strip." We saw six fatal accidents in six times over the course. You can underplay the hard-fighting Moroccans by terming them "restless." It gave us a "restless" feeling to be filming in towns and villages where the population had been wiped out in bloody massacres just a few months before we arrived.

ROBERT FRIARS

Robert Friars Films
Hollywood

1890 & All That

Sir:

The President, replying to Senator Goldwater's attack [TIME, April 22], said that we cannot turn back to 1890. The conditions which arouse indignation had their inception in 1933 because of economic depression. Why

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to TIME & LIFE Building, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

Subscription Rates: Continental U.S., 1 yr., \$6.00; 2 yrs., \$10.50; 3 yrs., \$14.00. Canada and Yukon, 1 yr., \$6.50; 2 yrs., \$11.50; 3 yrs., \$15.50. Plane-speeded editions: to Hawaii and Alaska, 1 yr., \$8.00; 2 yrs., \$11.50; 3 yrs., \$14.00; Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, Virgin Islands, Continental Europe, Guam and Japan, 1 yr., \$10.00; all other countries, 1 yr., \$12.50.

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Chicago 11, Illinois

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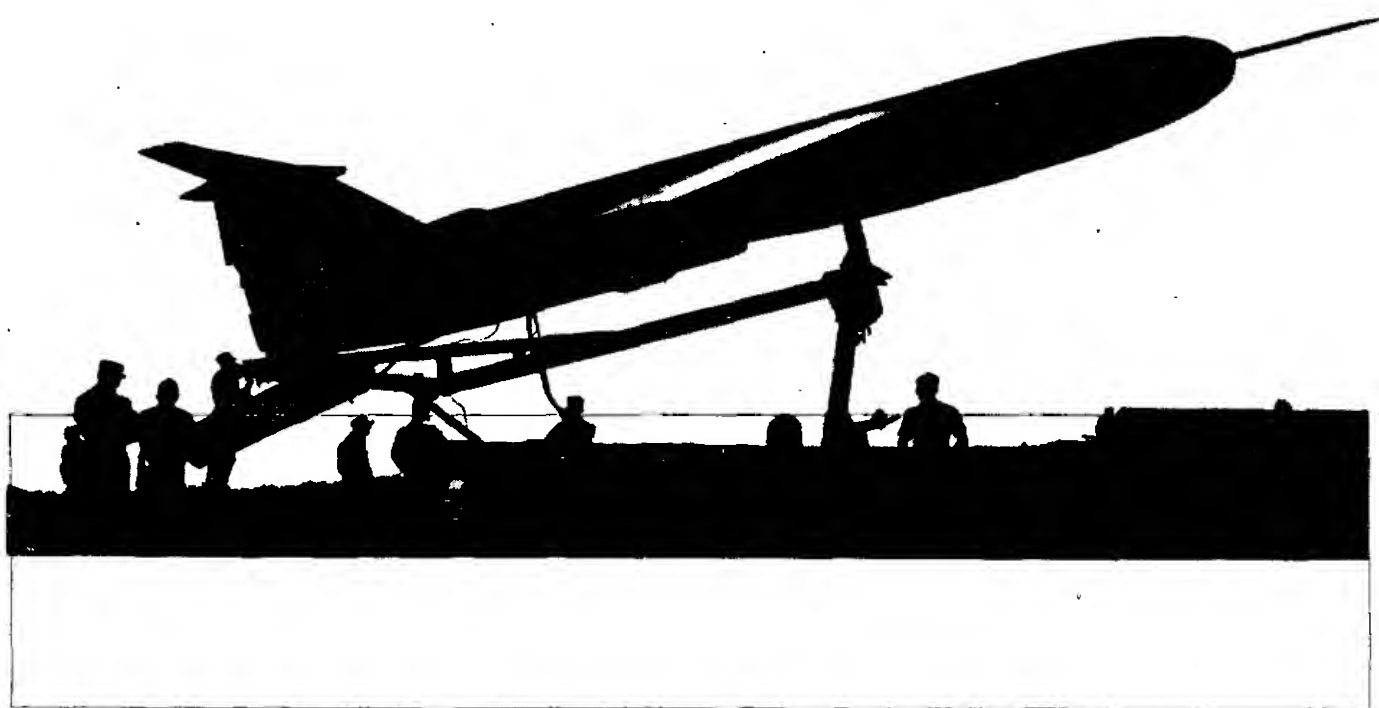
Advertising Correspondence should be addressed to: TIME, Time & Life Building, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

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TIME
May 13, 1957

Volume LXIX
Number 19

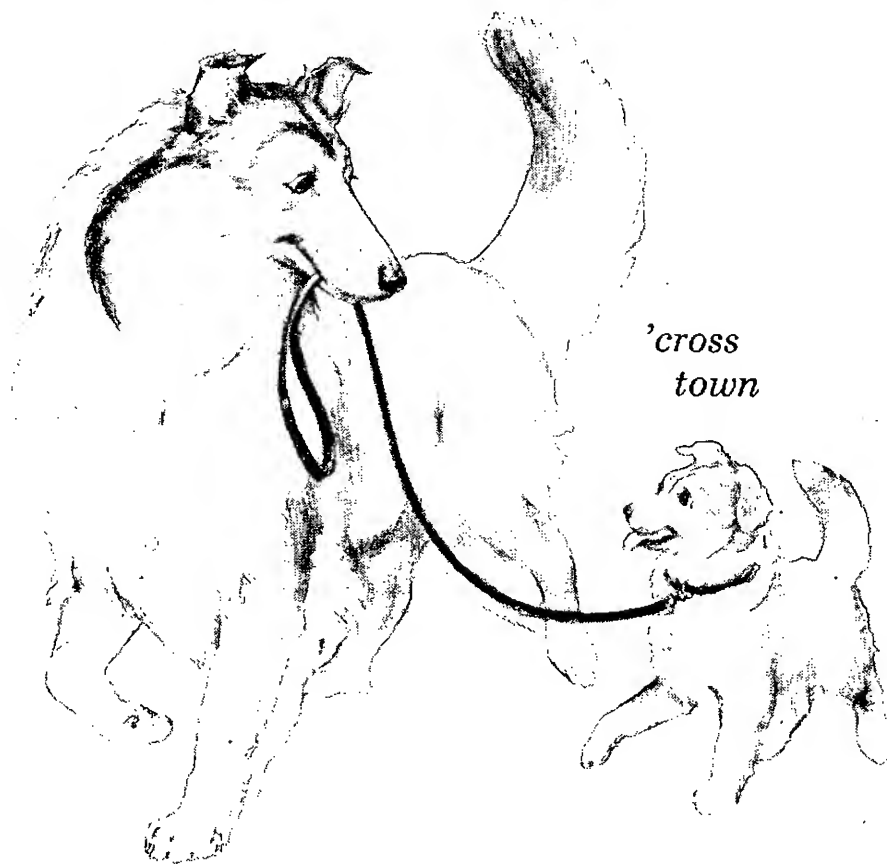
TIME, MAY 13, 1957



"PAPA" The Martin Matador TM61-B is the fourth generation of a famous family. As the lineal descendant of the first operational tactical missile in service with the Air Force—and the first pilotless bomber having complete interchangeability of parts—the performance, operability and advanced engineering of the Matador give it top rating in our missile arsenal. Today, this important weapon is one of five major Martin projects in the field of rockets and guided missiles that are under development or in production for the Army, Navy and the Air Force. It was the original Martin Matador, papa of them all, that launched the new age of missiles in America.

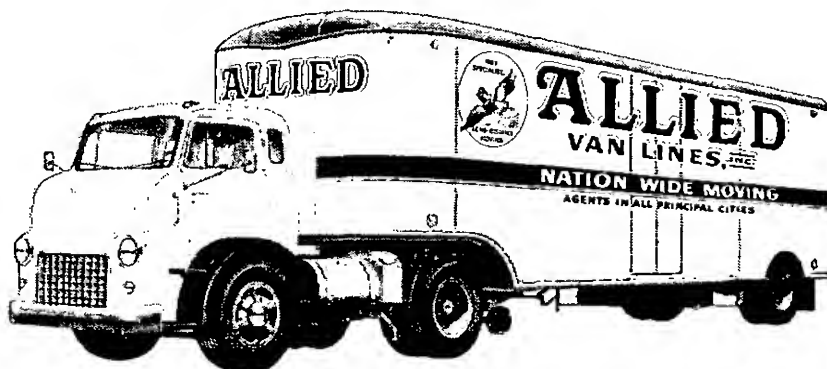
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CALL YOUR **ALLIED** MOVER ... he's the No. 1 Specialist

Ask your Allied Mover for a copy of "Before You Move." See yellow pages of your phone book, or write Allied Van Lines, Inc., Broadview, Illinois.



ALLIED VAN LINES • WORLD'S LARGEST LONG-DISTANCE MOVERS

not, in this era of unprecedented prosperity, put them in storage for some future emergency?

M. C. McLAY

Flint, Mich.

SIR:

REPUBLICANS OF THE GOLDWATER VARIETY DIED IN 1952. THE PUBLIC SWUNG THE G.O.P. BALANCE OF POWER TO A NEW SPIRITUAL LEADER BY A SPECTACULAR REPUDIATION OF THE OLD GUARD REPUBLICANS AND THE NEW DEAL DEMOCRATS.

CHAPMAN WENTWORTH
PUBLISHER

DUNSMUIR NEWS
DUNSMUIR, CALIF.

Sir:

Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, the latest darling of the Senate Republican "Neanderthals," is biting the hand that fed him in his despicable denunciation of President Eisenhower.

Were it not for Eisenhower's tremendous wave of popularity in 1952, Senator Goldwater would still be sitting in his cubbyhole office in the basement of his Phoenix store.

JACK JOSEPH

Arlington, Va.

Sir:

Here's hoping that Ike can modernize the Republicans as F.D.R. modernized the Democrats. Maybe exponents of 19th century politics will not criticize the "siren song of socialism" when they realize that both political parties have incorporated many beneficial socialistic policies in their platforms.

MALCOLM DEPUTY

Hanover, Ind.

Sir:

Isn't it about time you stopped deifying Ike and smearing Senator Goldwater and others who have the courage to speak their convictions?

I was an Ike-before-Chicago supporter and favored his first-term trend away from Santa Claus. Why, if this trend was correct from 1953 to 1956, is it now correct to make an about-face? I fail to find anything in the 1958 budget that is so sacred that it can't be cut.

DAVID B. WALLACE

Crete, Ill.

Banned in Houston

Sir:

In the wake of the book-banning spree by the Houston school board (TIME, April 22), Board Member Mrs. Earl Maughmer Jr. is now advocating the investigation of eight of Houston's school personnel who have connections with textbook publishing companies, either as authors or editors. Oddly enough, most of these authors' and editors' works are not used in the Houston schools, but the board still wants to make sure they are not "controversial."

You quoted the Houston Press, which said, "We predict: after Moreland—the deluge." Well, the deluge has come.

HORACE MARION-DAVIS

Houston

Sir:

I venture to say that if these good people in Houston read more and banned less they would find truth and reality not half so frightening.

J. A. FITZGERALD JR.

Walla Walla, Wash.

Sir:

The Houston school board's objection to the textbook *Applied Economics*, which cited the Government's obligation "to promote the welfare of all the people," appears all the



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What a *Dream* of a room air conditioner!

The "apple of your eye" needs the sweetest sleep you can provide. A Frigidaire Room Air Conditioner in the window circulates air as cool and clean and pleasant as a kite-flying breeze, and fills the whole room, not just a part of it, with gentle billows of sleeping comfort. Frigidaire Room Conditioners are silenced, compact, smartly styled—so generous in their volume of clean, cool air—so lasting in service—so simple to install—and best of all, at a price you can afford.

See the many models at your Frigidaire dealer's.
Compare styling, capacities, construction.

Then soon you—or that precious youngster of yours (or both!) will dream on!—for happy years and years to come.

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FRIGIDAIRE

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For the new-fashioned
SHEER LOOK in styling
—look for the name
FRIGIDAIRE on the room
air conditioner you buy.

more ludicrous when we consider that the preamble of the United States Constitution enjoins the Federal Government to "promote the general Welfare." I wonder if the school board is planning to ban the study of the Constitution on the grounds that the document is subversive.

NATHANIEL F. MAGRUDER*
Danville, Va.

Sir:

The Minute Women of Houston would be well advised that there is not one single area of the arts, sciences or humanities that is not controversial.

WILLIAM L. FINK
Westlake, Ohio

Sir:

The actions of Houston's provincial school board are a good example of the remark, "There is nothing more terrible than ignorance in action."

JOHN MACFIE
Garden City, Mich.

Sir:

Texans are oversensitive to criticism, but after reading of the McCarthyist misdoings of the Houston school board and the Minute Women, it becomes apparent that the rich vein of Texasinity is just being tapped.

RICHARD P. PETTY
Detroit

Death of a Man

Sir:

The extreme and opposite reactions of letter writers in your April 22 issue to TIME's review [April 1] of Lael Wertenbaker's book, *Death of a Man*, have interested me.

Charles Wertenbaker was my brother. I appreciate Lael's book as an honest effort to record the circumstances of his death. Also I appreciate TIME's review as an honest effort to appraise the book, the author and the subject, as well as the time in which they have lived.

GREEN PEYTON WERTENBAKER
San Antonio

It's Only Money

Sir:

Your description of quiz shows [April 22] confirmed what many had already guessed about TV and radio giveaways.

A happy alternative to this form of advertising would be for the advertiser to 1) cut prices of merchandise, 2) increase dividends to stockholders, and 3) pay more federal tax.

E. MARCELLUS NESBITT, D.D.
Beaver, Pa.

Sir:

Robert Strom could have stayed on the show until he was going for \$10 million and his Trendex would still be zero in my house.

DON WARREN
Oakland, Calif.

Sir:

Congratulations. It is about time somebody told the public the truth about those TV farces, "the big-money shows."

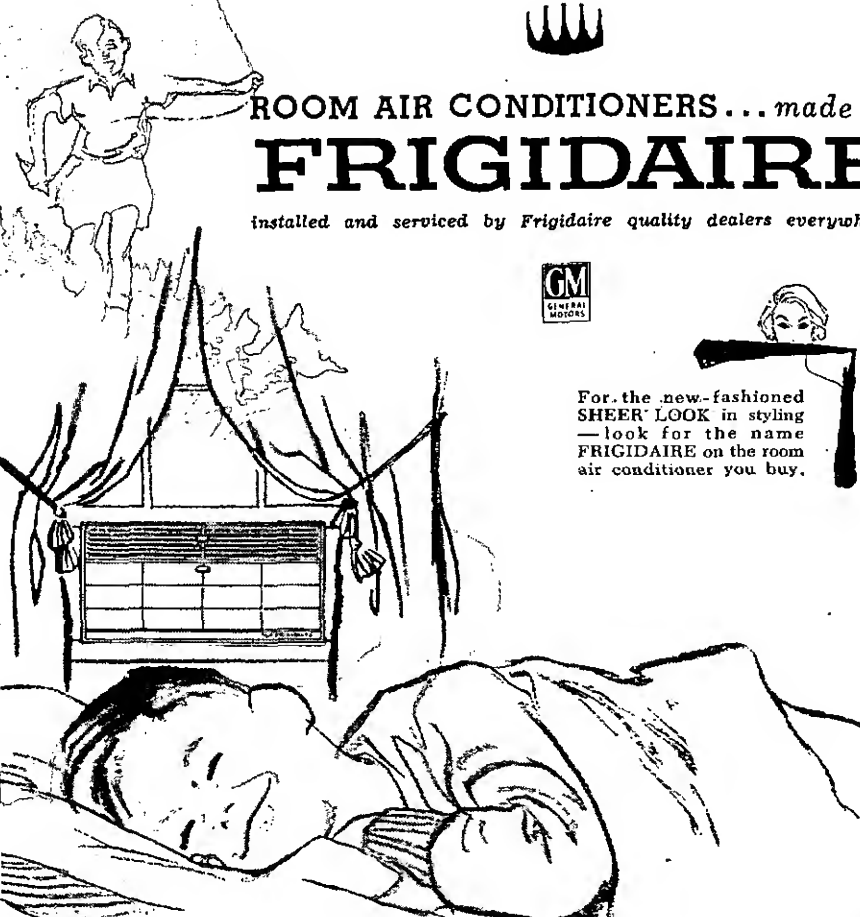
ROBERT ROSENTHAL
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sir:

This article substantiated my suspicions of how the operations were carried on, and I still enjoy this type of program.

J. PAUL JONES
Orange, Texas

* No kin to the late Prof. Frank Abbott Magruder, whose textbook, *American Government*, was also banned in Houston.



FRIGIDAIRE DIVISION, GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION, DAYTON 1, OHIO

Poetry in Motion

Sir:

Concerning your April 22 article on the naming of Ford Motor Co.'s new dream car, no mention was made of its specifications or design. However, if Ford is holding true to Detroit's trend of recent years, no one need have a "quiverful of literary prizes" to realize that a more fitting name for Edsel would be "S.S. United States."

GEORGE W. SZULC

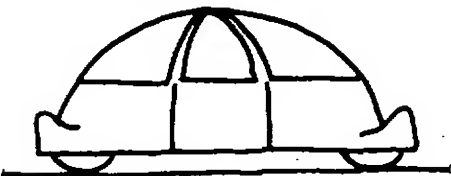
San Diego

Sir:

Herewith my version of a "Hard-Topped Convertible Turtletopper" [see cut].

STEPHEN COVEY

Tarpon Springs, Fla.



Sir:

It will be true poetic justice when these examples of "poetry in motion" show up in the junk yards after being wrapped around sundry unpoetic, stationary objects, and are dubbed "Edsel's Pretzels."

DONALD P. LEWIS

Seattle

Sir:

*Though Ford has my devotion,
How about G.M.'s "poetry in motion"
ODES-MOBILE?*

GEORGE S. KONDOS

Sacramento

Dr. Freud & Mr. Allison

Sir:

Congratulations to TIME for reviewing *Heaven Knows, Mr. Allison* as a plain movie-type movie, which it is, and not as a papal bull, which it isn't.

MRS. RICHARD BRADFORD

Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Sir:

Thank you very much for printing the abusive letters you received [TIME, April 15] for your review. When a single pointed question draws such fire from the 200% faithful, it's not hard to understand why Hollywood hardly dares touch any subject at all controversial.

FRANKLIN FORD

Falls Church, Va.

For the Love of Ludwig

Sir:

Three cheers for Howard Richards and Edmund Leites [April 29]. We have gladly joined forces with the "I Like Ludwig" club in this effort to crush the Pelvis. Ludwig can give rock 'n' roll a run for its money.

HILTON JARVIS

LYLE HILLEGAS

Dallas

Sir:

I want to help combat the menace.

ELIZABETH M. HODGSON

McKeesport, Pa.

Sir:

A magnificent way to contest Elvis' supremacy.

BOB MILLER

Montreal

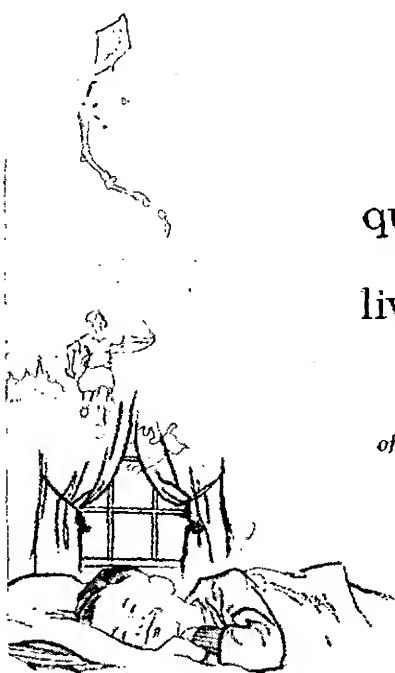
TIME, MAY 13, 1957

Enjoy this *Dream*

plus

quiet, clean, healthful

living in every room!



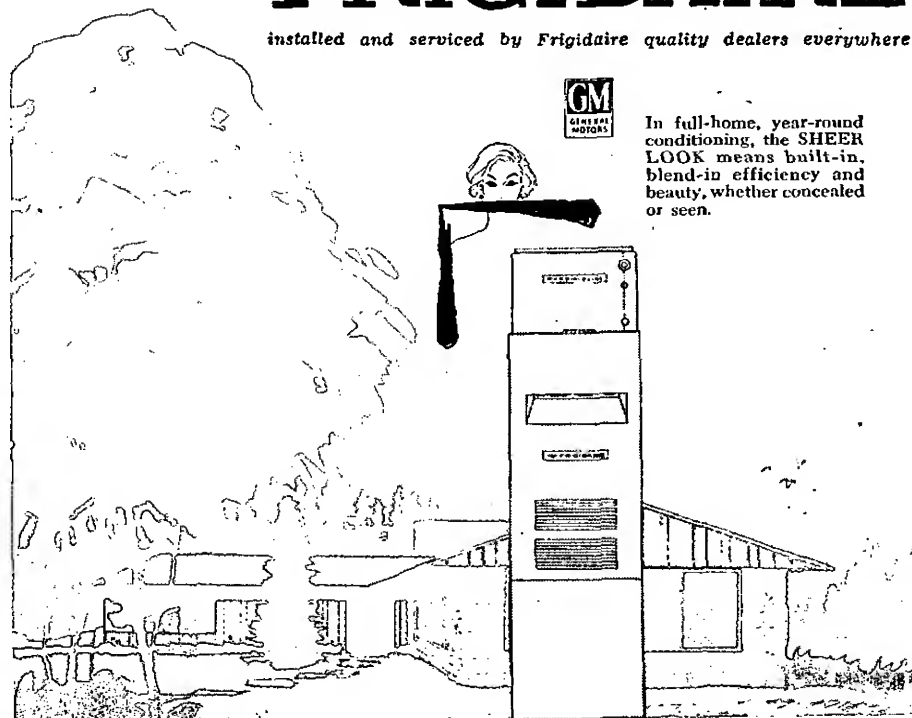
Twenty-four-hour-a-day comfort *every day of the year* is a dream that's ready to come true right now! Frigidaire makes the right, compact, hide-away system that thriftily spreads the magic of year-round air conditioning throughout your entire home. You sleep and eat better, enjoy your home-life to the fullest. Many allergies are relieved. Outside noise is quieted. Your home stays wonderfully cleaner. The cost? To learn how little, and how you can budget these benefits, call your Frigidaire dealer. In ONE HOUR OR LESS—and without obligation—he can tell you the cost of full-home conditioning and set the date when this dream of new comfort can come true throughout your home. Phone him today.



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In full-home, year-round conditioning, the SHEER LOOK means built-in, blend-in efficiency and beauty, whether concealed or seen.

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People's Capitalism:

Business with pleasure: General Electric's President Ralph J. Cordiner (left), Board Chairman Philip D. Reed, and Secretary Ray H. Luebke enjoy a share owner's comment at the Annual Meeting. From as far away as California, about 4,000 people come each year to Schenectady, N. Y., to meet the men who represent them on the board of directors and to get acquainted with the managers of their company.



From all walks of life: General Electric owners are typical of America's capitalists. Many of them are also customers, suppliers, dealers, or neighbors in our plant communities. In addition, 129,000 General Electric employees are also owners, or becoming owners.



Owners get a close look: So they can participate more fully in company affairs, share owners have an opportunity to meet General Electric people and review current and future plans. Above, share owners are fitted with safety glasses before a plant tour (right).



The 370,000 owners who have savings invested in General Electric are typical of America, where nearly every citizen is a capitalist



Owners disagree on a point of interest: Even though the young lady is counting on General Electric for part of her future, her attention can wander during the meeting.



Women capitalists: The ladies' viewpoint is significant: half of General Electric's owners are women — and to many, their investment can mean security now or in the future.

If a visitor from abroad had been able to sit down with the men and women at the General Electric Share Owners Meeting in April, he might have discovered a good deal about capitalism in this country.

The visitor could have learned, for instance, that millions of people from all walks of life—not just a wealthy handful—own America's businesses. There were about 4,000 men and women at the meeting. Some were housewives, some employees of the company, some businessmen, some retired folks—the kind of people you meet every day.

They are typical of the 370,000 men and women who have chosen to invest part of their savings in General Electric . . . of the 10 million Americans who own "a piece of the business" in other corporations . . . of the millions who have a stake in the small family businesses in every community . . . and of the 100 million capitalists who indirectly own shares in companies like General Electric through their insurance policies, mutual savings-bank accounts, pension plans, mutual funds or other forms of investment.

The visitor could have learned that in a People's Capitalism everyone benefits from profits. Profits which benefit the many are at the very heart of America's competitive economic system. You may benefit directly, for example, through dividends. Or you may benefit indirectly in many ways—in your pension fund, perhaps, or in the endowment that helps support your child's college, or even through the work of research foundations and charitable organizations which entrust capital to America's businesses.

And in a competitive People's Capitalism, everyone gains again because part of the profits are plowed back into business to spur growth that leads to new products, new jobs and new services.

The visitor could have learned that progress in America's capitalism is measured in terms of the individual. In this country, every man is encouraged to develop to his maximum ability. At General Electric, for instance, employees are given wide opportunities to develop their talents and add to their education and skills. Each year, the company spends some \$40 million for training in everything from factory skills to advanced professional development, and over 25,000 men and women take advantage of these opportunities annually.

As General Electric sees it, the People's Capitalism of America is uniquely successful because it works on the basis of "something for something." This capitalism draws its strength from the voluntary participation of all free citizens, and it returns to all of them benefits unmatched anywhere else.

[For our latest Annual Report, write to us at Dept. 2A-113, Schenectady, N.Y.]

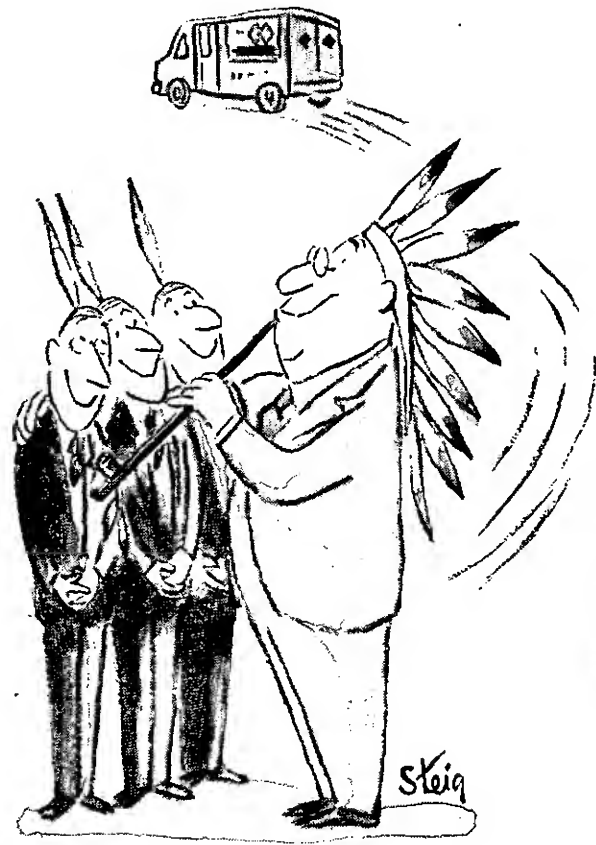
Progress Is Our Most Important Product

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

How to ship swiftly—and save!



When shipping slowed down and his costs rose too high
The Chief hit the warpath with rage in his eye



Now he puffs on a peacepipe and ships without fuss—
He calls RAILWAY EXPRESS for economy-plus!

The big difference is

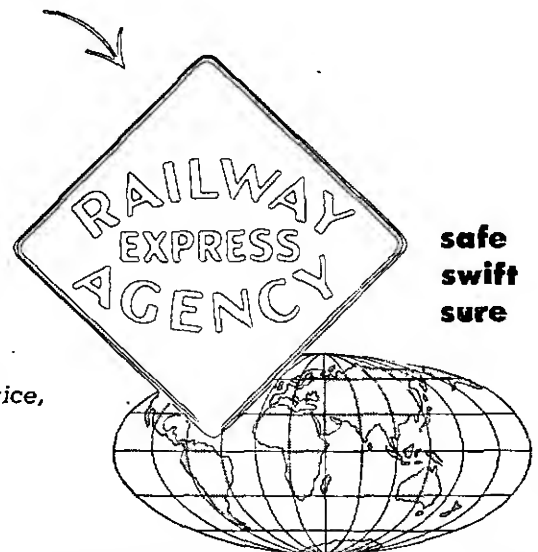
Check your shipping ledger. If you're
paying extra for pickups, deliveries, or insurance
... you're carrying too many "red ink" entries!

When you ship by Railway Express, you pay one fixed
charge from pickup to delivery, within vehicle area
limits. That's all. No hidden costs or extra charges.

What's more, you get coverage no other company can match—

Railway Express reaches some 23,000 American communities.

And now, with Railway Express' new *World Thruway Service*,
you can speed shipments to and from almost anywhere
in the world! So, whether you're sending or receiving,
here or abroad—always call Railway Express,
the complete rail-sea-air shipping service.





"Our member stores help themselves
—and us—by telephone"

A. Aidekman, president of the Wakefern Food Corp., Cranford, N. J.

The Wakefern Food Corp. has put distribution on a self-service basis. All 73 member grocers are contacted via telephone, for their food orders, by the Cranford, New Jersey, firm. The calls are made on a regular daily schedule prearranged by the Telephone Company.

"The idea has simplified our operation," reports Wakefern

president A. Aidekman. "Even before the grocer hangs up, processing of his order has been started. And we have effective control over distribution."

Whatever your own field of business, you'll find that planned use of the telephone promotes efficiency, increases profits. We'll be glad to make suggestions. Just call your Bell Telephone Company business office.

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LONG DISTANCE RATES ARE LOW

Daytime Station-to-Station Calls

For example:	First 3 Minutes	Each Added Minute
Cranford, N. J., to Baltimore	70¢	20¢
Cleveland to Indianapolis	90¢	25¢
St. Paul to New York	\$1.20	45¢
Dallas to Washington, D. C.	\$1.90	50¢
Los Angeles to Kansas City, Mo.	\$2.05	55¢

Add 10% federal excise tax

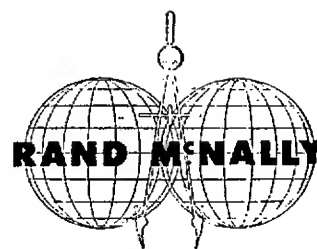


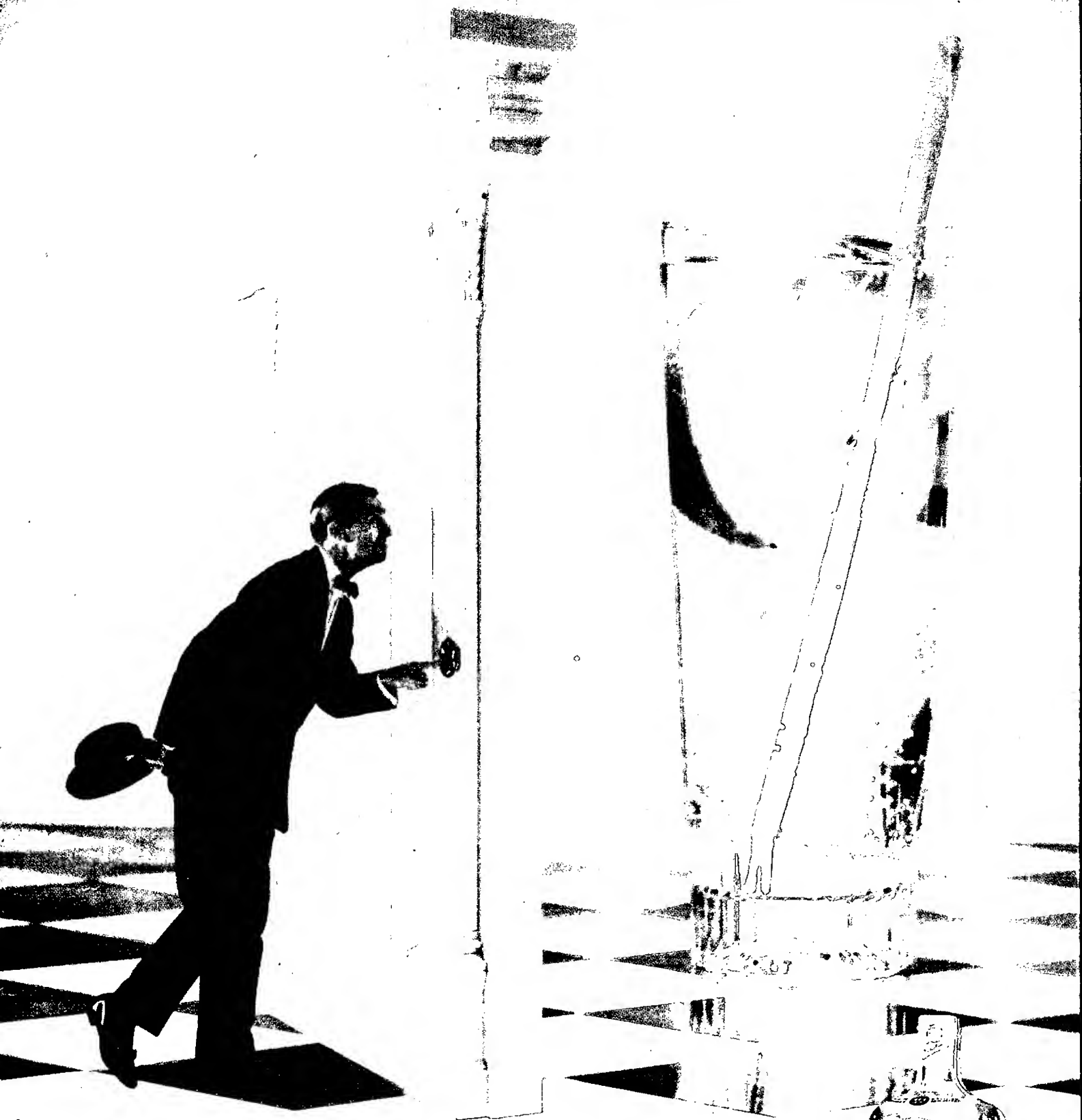
HE PICKED UP THE CHECK FOR THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

When the dust had settled after America's struggle for independence, the government and the individual states were left with an unpaid bill for \$18,000,000. Many of America's leaders were in favor of repudiating this debt. But Alexander Hamilton said no. He arranged for the United States to pay up...and started the Bank of the United States to help get the country's finances organized on a firm footing.

Since then, banking in the United States

has become a far-flung and complex business...in which Rand McNally plays a small but important role. Ours is the job of editing and publishing *The Rand McNally International Bankers Directory* and *Bankers Monthly* magazine. We also produce materials for the operation of Christmas, vacation, and various savings clubs. Bankers, like so many other careful American businessmen, value the integrity and skill that are synonymous with Rand McNally.





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There's no Gin like **GORDON'S**

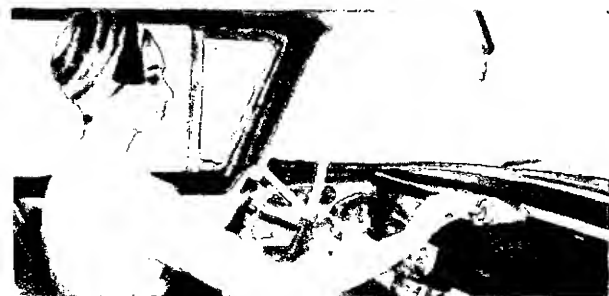


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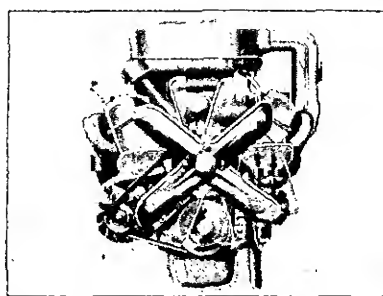


EXCLUSIVE FLOATING RIDE absorbs bumps, vibrations and road noises as never before. Shown above, the Monterey Phaeton Sedan.

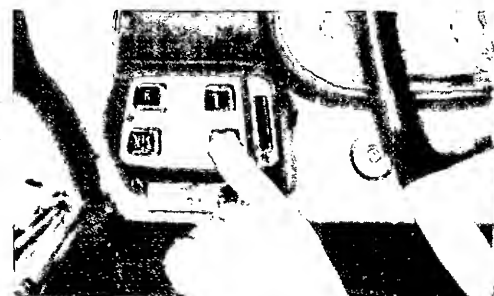
Mercury presents 4 remarkable exclusives —in ride, comfort, power, and control



EXCLUSIVE SEAT-O-MATIC DIAL—Just set the dial. The power seat "remembers" your favorite driving position, moves to it automatically.



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Mercury is the only car at any price that offers you *all* of these features. And it is the only car you can buy with the beauty and distinction of Dream-Car Design. Remember, too, this year THE BIG M is even bigger—4 ways outside,

8 ways inside—with move-around comfort for a big family. Up to 335 hp is available with the M-335 V-8 engine. It all adds up to the biggest size and value increase in the industry. See for yourself at your Mercury dealer's now.

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TIME

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TIME MAY 13, 1957

A letter from the PUBLISHER

James A. Linen

THE politicians winked and the law-
yers shuddered when Herbert
Brownell Jr., as professional a politico
as ever there was in the U.S., was
appointed Attorney General of the
U.S. in 1953. But Brownell dropped
from politics and public sight, went to
work with a tough will and a legal
flair. By now the legal eagles across
the land rate this least-known member
of the Eisenhower Cabinet as one of
the best Attorneys General in U.S. his-
tory. See NATIONAL AFFAIRS, *Back-
Room Man Out Front*.

THE Russians are now willing to let
Americans fly over most of Siberia
to see what's going on—in exchange
for our letting the Russians overfly all
the U.S. west of the Mississippi. This is
the Soviets' reply to Eisenhower's
open-skies plan. Whether to regard it
as outrageous (the Pentagon view),
grounds for guarded optimism (the
State Department view), or simply a
Russian attempt to resume the inter-
national conversation that Budapest
interrupted, is assessed in FOREIGN
NEWS, *Pieces of the Sky*.

SECRETARY Marion Folsom of the
Department of Health, Education
and Welfare says that the U.S. has a
shortage of 159,000 classrooms. The
U.S. Chamber of Commerce refuses to
believe there is a critical shortage at
all. Senator Knowland thinks that fed-
eral aid for school construction will
inevitably lead to federal control, but
Democratic Representative Augustine
Kelley has declared it "urgently need-
ed." How do the 48 states feel about
it? For the answer, see TIME's survey
of all 48 states in EDUCATION, *Federal
School Aid—Do the States Want It?*

A WOMAN is only a woman, but a
good cigar is a smoke—or is it?
Could it be, in psychological reality, a
preconscious device to impress that
woman with one's virility? This, at

any rate, is the view held by practi-
tioners of a new offshoot of depth
psychology known as Motivation Re-
search. For an account of the mass
psychology that has the whole U.S.
economy on its analyst's couch, see
MEDICINE, *Psychology & the Ads*.

LITTLE Del Northway, 4, his par-
ents and his dog Peggy were social
outcasts in Houston last week. For a
cruel situation that may become com-
monplace in the Atomic Age, see
SCIENCE, *Plague of Iridium 192*.

YOU see more movie stars at CBS
and NBC than at any [movie]
studio," says Gossip Columnist Hedda
Hopper. The TV set, once trimmed
with skunk by a movie mogul who
desired to show his contempt for the
new medium, now can be ordered in
mink from a Hollywood furrier. Even
in the executive dining rooms of some
of the movie studios that once swore
war to the death against the invasion.
television sets now play through lunch.
These and many other signs suggest
how television, with its voracious de-
mand for stories, actors, film and film-
makers, has become the star of a new
Hollywood and reduced the movies to
the role of a supporting player. See TV
& RADIO, *The New Hollywood*.

THE Paris meeting brought the
rustle of robes, the glitter of pec-
toral crosses; it took place with doors
firmly shut to publicity. Behind the
pageantry and behind the closed doors,
it was easy to miss the real signifi-
cance of the third plenary assembly
since World War II of the Roman
Catholic Church in France. TIME Cor-
respondent George Abell did not miss
it, cabled a full report on what occu-
pied the 114 assembled French cardinals
and bishops—nothing less than a
serious and chronic crisis of the French
church. See RELIGION, *Rebellious Eld-
est Daughter*.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

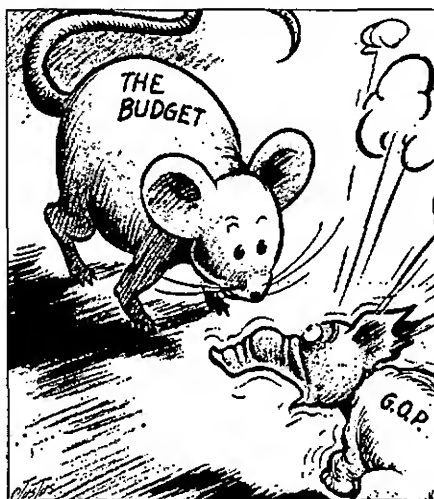
THE NATION

"Cut That Budget"

Returning to Washington after a ten-day holiday in Oklahoma, Senator Robert Samuel Kerr put a meaty forefinger on the mood of the reconvening Congress: "There's as much opportunity to achieve greatness by what you don't do as by what you do." Like many another Senator and Representative home on recess, Bob Kerr had tested political currents and come away with a spine-tingling shock. Around the nation at all levels people were hell-bent on economy—and on not much congressional action beyond that. One senior Senator summed up his constituents' advice in seven succinct words: "Cut that budget and come on home."

Prodded by such sentiment, Washington's erstwhile big spenders were scrambling like refugees to the safe side of economy. None made the move with more agility than Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson. Before recess Lyndon had edged close to the border, but he had also aired his private conviction that the budget flap would soon blow over. Ten days of Texas barbecues and bellyaching had turned him into economy's all-out champion: "I have never in my career seen such a strong demand for economy in Government." So general was the agreement that Capitol Hill was betting that Dwight Eisenhower would be lucky to get his record \$71.8 billion budget through with no more than a \$2 billion clipping.

Watching the Force. The new congressional attitude was more than a fiscal rebellion. It represented a subtle shift in



Justus—Minneapolis Star
BUT THAT'S NO ORDINARY MOUSE

sentiment since the 1956 election—from action to inaction, from do something to don't rock the boat. Even the Democratic National Committee, meeting in Washington, caught the fever. Receiving a plea from Americans for Democratic Action for adequate civil rights legislation, the committee quickly decided the message fell under the heading of "information," required no action. Instead, committee-men enthusiastically applauded the idea of making a big issue out of tax cuts.

The net effect of the new look was to huddle Congress' Eisenhower Republicans into an uncomfortable minority. Democrats found themselves aligned with conservative "1890" Republicans and wondered apprehensively whether they should try to outbid Senate Minority Leader William Fife Knowland, who is demanding a \$3 billion budget cut and has turned on the school bill (see EDUCATION) that he twice before supported.

Was there a new political conservatism loose in the land? Few Congressmen—except the Old Guard Republicans—thought so. Said New Jersey's Congressman Peter Frelinghuysen, 41, Eisenhower Republican: "The Congress is restive, frustrated. The interesting thing is to watch what kind of force rushes in to fill this political vacuum."

Platform Republicans. The White House was pumping fast to fill the vacuum. Ike had attempted to toss responsibility for budget cutting back to Congress with his letter to House Speaker Sam Rayburn proposing minor cuts (TIME, April 29), but that tactic impressed neither Congressmen nor constituents. Now it was time

for pressure on all fronts. Rallying point for the attack: the Republican platform.

The discriminating term Modern Republican is gradually being abandoned in favor of a better one: Platform Republican. Rising in a nearly deserted Senate chamber last week, New York's Jacob Javits urged "my colleagues in my party not to abandon either the principles or the programs which have been proven by popular acceptance..." In Spokane, Attorney General Herbert Brownell defined the Modern Republican: "One who believes in and pressed for action on the 1956 Republican platform." Vice President Nixon reminded a Washington convention of the budget-whacking U.S. Chamber of Commerce (see BUSINESS) that "the budget is high, but it is a balanced budget, and the third balanced budget in a row." And Defense Secretary Charlie Wilson huffed that he was getting fed up with his C. of C. friends who were complaining about the budget when they had never had it so good.

The President himself seized on a White House meeting with the League of Women Voters to lecture on the need for foreign aid (see below). At week's end Ike was preparing a TV speech to the nation to defend his budget. But would the speech be delivered too late to rally popular support for the budget? The new penny-pinching Democrats hoped so, because they were delighted to see the Republicans split on the issue of economy. Favorite Democratic cloakroom joke of the week: "If Ike does go on TV to defend his budget, the Republican Party should demand equal time to answer him."



Baldy—Atlanta Constitution
D-DON'T WORRY. I'M A L-LATE STARTER



Jensen—Chicago Daily News
RESHARPENED

THE PRESIDENCY

Double Attack

Standing in the sun in the White House rose garden, about 100 delegates to the 1957 National Council of the League of Women Voters waited to hear some customary words of greeting from the President of the U.S. But Ike, having read earlier the women's statement of principles, e.g., in favor of international economic development, suddenly decided that "this looks like a swell time" to say some things of weight.

Popping out of the French doors leading from his office to the garden, Ike radiated the good effects of his 13-day vacation in Augusta, Ga. He jovially accepted a leather-bound copy of the wom-

going to try to explain . . . We are riding in this airplane . . . and we decide we are spending too much money on it . . . we have two stewards on this plane. We figure that one can do. All right, one steward fired." Then, in Ike's parable, the fuel capacity was cut, and so was the navigator, and the furniture and the carpets. Next, said the President, "one bright fellow speaks up and says, 'Well let's just cut out one of the engines; we won't use so much gas.'" This engine, Ike said firmly, is foreign aid, "one of the engines that keep this ship of ours afloat . . . So the rest of the passengers say, 'Well, baloney, you can take away that engine . . . and we are down. We are now in an emergency without the preparation to meet it.'"

Ike wondered aloud if "this is getting

and he suggested that the Westerners look hard for the reasons. Without mentioning Modern Republicanism, Ike recommended a self-examination, using as a guide the Republican 1956 platform. "It is nothing less than a solemn pledge that all of us gave to the American people." Furthermore, "the party member that is giving his full strength to the support of the . . . platform is . . . practicing the kind of Republicanism that in this day represents the best interest of our party and of the people of our country."

In effect, Ike's warning was a sharp shot at the Old Guard: either get in, he was saying, or get out. It was a blunt appeal for rededication to his platform in terms of the 1958 elections. "I hope you join me," he added meaningfully.

With these parting shots, Ike quit Washington for a long weekend in Gettysburg, Pa. In those few short days in the capital, he had succeeded more forcibly than before in shaping the issues which affect him most.

Last week the President also:

¶ Conferred with the Secretary of State, prior to Dulles' departure to Bonn to attend the NATO Council meeting, directed him to tell the Europeans that the U.S. has no intention of weakening its land forces in the Atlantic alliance (see FOREIGN NEWS).

¶ Nominated to be the first U.S. Ambassador to Ghana, North Carolina Career Diplomat Wilson C. Flake, 51, former embassy counselor in Pretoria, Union of South Africa, now embassy counselor in Rome.

¶ Transmitted to Congress his first governmental reorganization plan of the year, finishing up the liquidation of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., and allotting to other agencies some of the RFC's functions.

¶ Nominated to be U.S. Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, Joseph Farland, 42, West Virginia coal operator, who once served in the FBI, was a consultant to the State Department's Mutual Security Affairs Division.



EISENHOWER ADDRESSING WOMEN VOTERS
Three engines for a flight of policy.

International

en's declaration, then, to everybody's astonishment, broke into a 15-minute extemporaneous foreign-policy address.

The nation's foreign problems, he said, color and overshadow the budget problem and other domestic factors; the United Nations, with all its shortcomings, can be ignored only "at our future peril."

Parable of the Plane. The President turned to the "terrific force" of emerging nationalism, something "stronger than the spirit of any Communism." His point: if underdeveloped and emerging nations are to remain independent, then the U.S. must help supply the economic base that would make such independence possible.

To dramatize his point, Ike fell back on a homely example. Riding in an airplane with some friends, he said, the conversation turned to economy: Why, somebody wanted to know, does the U.S. funnel money overseas when so much financial aid is needed at home? Said President Eisenhower: "I said, 'This is what I am

to be a long speech." It was, but it was one of his most effective, and his conclusion impressed his audience: if only Americans understand, "then the sacrifice of money is not going to sound in their ears like the sacrifice of our sons on the battlefield. That is what we are trying to prevent . . . Let's not throw away the engines of this ship of state."

Guide to 1958. Later, the President attacked the second most important problem of his new Administration: the growing conservatism among Republicans and the seeming weakening of leadership in Modern Republicanism. Twice, in telephone talks to G.O.P. regional meetings in Omaha and Providence, Ike had taken the Republican-that-is-big-enough-for-everybody tack. But for the Republicans of ten states gathered in Salt Lake City, he had tough words.

It was in the Western area, he reminded the meeting last week that the G.O.P. "fared least well in the 1956 elections,"

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mission Completed

Shrewd, good-humored James Prioleau Richards, special ambassador and one-time (1933-56) South Carolina Congressman, charged by the President with explaining the Eisenhower Doctrine to the Mideast governments, got a sudden change in signals last week. While Richards was in Greece, the word came through from the White House: Come Home.

The official reason for the recall was that the President wants Democrat Richards to take part in a bipartisan meeting on foreign aid at the White House. But beyond that was a factor that at once highlighted the success of the Richards tour and limited its future usefulness. A few days earlier, the U.S. Sixth Fleet, dispatched to the Eastern Mediterranean to "hold up the hand" of Jordan's King Hussein against his enemies, churned the waters from Syria to Egypt in a dramatic

display of U.S. might. At the same time Jordan requested—and Washington immediately supplied—a \$10 million grant to strengthen young King Hussein's struggle to rid his country of Communists and pro-Nasser extremists. Key Jordanian stipulation, to which the U.S. readily agreed: the U.S. money must be explicitly separate from doctrine funds. Moreover, said King Hussein, Jordan "had no intention" of inviting Richards to discuss the doctrine.

Eleven Approvals. The reason was evident. As Dick Richards ticked off success after success on his tour, Cairo and Moscow propagandists howled that both doctrine and its ambassador were the very embodiment of U.S. "colonialism," and King Hussein could not be expected to counter this impression among Jordanians in a week.

Thus, the very nature of his success elsewhere made Richards dangerous to Jordan. By pressing on King Hussein for an invitation to visit, or even by remaining in the area any longer, he would serve only to weaken the King's hand.

Richards had piled up a remarkable record during his hard-driving, eight-week trip. Of the 13 countries he visited, eleven wholeheartedly bought into the doctrine or registered their general approval. Among the outright subscribers are the four Baghdad Pact members (Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan) and Greece. Saudi Arabia, with Lebanon, Libya and Ethiopia, have signed policy declarations expressing opposition to international Communism. Afghanistan, more circumspect because of neighboring Russia, welcomed the overall U.S. objective in the Middle East—national independence and economic betterment.

Two Holdouts. Israel, like Jordan, has implicitly subscribed to the doctrine without actually saying so, for internal reasons. The two holdouts are the Sudan and Yemen, both of which gave the mission a chilly reception. But neither flatly rejected the plan; in each country the door still remains open.

The net effect has been to isolate Egypt and Syria—whose fulminations against the doctrine were capped by their refusal to discuss it with Ambassador Richards—from their neighbors. More important, by the Richards mission the U.S. has set up a shield between the Middle East and Russia. Editorialized the *New York Times*: "The widespread acceptance [of the plan] has converted it from a unilateral American declaration . . . into a multilateral alignment which . . . rests on a common policy of defense against Communism."

As Ambassador Richards read his comeback orders, Washington flashed a new order to the Sixth Fleet. From the Pentagon to Fleet Commander Charles Randall Brown went the word: Mission accomplished; withdraw to the Central Mediterranean. Within hours "Cat" Brown and some 30 of his warships—including the giant carrier *Forrestal*—had pivoted hard west and were headed for Italian waters, where they will join in NATO exercises this week.

The object of the withdrawal was to demonstrate that the U.S., after its show of the flag in the Eastern Mediterranean, is confident of King Hussein's stability. But, just to make sure, the Pentagon ordered five Sixth Fleet transports, loaded with U.S. Marines and protected by a screen of destroyers, to remain behind for "fire-brigade duty" if the threat of war should flare again.

LABOR

And Now, Taxes

When Teamster Boss Dave Beck got around to figuring out his 1950 income tax, he asked for and got an extension beyond the March 15, 1951 filing deadline. Last week Beck's 60 days of grace ironi-



Associated Press
TEAMSTER BOSS BECK
Two counts against pudgy pride.

cally backfired, for they had extended as well the six-year period in which the Federal Government could move against him for tax evasion. Hurrying to meet a May 15 deadline of its own, the Justice Department, capping a three-year Internal Revenue Service investigation, accused the pudgy pride of Seattle of evading \$56,000 in 1950 taxes.

In Tacoma, Wash., after deliberating three hours, a grand jury indicted Beck for tax evasion. The jurors added a second indictment accusing him of helping prepare a fraudulent return for a building association operated by his Joint Teamster Council 28. Beck got the word in Washington, put on a pair of dark glasses, bounced into Federal Court to be fingerprinted, bounced out again on \$5,000 bail. That done, he was off to Atlantic City to address 50 officers of the Teamsters' Eastern Conference. Said Dave: "If you find anyone who can do a better job than I have done, go ahead and elect him. I merely want to be judged on what's been done for the international union during my administration."

JUSTICE

Back-Room Man Out Front

(See Cover)

In forbidding, grey Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary a convict petitioned the Department of Justice for the removal from his chest of a tattoo vowing eternal devotion to "Mary"; he was about to be released and wanted to marry a girl with another name. Over the Rio Grande Immigration Service patrolmen peered from their light plane in search of the Mexican wetbacks who would, if they could, slip across the border in illegal droves to work on U.S. ranches. In Tacoma, Wash. a federal grand jury accused David Daniel Beck, a labor giant with a turnip torso, of cheating on his income taxes. In Manhattan one of the hottest security cases in years was unfolding behind grand jury doors with the confession of Communist Spies Jack and Myra Soble and their accomplice, Jacob Albam. In Pennsylvania Bethlehem Steel Corp. lawyers worked and planned against the multimillion-dollar possibility that their proposed merger with the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. might be adjudged a threat to a free economy. And in Tallahassee, Fla. a White Citizens' Council member spat disgustfully as he spoke of the same "nigger lovin' s.o.b." against whom Southern Congressmen for weeks had been preparing an oratorical assault.

All these and uncounted, uncountable others were problems last week for a slender, balding man who sat talking softly, hands clasped around updrawn knee, behind his desk in a limestone building on Washington's Constitution Avenue. He is Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., 53, whose awesome duty it is to apply, on behalf of the U.S. Government, the constants of law to a time of explosive change.

The Human Link. As a personality, Herb Brownell is probably the least-known member of the original Eisenhower Cabinet; yet none has greater impact on the daily life of every man and woman in a nation of law under the Constitution. Brownell represents the legal arm of the Administration. He passes on almost every action the Government takes or would like to take. All legislation sent to Congress is reviewed by his office. Government contracts involving new policies are screened by him. Agreements with foreign nations go through his hands. His is the responsibility for ensuring a free economy by enforcing the antitrust laws, for ensuring the Government of its right to survive by enforcing the security laws, for ensuring all citizens of all colors of equal protection under the law. He is the human link between the abstractions of law and the realities of life.

Under Herbert Brownell the Justice Department has:

- ❑ Slashed its staggering backlog of cases and "matters," i.e., investigations that may or may not become "cases," from 75,000 in 1952 to 53,000 in 1956—even while increasing the caseload by 10%.
- ❑ Initiated a practice of checking with the American Bar Association before rec-



Walter Bennett

ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL & AIDES*
Against the abstractions of law, the realities of life.

ommending a nomination to the federal bench; observers are generally agreed as to the notably high quality of the four Eisenhower-appointed Supreme Court Justices and the 131 judges named to lower federal courts.

¶ Prodded and pushed federal courts toward clearing their swamped dockets, e.g., by recommending younger judges, by urging judges to halve their traditional summer-long vacations.

¶ Won more criminal tax convictions than in the previous twelve years (2,272 against 2,260).

¶ Built up an outstanding antitrust record, based not on penalizing growth but on protecting the right of all to grow.

¶ Attacked Communists with such legal skill that Communist Party Boss William Z. Foster was moved to say: "The attack by the Government upon the party has been directly responsible for the bulk of its losses."

¶ Launched a many-pronged assault on civil rights restrictions. In his proposed civil rights program Herbert Brownell is moving eyes open, fists up, into his toughest fight.

During the 52 months required to shape that record, schools and offices and courts of law across the U.S. began to realize that Herbert Brownell, 62nd Attorney General, may very well turn out to be one of the best—and the one who will leave the most lasting impression upon his nation's legal history. The process of realization was slow and painful: Herbert Brownell, longtime master political planner, had to prove the hard way that he was worthy of being Attorney General Brownell.

The Pol-to-Pol Whisper. There were, in fact, many gasps and a few shudders when Brownell became Attorney General. He was a professional politician entering a Justice Department already reeking and rocking from too many professional politicians. Brownell had been the strategist for the presidential campaigns of Tom Dewey and Dwight Eisenhower; he was the hotel-suite mastermind who liked to note

that he had never spent so much as a night on a campaign train. Politician Brownell was treated like one of the boys when he came up for confirmation by the politicians of the U.S. Senate. They went through the motions of asking him questions at his hearing. Had he retired from his private business? Yes. Was his name gone from the door of his law office? Yes, yes. What had he done with his holdings? He had converted them into Government bonds. And at that point Nevada's Democratic Senator, the late Pat McCarran, leaned over with a pol-to-pol whisper: "Brownell, you're in a helluva shape if we don't confirm you."

Herb Brownell's public appearance and elusive personality often seem to confirm the picture of him as a back-room operator and little else. Completely relaxed, he slumps in his red leather swivel chair or tucks a knee under his chin—and gives the impression of being about to spring sideways. His wide mouth breaks easily—to some, too easily—into a smile. Essentially a shy man, he finds his shyness often misread as furtive secrecy, his undeniable brilliance mistaken for slickness. Most suspicious of all to his critics is his habit of being right. Explains a longtime Washington friend: "Did you ever get into a poker game with a man who remembered every card played in every hand, how each player bet each hand, who figured all the odds instantly in his head, and was lucky besides? It's exasperating, because a guy like that usually wins, and when the game is over, you don't quite trust him, no matter how pleasant he seems. Well, that's Brownell's trouble."

When Herb Brownell first walked with his long, sway-backed stride into the cavernous throne room used as an office by previous Attorneys General, he took one startled look at the space and grandeur, fled, and set up shop in a small,

comfortable and, naturally, back room. It took several days for secretaries in nearby offices to realize that the silent man they saw walking the corridors was the new Attorney General. Most Washington newsmen have mistrusted Brownell ever since he disclosed to five favored reporters the nomination of California's Earl Warren to be Chief Justice of the U.S. Where did he announce it? Not at a formal press conference (he seems stiff and evasive at such Washington affairs, loathes and rarely holds them) but over cocktails and around the fireplace in the seclusion of his home.

Small wonder, then, that Department of Justice careermen braced themselves for still another onslaught of political spoilsmanship when Brownell turned up as boss of the department.

"Go Ahead & Prosecute." As Brownell saw it, the Department of Justice seemed no particular rose. He found in it a vast, amorphous organization with more than 600 offices in the U.S. and its territories, assets that included the copyright to *Lili Marlene*, custody of the \$100 million General Aniline & Film Corp. (both under the Office of Alien Property) and the nation's largest arsenal of side arms (15,000 weapons, which annually fire 10,625,000 rounds). Filled with political sin-cures, worm-eaten with the scandals of the Truman Administration, the department's morale had dropped out of sight.

The first step was to dispel the idea of Brownell as a patronage bagman and as an Attorney General who would flip the legal coin in favor of Republicans. The New York State Republican organization recommended five men for a U.S. attorney's post; Brownell turned down all five and named his own man on the basis of competence. Brownell recommended the nomination of Frank Van Dusen, who had distinguished legal but few political credentials, to the District Court in Philadelphia. Pennsylvania's Republican Senators arose in wrath, held out for their own candidates, delayed confirmation for more than a year. Brownell rechecked Var

* From left: Assistant Attorney General George C. Doub (Civil Division), Deputy Attorney General William Rogers, Brownell, A. A. G. Warren Olney III (Criminal Division) and A. A. G. Charles K. Rice (Tax Division).

Dusen's qualifications and made his decision: "We'll fight it through." He did; the Senators buckled, and Van Dusen was unanimously confirmed.

U.S. attorneys got the right to hire whomever they chose (today there are 19 Republicans and 18 Democrats in the Los Angeles office). Brownell purged incompetents from the Justice Department (his short-term predecessor, Democrat James McGranery of Philadelphia, had recommended nearly 100 for firing), but his own press officer is one of the many holdovers from the Truman Administration. Democrats, e.g., Theron Lamar Caudle, the old honeysuckle boy of the Truman Administration tax scandals, and Truman's one-time Appointments Secretary Matt Connelly, have been prosecuted and convicted for rascality. So have Republicans: former Colorado Republican Chairman Charles Haskell was convicted for tax dodging; last week Cook County Assessor Frank Keenan, the most powerful G.O.P. officeholder in the Chicago area, was indicted on income tax charges. A pro-Eisenhower Democratic governor came charging to Washington to prevent the tax prosecution of a state political bigwig. Within two weeks a Justice Department letter went to the U.S. attorney involved: "Go ahead and prosecute." Says the U.S. attorney: "When the governor went to Washington, it was like waving a red flag."

None but the Brighter. With such evenhandedness Brownell began the job of reviving spirit and pride in the Department of Justice. He started selecting his own circle of top officials. Says smooth, smart Deputy Attorney General William Rogers, 43, a New York prosecutor for Tom Dewey and a close friend of and adviser to Vice President Nixon: "We went out like coaches recruiting college athletes. We scouted the field for the best available men."

The Brownell-scouted team lunches daily as a top-echelon unit in a green-walled dining room near the Attorney General's office (everyone chips in about \$30 a month in officers' mess-style) to discuss department business. The teamwork idea extends to frequent family parties, where Brownell will occasionally let down his scant hair and sing, off-key, old college songs. But the wives' general complaint is that their husbands huddle off in a corner and talk nothing but shop.

One of Brownell's most successful recruiting innovations puts the Department of Justice in competition with private firms and business corporations for the brightest law-school graduates. The program is in its third year, with the young lawyers agreeing to serve two years and to consider the opportunity of staying on as career Justice lawyers. This year 71 law graduates from 38 schools, all of them in the top 25% of their class, are entering the Justice Department.

Gradually, the spirit of top-level efficiency and teamwork has seeped down through the Justice Department ranks. "I think the Attorney General should get a Medal of Honor," says a U.S.

attorney some 500 miles from Washington. "He's got us all feeling a certain pride in what we do." Another U.S. attorney's praise is the more meaningful because he frankly thinks Brownell is a cold fish ("I saw him get stewed once—but with dignity"). Says he: "Brownell has imbued the men surrounding him with the idea that there is a great job to be done; somehow he inspires us."

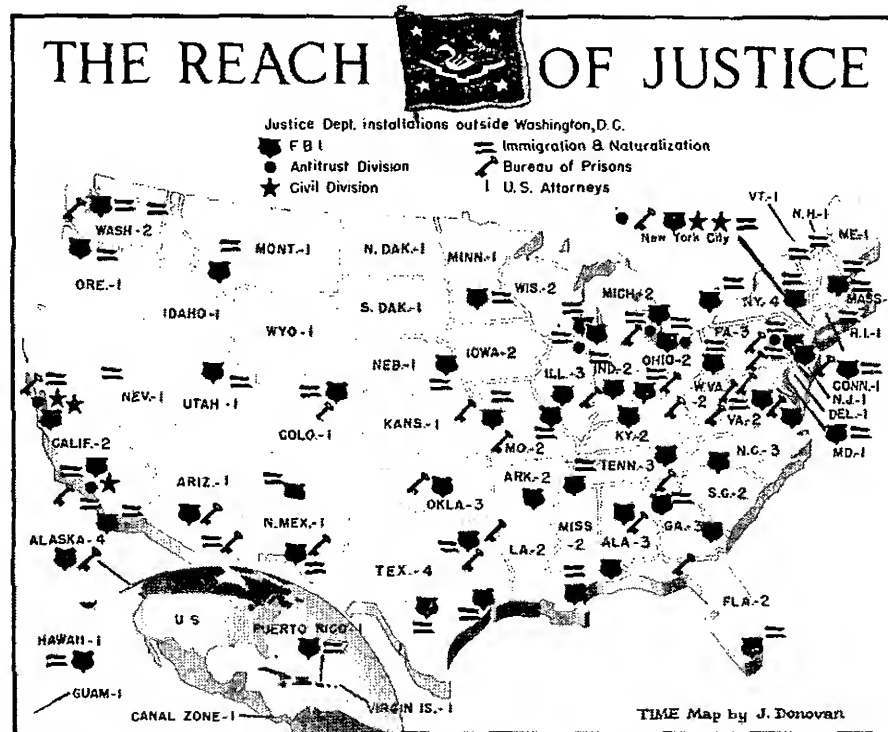
"*-3." Another equally important dimension to the Brownell operation is implicit in the comment of Assistant Attorney General Perry Morton: "I think we've got a real law office here." Obscured by Brownell's political reputation was the fact that he is a crackerjack lawyer. He led his Yale Law School class, edited the *Law Journal*, won an Order of the Coif (he was Phi Beta Kappa from his home-state University of Nebraska), and is still considered by two former deans to rank among the finest students in Yale history. In private practice he was a partner in Manhattan's Lord, Day & Lord for more than 20 years (resigning only to become Attorney General), and an expert in corporation law. He is the first to admit that he is essentially a counselor, an office lawyer; he has never tried a case in court.

Counselor Brownell soon displayed a real talent for efficient administration—and if there was anything the Department of Justice needed, it was efficient administration. Some of the cases in the files when Brownell took over had been hanging around for a full generation. Field offices were supposed to turn in progress reports only once a year—and even then there was little reason to believe that anyone read them. Brownell instituted an elaborate IBM index system to tabulate reports—required monthly—so that Washington can now keep close track of

every case at every stage of the legal game. Brownell himself reads the reports on all important cases and investigations, pencils notes in the margins, fires off brief memos typed on blue paper, e.g., "Please brief me a little more on the item on page 28 of your report." U.S. attorneys get higher salaries than before (up to \$20,000), but are no longer allowed to engage in the dangerous, distracting business of outside practice. The U.S. attorney who lets a case drag can expect a "needlegram" from headquarters in short order. Especially ominous under "Remarks" on a coded work sheet sent the field offices is the notation **"*-3."** It translates roughly as: "The Attorney General is personally watching this case and wants action." He generally gets it.

Thus Herbert Brownell could and did raise Justice Department morale. He could and did prove himself a lawyer first and a politician second. He could and did streamline the department machinery. Without these achievements he could not have written his record. But the achievements in method were not enough. The job of Attorney General demands a special sort of courage. It requires a man willing to walk a lonely road in applying the laws in such vital fields as security, antitrust and civil rights, the laws that reach dramatically into the very blood and muscle of the nation.

The Security Storm. Herbert Brownell became acquainted with this loneliness in his first days as Attorney General. When Dwight Eisenhower took office, he found on his desk the plea for clemency of Atom Spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Brownell recommended against clemency. The Rosenberg execution was set for the Friday of June 19, 1953, at dusk because the Jewish Sabbath begins at sundown. Worldwide pressure against the execution



was tremendous, the Pope used his good offices for mercy, more than 5,000 pickets chanted party-line slogans in front of the White House. Brownell quietly advised the President to go ahead with the execution unless the Rosenbergs showed a willingness to talk. They did not talk. Finally, the phone call came from Deputy Bill Rogers at the Justice Department: "It's all over." Brownell hung up the phone. The Rosenberg case was, indeed, all over.

But the security problem was far from over. Senator Joe McCarthy was monopolizing the headlines, making it appear that he was the only person who cared about ridding the Government of Communists. Other Cabinet members urged President Eisenhower to meet McCarthy head-on, but Brownell thought otherwise. "Let time elapse," said he. Apply the law, Brownell counseled, by refusing to let McCarthy take over the files of the executive branch, but stay out of emotional brawls. First and last, Brownell thought that McCarthy by his excesses would bring about his own ruin. And he did.

Brownell got into trouble when his efforts to achieve a realistic security program for Government employees were taken up by Republican politicians who lumped security risks (homosexuals, alcoholics, etc.) with loyalty risks in what became known as the Eisenhower "numbers game." He got into even worse trouble when, for one of the few times in his life, he moved so far out of the back room that he found himself on the end of a very long limb. At a Chicago luncheon, Brownell made a speech identifying the Treasury Department's onetime Director of Monetary Research Harry Dexter White as a Soviet agent, and strongly implying that Harry Truman was disloyal. Brownell now says: "I felt the matter was so serious that it had to be brought to public attention in fast and dramatic fashion." But he was forced to eat his unjust words about Truman, and a serious, legitimate case of security breakdown was clouded by unnecessary brawling of the kind Brownell had urged others to avoid.

Brownell retired to his back-room office and attacked the security problem in a more effective way. His Department of Justice has successfully prosecuted 14 Smith Act cases (22 Communist functionaries are awaiting trial on Smith Act charges). Communist-front organizations have been hard hit (the Jefferson School in Manhattan recently went out of business after its enrollment dropped to 400 from 14,000 in 1946). The Sobel spy case was so handled that it brought confessions, not controversy. Such is the Brownell security record that FBI Director John Edgar Hoover, no man to low-rate the threat of Communism for the sake of pleasing any Attorney General who happens to be his boss, says the Communist Party in the U.S. is now "stunned."

Trustbusting. At the outset of the Eisenhower Administration, Democrats began watching and waiting for a breakdown in antitrust enforcement. They are still watching and waiting. Relying heavily

on the consent decree to accomplish the Government's purpose while avoiding long, costly court battles, Brownell's Justice Department has taken on such business giants as General Motors, International Business Machines, Pan American-Grace Airways and the Radio Corp. of America. General Lucius Clay, chairman of the Continental Can Co. and one of President Eisenhower's closest friends and advisers, is indignant at two antitrust suits filed against his company.

"If I stay at this job much longer," says Herb Brownell, "I will have picked a fight with every friend I ever had outside of Government." His remark is perhaps too exclusive: Brownell's lonely job has



THE BROWNELLS*

It hurts to pick a fight with friends.

required him to pick fights with some friends inside the Government. He tangled with Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson, who could see nothing illegal about big packers and grocers making a tidy profit by selling cheese to the Government at one support price and buying it back a few days later at a lower price. The Justice Department is suing to recover \$2,500,000. Again, Brownell clashed with the Treasury Department, the Federal Reserve, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and prominent banking interests because he wanted close federal control of bank holding companies.

Climax in Civil Rights. Today Herbert Brownell is nearing the high moment of his career. He is out in the open; he knows it and he likes it. He is the personal target of Southern opposition to the civil rights program now in Congress. He is determined to fight it through. "This program,"

says Brownell, "may be remembered longer than anything we do in Washington."

The first day Brownell arrived in Washington he saw a Negro family being thrown out of a restaurant. The Brownell Justice Department took the Thompson restaurant case out of the hands of an uncooperative local prosecutor, soon won a court victory abolishing segregation in Washington restaurants. Brownell followed up with unpublicized conferences with businessmen and city officials, helped bring about integration in the parks, playgrounds, theaters and other public places of the nation's capital. A Justice Department brief helped persuade the Interstate Commerce Commission to outlaw segregation on interstate trains and buses. Brownell invited Southern transportation company heads to Washington for behind-the-scenes (back-room) conferences about transit segregation in their cities. Result: more than 20 Southern communities have killed Jim Crow without fuss or fanfare.

For the 1953 argument before the Supreme Court on school desegregation, Brownell read every word, made extensive changes in the bulky, complex Justice Department brief. When the question came as to whether the Supreme Court should declare school segregation unconstitutional, Assistant Attorney General J. Lee Rankin recalls that the tension in the great marble chamber was "electric." Says Rankin: "Attorney General Brownell had directed me to say that the Government thought it was the duty of the court to find segregation unconstitutional. That was the answer I gave."

In the Role of Servant. Brownell's present civil rights program is the result of three years' intensive study (TIME, May 6). Such measures as anti-poll-tax legislation and a fair employment practices commission were considered and cast aside as too harsh or unworkable. The program, as finally accepted and recommended by Brownell, seeks primarily to provide tools for enforcing civil rights statutes already on the books. It is especially aimed at securing for Negroes their right to vote, which both Brownell and the program's Southern enemies recognize as the heart of the whole problem of discrimination. "If the right to vote is assured," says Brownell, "other rights will flow from that. Passage of this bill will show that Congress means to translate into reality the words of promise in the Constitution."

Political Realist Brownell knows how desperate a fight the South's congressional bloc will make against his program. He recognizes the extent of his personal, out-front involvement. But even if he could, he would not now retire to a back room. For the Attorney General is the servant of a Constitution which recognizes that law without freedom is tyranny, and that freedom without law is anarchy. It is in this role of servant that the Attorney General of the U.S. says: "No higher duty rests upon the man holding my office than of translating each provision of the Bill of Rights into a concept of living law so that justice will be done to all our citizens."

* Taking off for the 1956 G.O.P. Convention in San Francisco: Daughters Ann, now 19, and Joan, 25; Brownell, Wife Doris, and Jim, 13.

PRISONS

The Rock Holds

"I'm a changed man. You won't have any trouble from me," said affable Bank Robber Theodore (Teddy) Green, 41, to Federal Prisons Director James Bennett, after an unsuccessful 1955 breakout attempt from a Massachusetts penitentiary* had led to his transfer to Alcatraz in San Francisco Bay. Last week a report sent by Bennett to Attorney General Herbert Brownell showed that Green has not changed at all: he had been caught organizing a major escape from The Rock. In the prison's history there have been only eleven major escape attempts, none successful.

Alcatraz screws, tipped off, found that Green and at least two other convicts had hidden escape tools in compartments chipped in the bottom of toilet basins. Among the tools, all fashioned from materials in the prison workshops: a blowtorch made from a large grease cup, a brace and bit from pipe parts. Remarking on the careful preparation, Bennett recalled Green's earnest promise of two years before. "All the time he was talking to me," said Bennett, "he was probably planning his next blast-out attempt."

TEXAS

For Whom the Bell Tolls

In the Texas legislature last week two senators turned the South's prime weapon against civil-rights legislation, the filibuster, to a novel use. Up from the lower house swept a rash of school segregation bills, and in an effort to stop them the protesting pair put on the longest filibuster in Texas history.

Filibuster leader was San Antonio's Henry Gonzalez, 41, the first Texan of Mexican parentage to be elected to the state senate since 1892. Alternating with Laredo's Abraham Kazen Jr., 38, Freshman Senator Gonzalez (who perfected his speech as a child by practicing with pebbles in his mouth, "like Demosthenes") ranged the course of world history and literature to flesh out his marathon talk. Quoting hugely from Herodotus, the Prophet Jeremiah, John Donne and many another classic, he dazzled his colleagues—and almost wore them down—with his panegyric on freedom and on the crucial need for racial equality.

Deftly Gonzalez needled his state-proud colleagues for borrowing the first of the bills—which would, in effect, permit school boards to assign pupils on a racial basis—from "lesser states." "Texas had to import foreign-made provisions from such backward entities as South Carolina," he cried. "Why is it that you are so poverty-stricken?" And time and again he warned his colleagues of the ultimate perils of segregation: "It may be some can chloroform their conscience. But if we fear long enough, we hate,

and if we hate long enough, we fight."

Around a desk stacked high with books and papers, Gonzalez paced endlessly, munching raisins, sipping water, drawing heavily on his own experiences as a member of a minority group. He told of being barred from a café table because he was a Mexican. "The Irish have a saying, 'It's easy to sleep on another man's wounds.' Well, what's the difference? Mexican, Negro, what have you? The assault on the inward dignity of man, which our society protects, has been made." And this, he said, is an assault on the very idea of America, which "began as a new land of hope . . . For whom does the bell toll? You, the white man, think it tolls for the



Associated Press

TEXAS' GONZALEZ

It's easy to sleep on another's wounds.

Negro. I say, the bell tolls for you. It is ringing for us all."

Gonzalez and Kazen spoke for a record-breaking (for Texas) 36 hours and two minutes—and did not give up the fight until they won agreement from the segregationists to vote only on the first bill, leaving the rest for this week. Said Senator Gonzalez, after his colleagues passed the measure: "I intend to fight every one [of the other bills] to the last ditch."

HISTORICAL NOTES

The Alger Hiss Story

As Alger Hiss walked out of the Lewisburg (Pa.) federal penitentiary in December 1954—on parole after serving 44 months of a five-year sentence for perjury—he carried under his arm a package wrapped in Manila paper. Assuming that the package held his notes and papers, reporters asked if he intended to write a book. Replied Hiss: "I certainly intend to do some writing." Last fall the literary grapevine buzzed with the news that Manhattan Publisher Alfred Knopf had

bought the Hiss manuscript, and the gossip columns predicted that it would be one of the sensations of the year.

Published this week, Alger Hiss's *In the Court of Public Opinion* (Knopf; \$5) turns out to be a heavily legalistic, dully written analysis of the Hiss case; lawyers will instantly recognize it as a rewrite of Hiss's motion for a new trial, which the courts denied. Hiss stoutly maintains his innocence of the charge that he committed perjury when he denied giving State Department secrets to Communist Courier Whittaker Chambers. His defense is essentially the same one that his lawyers used in his 1949 and 1950 trials. Author Alger Hiss seems remarkably devoid of personal outrage, but he pictures Defendant Alger Hiss as a political martyr in an era of "great, unreasoning fear of Communism." In the argot of the prison yard, he was "framed."

A Conspiring Era. As Hiss tells it, the case against him was a kind of conspiracy that began with one man and extended to the whole era. The man was Chambers—admitted longtime Communist who became a crusading anti-Communist (and senior editor of *TIME*), and denounced Hiss during the tumultuous hearings of the House Committee on un-American Activities in 1948. Chambers' performance, Hiss says, was a deliberate effort to frame an innocent man he had known only briefly and casually a dozen years before—for reasons that Hiss is still at a loss to explain. The House Committee, Hiss goes on, had a "political stake" in finding a Communist spy; the FBI, investigating the case, became "overzealous." The federal grand jury that indicted Hiss was stampeded by the committee and by "that portion of the public inflamed by the sensational press"; the man who prosecuted him (Thomas F. Murphy, now a U.S. district judge) outrageously "exploited the fear of Communism and the public loathing of Communists."

Some jurors in his first trial, where the jury deadlocked 8-4 for conviction, dared to "go beyond the record and be their own witnesses" (by acting as their own experts on typewritten documents), Hiss writes. Some of the jurors in his second trial, at which he was convicted, were against him from the start and "lobbied" others over to their side. U.S. District Judge Henry W. Goddard, who presided at his second trial, was partial to the prosecution; the Appeals Court judge (Harrie B. Chase) who wrote the opinion denying his appeal failed to make a careful study of the record, and developed "grave misconceptions" of the case.

A Friendly Climate. Lawyer Hiss wildly overstates the climate against him. The fact was that much of official Washington was solidly and politically on the side of Democrat Hiss at the time that Chambers challenged him. President Harry Truman called the hearings before the Republican-controlled House Committee a "red herring"; Secretary of State Dean Acheson declared he would "not turn my back on Alger Hiss."

In the Department of Justice, under

* Dramatized for TV viewers last week in *Playhouse 90's* hour-and-a-half presentation of *Child of Trouble*.

Attorney General Tom Clark, there was strong sentiment for the indictment of Chambers; two Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court—Felix Frankfurter and Stanley Reed—testified as character witnesses for Defendant Hiss at the first trial. And many of the leading lights of the Washington press corps made no secret of their liking for Hiss (a long-standing news source at the State Department) and their dislike of phlegmatic, pipe-smoking ex-Communist Chambers.

A Great Deception. Hiss winds up his literary case in precisely the same place where his legal case foundered: the charge that he was ultimately a victim of "forgery by typewriter." During the trials, the case against Hiss was nailed down by documents which included typewritten pages of secret information that Chambers said Hiss had given him. In an effort to deal with this part of the Chambers case, the defense traced Hiss's old Woodstock typewriter to its new owner and brought it into court during the trial. It turned out to be, indeed, the typewriter that had typed the documents.

In their motion for a new trial, Hiss's attorneys in effect charged: during a brief interval in 1935-36 when Hiss had befriended Chambers, Chambers had stolen some samples of typing from Hiss's old Woodstock; at some time over the ensuing dozen years (for reasons totally unexplained) Chambers had somehow got someone to build a machine that would type exactly like the old Woodstock, had typed the sheets of espionage material, and then planted the fake machine where Hiss's own investigators would find it and bring it into court. This argument was effectively demolished by the Government's answer to the new-trial motion, in which U.S. District Attorney Myles Lane described the new Hiss argument as "a combination of a Grimm fairy tale with a bit of a Rube Goldberg twist." But Hiss



George Cierna

AUTHOR HISS

In prison jargon, he was framed.



Associated Press

SCHINE, MCCARTHY & COHN AT ARMY HEARINGS (1954)
In boisterous melodrama, a vision of power.

rests his book, and in effect, his hope for vindication, on this forgery charge.

Deploping the fact that the motion for a new trial based on this theory was denied in 1952, Hiss writes: "Like so many other events in the case, even the disposition of this motion had a political setting. The case had begun four years earlier in the midst of a presidential election campaign. Judge Goddard denied the motion for a new trial on July 22, during the sessions of the Democratic Convention that was to nominate Adlai E. Stevenson, who had been one of my character witnesses."

All in all, Alger Hiss's book adds little that is new to a case that ran the full course of American justice.

THE SENATE

The Passing of McCarthy

There was one overpowering thought that Bridget McCarthy drove home to her seven children. "Man was born to do something," she told them time and again in the McCarthy farm home near Appleton, Wis. Last week, in the U.S. Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Md., her fifth-born, Joseph Raymond McCarthy, overtaken by cirrhosis of the liver, received the last rites of his Roman Catholic faith and a scant 62 minutes later died at 48. It was clear from the headlines that rang around the world that Joe McCarthy had indeed done something.

In the U.S. Senate his colleagues eulogized him with spirit and sincerity, preferring to remember his friendly, good-humored fellowship, his personal warmth, his ever-ready refrigerator and ever-open bottle. Across the U.S. the editorial writers noted his passing, and even his professional journalistic enemies seemed sorry, in a way, to see him go. Manila and Madrid praised him, London and Paris derided him, Moscow fumed at him. Harry Truman said that he was "very sorry." Dwight Eisenhower extended "profound sympathy" to the widow, sent around a personal message as well.

But Joe McCarthy, who once told a

friend that in his dying hour he would hope to fix his mind on some image of personal glory, might have judged himself a failure in the last twelve months of his life. For in Joe McCarthy's mind, "to do something" meant only one thing: to push himself to power amid the cheers of the crowd. And having pushed himself too far, too fast, too ruthlessly, he fell near to oblivion and a restless frustration that his close friends say contributed to his last illness.

The List. Joe McCarthy ambitiously drove into the national scene when he was elected a U.S. Senator in 1946. He had been a good light-heavyweight boxer in college (Marquette '35), never walked away from a fight. In Washington he was puzzled to find that many of his colleagues were fence-straddlers, compromisers. Such an attitude, he told a reporter one day, was defeating to a man whose purpose was to "do something." Forgoing the opportunity to busy himself with any important legislation that might have drawn public notice, Joe languished in the Senate for about three years.

In 1950 he found what he needed. Stories of Soviet espionage abounded; the long fingers of Communism had been caught all too convincingly in Washington; the nation, only recently run through the shattering experience of the Alger Hiss trial, was nervous. In Wheeling, W. Va. Joe McCarthy stood before a Lincoln Day audience, waved a piece of paper and cried with melodramatic certainty that "I have here in my hand" a list of Government employees known by Secretary of State Dean Acheson to be members of the Communist Party. Later listeners said McCarthy put the total of the list at 205; Joe denied it, said his total was 57. Newsmen, many of them defensive about Acheson's State Department, pumped their outrage into their stories, pumped Joe McCarthy right into a permanent place on Page One.

Haled before a special congressional committee chaired by Maryland's veteran Democratic Senator Millard Tydings, Senator McCarthy replied with thousands of



BEFORE THE WATKINS COMMITTEE (1954)

In declining hours, a vision of quiet.



THE MCCARTHYS & DAUGHTER TIERNEY

words of obfuscation and counterattack, identified not a single Communist Party member in the Government. The Tydings committee called his charges "a fraud and a hoax." The Truman Administration was part of the history of "20 years of treason," McCarthy insisted—as he kept on making headlines.

Then Joe turned publicity to political profit. He took off after Millard Tydings, helped smear Tydings into defeat in what a Senate investigating committee later called a "despicable back-street type of campaign." Among Government employees and officials—even among his own Senate colleagues—the McCarthy legend grew, and with it the fear that opposition to McCarthy's crusade would turn him upon them as he had turned on Tydings, for in Joe's book, a McCarthy critic was either a Communist or a fool.

The Whiplash. Explosively, furiously, he swept into this confused arena. Having struck out at General George C. Marshall ("a man so steeped in falsehood, who has recourse to the lie whenever it suits his convenience . . ."), he even prevailed upon Candidate Dwight Eisenhower to eliminate from a 1952 campaign speech in Milwaukee a paragraph defending Marshall.

His crusading momentum carried him to the high point of a crashing primary victory in 1952, and then, to general surprise, he fell some 100,000 behind the Eisenhower ticket in the election. Nonetheless Joe returned to Washington, made it clear that he was no man to be trifled with. Failing in an attempt to block the confirmation of Harvard's President James B. Conant as U.S. High Commissioner for Germany, Joe swung again at Ike's Ambassador-designate to Russia, Charles E. Bohlen. He battled away against such respected party leaders as Bob Taft, demanded that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles be called to testify under oath on the Bohlen nomination. Here, Joe got the first whiplash of defeat. This proposal, said Bob Taft in measured tones, is "ridiculous." It was soon afterward that Joe cast his lot ir-

revocably against his own party. In a stinging statement he lumped Ike's first year in office with those of his predecessors; now, he said, it was "20 or 21 years" of treason.

The Web. From then on the show-down was inevitable. In early 1954, as chairman of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, Joe joined battle with the Army over a none-too-bright McCarthy staffer named G. David Schine, of the millionaire Schine hotel family. Army Draftee Schine, Joe charged, was being used by the Army as a hostage to keep the McCarthy committee from finding out, among other things, why a brigadier general named Ralph Zwicker had permitted the honorable discharge of a Red-tinted Army dentist named Irving Peress. For 36 days televised hearings made Joe's nasal rhythms, his low-pitched interruptions, his trademark phrases the stock of every mimic in the nation.

In the limelight sat McCarthy's chief aide, clever Roy Cohn, who, with his buddy Dave Schine, had earned the name "Junketeering Gumshoe" on his "investigating" trips abroad; Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens, the "nice guy" who had muddled his way into a political web; the shrewd, smooth-talking Senators Ev Dirksen and Karl Mundt; the lantern-jawed Tennessean Ray Jenkins, who as committee counsel peppered away at all comers; and adept, relaxed Boston Lawyer Joe Welch, attorney for the Army.

It was the cunning of Joe Welch that ultimately led to McCarthy's undoing in the public eye. Toward the end of the hearing a caged McCarthy attacked Lawyer Welch's young associate for once having belonged to the National Lawyers Guild. Slowly Joe Welch turned to McCarthy and said, "Have you no sense of decency, sir, at long last? Have you left no sense of decency?" In one moment of silence, as the words echoed in millions of homes, Joe McCarthy was through as crusader.

The End. In the summer of 1954 a committee under Utah's Republican Arthur Watkins met to determine whether Joe

McCarthy should be censured. This time the hearings were quieter, and Joe had neither public microphone nor TV camera to amplify his techniques. Methodically the committee studied its evidence. In December the U.S. Senate took the rare and unusual step of condemning one of its members (67-22) on two counts: 1) abusing the subcommittee that investigated him in 1951-52, and 2) attacking the Watkins committee in a way that impaired the Senate's integrity and dignity.

Joe had known the answer long before. Throughout the hearings he ate little, often showed up in the Senate chamber disarrayed and unsteady of voice. Following the Senate's condemnation, many of his colleagues ignored him, and his close friends could sense that he was in deep emotional distress.

More and more he spent his time away from his office and the Senate floor, preferred to devote himself increasingly to his new wife Jean—his attractive ex-office assistant—and their adopted baby daughter, now five months old. Joe appeared frequently at the hospital in Bethesda, was treated for a variety of ills. He lost weight, with his wife's devoted help tapered off on drinking after doctors told him that he had cirrhosis of the liver. But it was too late to go back: Joe McCarthy was a sick man. Once capable of frenetic energies, he found that a single Senate speech (a lone, weak attempt to prevent the promotion of an old target, Ralph Zwicker, to major general) was so exhausting that he had to rest.

A new kind of quietude shrouded his life. He was lonely and plainly beaten. To one elderly companion he allowed that he almost hoped he would get beaten in the 1958 campaign for re-election. "Jean and I," he mused, "have enough money for a small cattle spread in Arizona. I might open a little law office for friends and neighbors with my books and degree right on the place."

But Joe's physical affliction drove him down another path. When, without fanfare, Joe McCarthy journeyed again to Bethesda last week, it was for the last time.

FOREIGN NEWS

MIDDLE EAST

The Protector of Islam

The first round was over in the Middle East.

Jordan's 21-year-old King Hussein boldly announced: "The crisis in Jordan is ended," relaxed the daytime curfew, and set out to try about 100 "Communists and fellow travelers" under martial law for seeking his overthrow. The U.S. Sixth Fleet wheeled round off Beirut and sailed away for the western Mediterranean, having made its point and enjoyed its shore leave. Eisenhower's Special Ambassador to

any king in the Arab "nation" Nasser talked about. Nor could Saud abide the sight of Communist influence that Nasser had brought into the Middle East. Saud's visit to the U.S. last February did not so much convert as confirm him in his attitude. As soon as King Hussein proved ready to stand up for himself, Saud invited him to Riyadh and gave him money, arms and solid diplomatic support.

To Assassinate an Ally. Out of secretive Saudi Arabia last week came a well-authenticated story of the risk that King Saud himself took in doing so. Saudi security police in Riyadh arrested a gang of

with a large gift of money (according to one source, \$5,000,000).

To Submerge a Feud. Later this month King Saud will visit Baghdad to see Iraq's 22-year-old King Feisal, and perhaps his Hashemite cousin, Hussein of Jordan, too. Together these three Kings control a huge hunk of the Arab Middle East and the vast bulk of its economic resources. If Saud can submerge his old feuds with the Hashemites, an effective counterweight to Nasser (and to his lone ally, Syria) will have been built up in the Arab world itself.



EGYPT'S NASSER & SYRIA'S KUWATLY
Hand in hand, but a little alone.

the Middle East, ex-Congressman James P. Richards, after a last visit to Israel headed for home. Left glumly isolated and defeated in the first round, the Egyptian and Syrian press and radio suddenly piped down on their inflammatory propaganda against Jordan.*

As things temporarily quieted down, it became increasingly clear that the pivotal behavior of one man played a large part in rescuing young King Hussein from Nasser and his hotbloods. The man: King Saud of Saudi Arabia, Protector of Islam's Holy Places. From the moment Nasser seized and then blocked the Suez Canal, casually cutting off much of Saudi Arabia's oil income in the process, Saud began to see that there would be no place for him or

ex-Palestinian and Egyptian plotters armed with guns, grenades and explosives. The men admitted planning the King's assassination, and were said to have implicated Egypt's military attaché, Colonel Ali Khashaba. The King's reaction was to kick out a flock of Egyptians and ex-Palestinians (who in his illiterate country dominate administration services and the schools). Then he backed Hussein to the limit.

It was at his telephoned insistence that Syria's President Kuwatly—accompanied by Nasser's top aide, Ali Sabri—journeyed to Riyadh, where the desert King lectured the two of them like a displeased father and more or less ordered them to stop interfering in Jordan's "strictly internal" affairs. No sooner had they left (without even the formality of the usual communiqué praising Arab "unity"), than Saud got on the phone again to invite Hussein to Riyadh. Hussein hustled down by air last week, and King Saud gave him a big pep talk on the importance of keeping up the good fight against Communists and extremists. He sent him back to Amman

FRANCE

Le Printemps

Spring was as lovely as ever in Paris. Pale candle flames blossomed on the chestnut trees in the Champs Elysées, and the terrace cafés spread their chairs and tables out across the sidewalks again. Lovers exchanged lilies of the valley, and concierges, in good humor after the winter hibernation, restored their bird cages to outside window ledges. But beneath the soft blue sky, Paris was in torment; the war in Algeria was now like the Indo-China war at its worst. But unlike Indo-China in the days of Dienbienphu, no end, whether in defeat or victory, was within sight in Algeria.

In their morning newspapers the coffee drinkers on the boulevards read how police inspectors, making the rounds of Paris' *Quartier Jean-Jaurès*, had been jumped by four armed Algerians. Since the war began, gunfights between Algerians have been an everyday event in France proper (120 killed, 741 wounded this year), but this was a planned attack on Frenchmen in Paris. The worst fears of the Paris police were being realized: Algeria's nationalists had decided to bring their war to the mainland, not for military gains but for the counterterrorism that they calculated it would provoke.

Terror & Reprisal. In Algeria terrorism is paying off handsomely. On the one hand, it has prevented moderate Moslems from getting together with the French (near Constantine a fortnight ago police found the trussed cadavers of nine Moslem delegates who had agreed to participate with the French in a municipal-reform program). On the other hand, it has driven Algeria's million Frenchmen to a frenzy of resentment and counterterror. Typical were the riots provoked by the assassination in Algiers of Patrol Sergeant Camille le Prial, which last week brought more than a hundred paratroopers smashing through the *casbah* and resulted in the death of three Moslems, a score injured. Such incidents work to the advantage of the rebels by creating in metropolitan France what the French themselves acknowledge to be a *crise de conscience*.

Even General de Gaulle has been stirred to offer a "solution" for Algeria. De Gaulle's plan: partition the country into

* But were not altogether quiet. Cairo radio and much of its press still spoke in language which, if not Communist itself, sounded as if it had been written by men on whom the jargon had rubbed off. Sample, from the newspaper *Al Shaab*: "In order to impose its hateful domination, imperialism decided to interfere in Jordan with the help of reactionary forces under the protection of the U.S. Sixth Fleet."

ethnic communities (French, Berber, Arab, etc.) in a "mutation of empire" where the "autonomy would be great but the framework rigid," the whole to be part of a "French ensemble." Such a solution would probably have to be imposed, since the National Liberation Front demands recognition of Algeria's complete independence as the first condition of an armistice. But France, which has sent 700,000 troops to Algeria since the war began and is spending over a billion francs a day keeping the situation barely under control, has no margin for imposing solutions which do not have the support of the majority of Algeria's 8,000,000 Moslems. Said De Gaulle last week: "It will be 15 years before there is peace in Algeria."

Policy of Grandeur. Raymond Aron, the Walter Lippmann of France, who writes in the conservative *Figaro*, has now changed his mind about continuing to be tough in Algeria, believes loss of the empire is inescapable in the near future because "in the long run a country cannot play a role abroad out of proportion to its means." Aron, who blames a "policy of grandeur" for France's colonial mess, advises an approach to the National Front or "at least to recognize the vocation of Algeria to independence."

To French *colons* in Algeria such talk is treason. Close to the war, the *colons* are disgusted by the *crise de conscience*, say that the National Liberation Front, far from being anxious for a deal, is stepping up its terror campaign with the hope of making the French give up Algeria in despair.

Last week Socialist Premier Guy Mollet, attacked from all sides for failure of peace and absence of victory in Algeria, yielded to the uneasy conscience of metropolitan France by appointing a grandiosely designated Committee to Safeguard Individual Rights and Liberties. A week earlier another committee, appointed by the Radical Socialist Party for a similar purpose, had thought better of going to Algeria when Minister Resident Robert Lacoste warned that he would be forced to employ thousands of police to protect them from the French *colons*.

Though big, bluff Robert Lacoste rates as French proconsul in Algeria, his background as Socialist, trade unionist and World War II Resistance fighter gives him a viewpoint somewhat different from that of the *colons* he zealously protects. Last week he gave a group of intimates a new reason for continuing the war that cannot be won: If France surrenders, he said, it will mean the return to continental France of more than a million angry displaced Europeans, plus an army largely sympathetic to them. The outcome, hinted Lacoste, would be a rightist revolution à la Franco.

Recently, after a group of newsmen had bombarded Lacoste with questions, a U.S. correspondent strolled with Madame Lacoste through the gardens of Algiers' Palais d'Eté, rich with the strong colors and heavy scents of the North African spring. Enthused the correspondent: "Isn't this a wonderful place?" Madame Lacoste looked

at him oddly, spat out: "I hate it, I hate it. My husband is a Socialist who spent all his life trying to help people. Now he is here killing people." Madame Lacoste burst into tears.

For the French it was a tormented spring.

DISARMAMENT

Pieces of the Sky

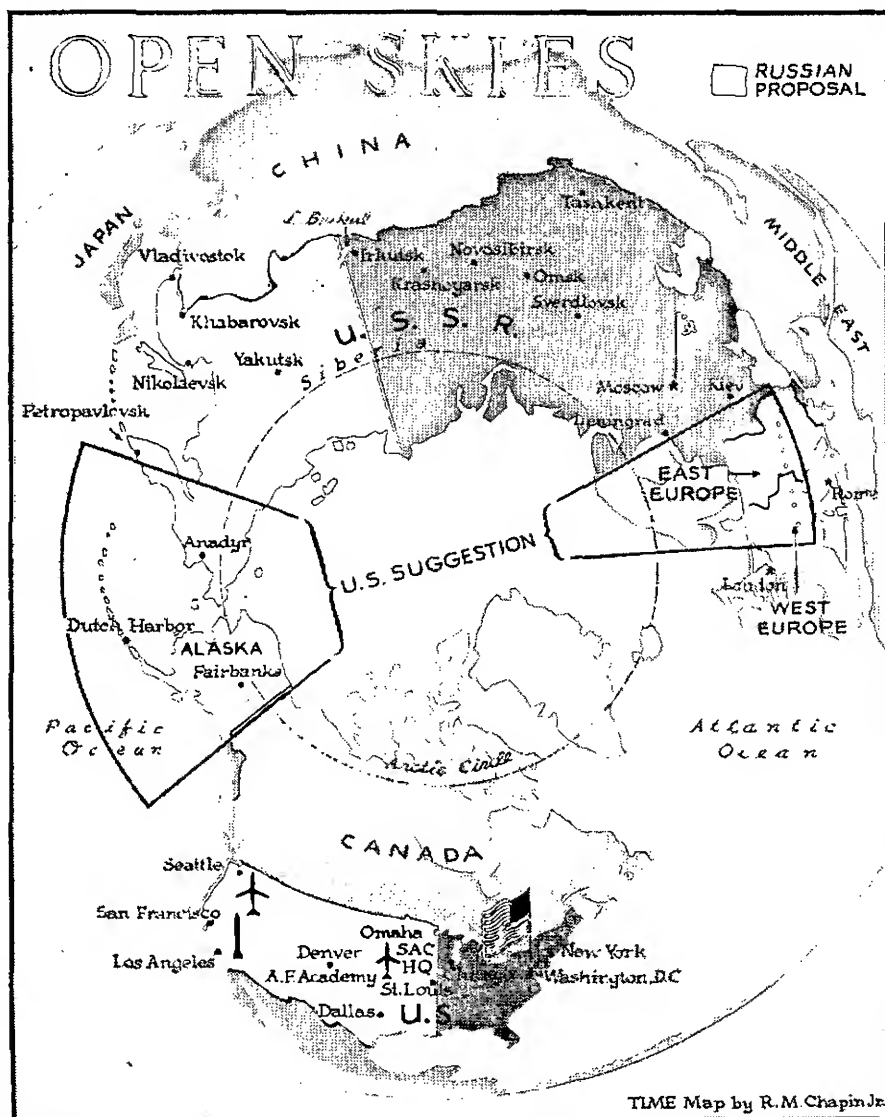
For the first time, U.S. officials admitted to "guarded optimism" over the possibility of reaching nuclear agreement with the Russians. That there was cause for any optimism at all was surprising.

When President Eisenhower two years ago first proposed "open skies" over Europe and the U.S. so that each great power could keep aerial watch against surprise attack from the other, *Pravda* denounced the idea as "spying," and Premier Bulganin tried to laugh it down as daft. Since then, the ratio of missile threat has turned against Moscow. The U.S., with NATO and other partners bordering close, can sight in with shorter-range missiles on the Soviet Union while the U.S. still lies beyond the reach of any but intercontinental missiles. Last week, in their first major move of the 1957 London U.N. Subcom-

mittee on Disarmament talks, the Russians put forward a package that appeared to feature partial acceptance of the Eisenhower open-skies idea.

"Approximately Equal." The U.S. gave the Russians the opening for their move earlier this year by intimating that it would settle for one piece of sky at a time. Harold E. Stassen, the President's Disarmament Adviser, informally suggested to Russia's representative, Valerian Zorin, that the powers might begin by trying out aerial inspection in 1) a patch of Europe between Amsterdam and Leningrad, and 2) a North Pacific zone including most of Alaska and a small piece of Siberia. Last week Zorin formally proposed a larger European area, centered farther west so as to include southeast Britain, all France and Germany, all of the satellites—but practically none of Russia itself. On the other side of the world the Russians offered to open up all of Siberia east of but not including the Lake Baikal atomic test area, in return for an unlimited look at "approximately equal" U.S. territories—Alaska and all of the U.S. west of the Mississippi.

Such brazen balancing of vast tracts of Siberian snow against much more densely populated and industrially important areas





NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS & HOSTS IN BONN*
The spirit was not in arms alone.

United Press

of the U.S. was promptly pronounced "outrageous" in the Pentagon. There were other items in the Soviet package that proposed even more one-sided disarmament of the West: a reduction in forces that would leave the U.S. with too few men to keep up its NATO commitments, and a scheme for setting up ground control posts that would bring every part of Europe and the U.S. under surveillance—except the Russian heartland.

Have a Hard Look. Nonetheless, U.S. diplomats noted that the Russians were talking in serious detail, omitting sweeping demands and forgoing familiar propaganda tactics. The Russians even handed their proposals to the U.S. delegation for study five days in advance of their publication. The State Department promised to "have a hard look at them." Were the Soviets now thinking more about keeping an eye on possible missile and bomber take-off points than about gathering information on bomber targets in the U.S.? If so, the U.S. delegation in London was prepared to negotiate seriously about geographical limits.

What were the Russians up to? In a series of blustering notes, they had just warned one NATO partner after another that they would make cemeteries of their countries in case of war. Their propaganda around the world was just as relentlessly condemnatory of the U.S. as ever, just as persistent in talking large and loosely about abolishing nuclear weapons. Only inside the Bath stone solemnity of London's Lancaster House were they talking with some precision on the subject. One possibility, though not probability, is that the Russians mean business. But there are other possibilities. They may be interested simply in testing out the subject, to see whether it has more advantages to them than disadvantages. Or finally, they may have no serious intentions at all about nuclear disarmament but only seek profit from negotiating with the Western powers as one more way of regaining the social acceptability before the world that they lost in Budapest.

NATO

Choice of Weapons

Like neighbors gathering for a housewarming, the 15 foreign ministers of the North Atlantic alliance gathered in Bonn last week. West Germany's place in the alliance is now so well accepted that the world little noted that this was the first time such a NATO meeting had been held on German soil. Arriving at the airport, U.S. Secretary of State Dulles referred to it: "Two years ago a sovereign, democratic and peace-loving German state, arisen from the ashes of war, joined this organization. Now we meet on German soil to counsel together on how to advance further that common welfare."

Advance was not quite the word of the day: there were some more worried by retreat. The continental nations were irritated by the British decision to withdraw some 13,000 troops from Europe within a year and to put their chief reliance in nuclear weapons. France's Foreign Minister Christian Pineau argued heatedly that unless conventional forces were maintained, NATO would have to use nuclear weapons in even a minor defensive action, and thus might touch off an atomic holocaust. Norway and The Netherlands were also worried about having nothing but nuclear eggs in the basket. Aware of European fears of a chain reaction to Britain's troop reductions, Dulles brought assurance from President Eisenhower that the U.S. has "no intentions whatsoever" of reducing U.S. troop strength in Europe.

In one important respect, the NATO members showed that the spirit of NATO is not to be judged simply by declining arms budgets. In recent weeks Soviet Russia has threatened Turkey, Norway, The Netherlands, Denmark, Britain, Greece, Spain, Iceland and most recently West Germany with atomic retaliation if they allow NATO to base atomic weapons on their territories. One by one, the ministers of the threatened countries scornfully declared their rejection of the Soviet threats. Said Norway's Foreign Minister Halvard

Lange proudly: "If the Russian intent was to weaken the faith of the Norwegian public in NATO, the effect has been exactly the opposite."

Normally such a firm line would have been heard from the host, too. But it is election year for Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, and the opposition Social Democrats have been shrilly demanding that Germany refuse to arm itself with atomic weapons lest it bring atomic devastation on itself. Added to their outcries was the opposition to nuclear weapons expressed by 18 of Germany's most eminent scientists, and by aging Nobel Prizewinner Dr. Albert Schweitzer. Adenauer decided that it was politically wiser to backtrack temporarily, assured the Russians that Germany did not have any atomic weapons and had not asked for any.

But for the record, German Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano added West Germany's signature to the NATO Council's final communiqué: "It is the availability of the most modern weapons of defense which will discourage attempts to launch any . . . attack on the alliance."

ISRAEL

Nine & Still Growing

Throughout the taut and tiny land of Israel blue-and-white flags bearing the Star of David fluttered proudly in observance of the ninth Independence Day celebration of the Middle East's fastest-growing and toughest nation. But even more symbolic of Israel's independent spirit was the arrival, in five boatloads, of 2,600 immigrants, the largest number to arrive in a single day since 1951.

So far this year more than 33,000 immigrants have gone to Israel in the biggest wave in six years; before the year is out

* From left: West German President Heuss, Luxembourg's Joseph Bech, Dulles, Canada's Lester B. Pearson, Greece's Evangelos Averoff, The Netherlands' J.M.A.H. Luns, Italy's Gaetano Martino, NATO Secretary-General Lord Ismay, Adenauer.

the figure is expected to reach 100,000. Many of the latest wave have come from Egypt; of 17,000 Jews who fled Egypt since the Israeli invasion of Sinai, 8,000 have gone to Israel. Other immigrants came from French North Africa, Poland, and the Arab Middle East. Many fled, fearing persecution; most arrived broke.

Israel's population now stands at 1,800,000. Said Defense Ministry Director Shimon Peres last week: "Israel's security will not be assured until we have a population of 5,000,000." To which Israel's worried Arab neighbors ask: How long will it be before Israel is demanding *Lebensraum*?

GREAT BRITAIN

Sure & Easy Hand

"He has succeeded to a somber estate," said London's Tory *Daily Mail* last January when Harold Macmillan became Britain's Prime Minister. The government left by the ailing Anthony Eden was in disarray, and almost everybody seemed to have reservations about the ability of the 63-year-old publisher with the too-elegant Edwardian manners. He was decried as "a gay amateur," "a political dilettante," "a foppish phrasemaker," or, if praised, praised with fingers crossed. The Tories, seeing their popularity drop in poll after poll, in by-election after by-election, were close to demoralization.

In less than four months in office, Macmillan has wrought a transformation. From the first, he refused to act like a man with his back to the wall. He put the disaster of Suez firmly behind him, and exuded confidence—in himself and in Britain.

Mind of Its Own. Where Sir Anthony Eden was addicted to late-night phone calls checking up on busy ministers, Macmillan made a practice of telling his ministers what he wanted done and leaving them to do it. Relaxed and leisured, he spent a few minutes each day in the Commons smoking room, chatting with backbenchers and listening attentively to their views. What was at first taken to be attitudinizing came to be accepted as a natural buoyancy.

At his Bermuda meeting with President Eisenhower, Macmillan got Britain back on speaking terms with the U.S., while simultaneously making clear that if Britain accepted the role of junior partner, it was a junior partner with a mind of its own. The bold new defense policy outlined by Defense Minister Duncan Sandys was realistically geared to Britain's economic capabilities and imaginatively adjusted to 20th century weapons and technology. It had the added political merit of promising to end conscription in 1960, the year the Tories must face the voters in a general election.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Peter Thorneycroft's budget was an unashamed "opportunity" budget, which created new incentives for talented men and enterprising businesses, but Labor's attempt to denounce it as unfair to the "little man" proved a dud. Along with a rise in Mac-

millan's reputation has come a decline in opposition Leader Hugh Gaitskill's.

"Dashing, Decisive." By late March, when Lord Salisbury resigned from the Cabinet in protest over the release of Archbishop Makarios, Macmillan could treat Salisbury's departure as an unfortunate but far from calamitous incident. That is what it proved to be.

Last week, as Parliament returned from its Easter recess, the commentators' phrases about the Prime Minister had changed to "jaunty, nonchalant, a sure and easy hand." "One of those astonishing reversals of political form that so often confound the pundits," said the *Manchester Guardian*. Even Laborites accorded him grudging admiration. In the *Daily Mirror* Richard Crossman, the usually captious Laborite M.P., admitted that Macmillan was giving the Tories "just



United Press

MACMILLAN

Out of disarray, buoyancy.

the kind of dashing, decisive leadership they expected but never got from poor Sir Anthony Eden."

Macmillan's new stature in Parliament may not yet be fully reflected in the country, where polls still show Labor out front. But Laborites, who three months ago were confidently counting the days till the government fell through sheer demoralization and internal dissent, now nervously concede that Macmillan will probably be able to last out his term until 1960.

COMMUNIST CHINA

The Loosened Rack

The hardest place to seek the truth these days is Communist China: John Foster Dulles won't let U.S. reporters in, and Chinese Communists won't let them roam. But all the signs—travelers' reports, refugees' statements, guarded Communist broadcasts—indicate that Red China is undergoing the worst agricultural crisis since the Communist conquest in 1949.

The food crisis is playing hob with Mao Tse-tung's ambition to transform Red China headlong into a major industrial power. He had set workers to mining twice as much coal as they ever did under the Nationalists, and producing more than 4,000,000 tons of steel last year—not much when set against 115 million tons in the U.S., but more than any other Asian nation save Japan. Yet, two months ago, in the full tide of this seeming triumph, China's rulers began to put the brakes on industry.

Behind this surprising reversal lay the fact that China, more than any other great power, rides on the back of her peasantry. Perennially short of both raw materials and fuel, China's burgeoning industry must import two-thirds of its oil, 40% of its machinery and much of its steel. More than half these vital imports are paid for with agricultural products—food ruthlessly snatched out of the mouths of its ever-hungry producers.

In steadily increasing numbers Red China's peasants have been slipping out from under this crushing burden. Early this year the *Yangtze Daily* reported that the Hupeh Province People's Committee had ordered "severe punishment" for anyone giving employment to refugee peasants, who "are flowing into the cities, causing serious effects on agricultural production." Despite such orders, the *Peking People's Daily* last month estimated that at least 50,000 peasants had drifted into teeming Canton.

Not a Cent. Cause of these mass migrations was a series of disasters, both natural and man-made. Two years ago Chairman Mao decreed that before the 1957 spring sowing all of China's 500 million peasants must be herded into cooperative farms. By last week Mao's order was 90% accomplished, but in the process many peasants had lost interest in efficient production—or in any production at all.

"In No. 4 cooperative of Yisheng County," reported Nanking's *Hsinhua Daily*, "some members say: 'Even if we worked to death, we still wouldn't see a single cent to buy salt and oil with.'" To add to the peasants' (and the government's) woes, many cooperative-farm bosses, in their concentration on staple crops like grain, discouraged traditional side activities such as pig breeding. The result: a 20 million drop in China's hog population.

Wanda's Wake. Last August, just as the collectivization drive reached its peak, ten Chinese provinces—26 million acres of land—were ravaged by drought, floods and Typhoon Wanda. In Honan province alone, 2,000,000 homes were destroyed or damaged; everywhere cotton and grain harvests fell below expectations. By this spring, instead of being better off, millions of newly collectivized farmers were in the grip of famine. Suddenly, Red China's bosses were haunted by visions of all-out peasant resistance to collectivization, a resistance which would bring China's industrialization program to a dead stop.

For Agony, Aspirin. Faced with this threat, Mao and his colleagues hastily decided to backpedal. Two months ago,

in an obvious effort to relieve food shortages, Vice Premier Chen Yun, Red China's chief economic planner, announced that exports of pork and edible oils would be cut by two-thirds. At the same time, to make more consumer goods available, one-sixth of China's investment funds for 1957 were earmarked for light industry. (Under the original terms of the First Five-Year Plan, the ratio of investment between heavy and light industry was set at eight to one.) And last week, in a move that will simultaneously cut urban food consumption and give the peasants more money for consumer goods, Peking raised the price of farm products. Something like this was needed to give the peasants a sense of incentive. But, like aspirin, Communist rulers never offer more than temporary relief. Once they are sure they have averted a major explosion, Peking's commissars can be expected to tighten the rack once again. Their ambition to pursue industrial power at whatever cost compels them to.

SOUTH VIET NAM 500,000 Uncles

Like every other chief of state in Southeast Asia, South Viet Nam's President Ngo Dinh Diem was disturbed by the disproportionate economic influence wielded by his country's closely knit 1,000,000 "overseas Chinese."* In South Viet Nam 75% of the country's rice and corn trade is Chinese-controlled, and Chinese entrepreneurs dominate much of the nation's export-import trade, banking and shopkeeping. President Diem felt that Chinese who lived and worked in South Viet Nam should become Vietnamese citizens. The Chinese, respectable, law-abiding, but ever prideful of their heritage, disagreed.

Eight months ago Diem issued executive decrees disbaring Chinese and other foreigners from eleven lines of business, proclaimed 500,000 Viet Nam-born Chinese males (known as "uncles") forthwith Vietnamized, and commanded them to take new names. South Viet Nam's Chinese, one of Southeast Asia's most outspokenly anti-Communist communities, reacted promptly. Some Chinese businessmen simply took in a Vietnamese partner as a cover, stayed right on in business. But many others, partly from pride, partly because they thought Diem was bluffing, decided to hold out.

Diem was not bluffing. He turned over the job of Vietnamizing the Chinese to steely Vice President Nguyen Ngoc Tho. To both Diem and the Vice President the problem was simple and urgent. "There is no time for diplomacy or protocol," said one high official last week. "We are in a great hurry. The President himself demanded that the Chinese be Vietnamized 'before I die.'"

In Saigon last week, protesting what

they called inadequate support from Nationalist China, several hundred unhappy Chinese rioted, wrecked the Chinese legation, screamed denunciations at Chinese Minister Yuen Tse-kien. In Formosa's capital of Taipeh, Nationalist Foreign Minister George Yeh worried whether the Vietnamese demonstration was only the beginning: "We Chinese are being looked on as the Jews of Asia."

Vice President Nguyen Ngoc Tho insisted: "This is an internal affair." Saigon's lively, neon-lighted Chinese city of Cholon was plunged into deep gloom. Grocers closed their doors, sat in front of their shops reading newspapers. Depressed by the slump in business, the queen of Cholon's call girls took an overdose of



John Dominis—Life

NGO DINH DIEM
Man in a great hurry.

sleeping pills as the shortest route to the shades of her ancestors, was escorted to her grave in a red teak coffin by a weeping procession of old customers.

The scuffling by resentful overseas Chinese was the first outbreak of violence in Saigon in months, and it was no real threat to the regime of Ngo Dinh Diem. Less than three years ago the august *Times* of London, among other respectable voices, was proclaiming that "Diem has failed as Prime Minister." (The U.S. State Department was resolutely backing him.) Since then, Diem has reorganized his army, defeated and routed the French-supplied guerrilla sects that waged open war on his government and seen a freely elected National Assembly installed in Saigon. Diem's success has also attracted such neutralist-minded Asian leaders as Burma's U Nu. This week Diem will arrive in Washington to call on President Eisenhower in his first U.S. visit since the two years (1951-53) he spent here in self-imposed exile from the French at the Maryknoll Junior Seminary in Lakewood, N.J.

INDIA

Troubled Vacation

High above India's plains, now sweltering in the 105° heat that comes before the summer monsoon, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was taking his first vacation in three years. Nehru was bone-tired; black circles ringed his eyes. In the cool, British-built hill station of Chakrata, Nehru slept under blankets, went for long walks on the fir-clad slopes, drew loud cheers from local admirers when he rode a pony onto the local parade ground and neatly guided it through a perfect figure eight.

Though Nehru could escape his country's heat, he could not escape its mounting problems. His ambitious second five-year plan, intended to industrialize India, was running short of foreign exchange, and no nation seemed eager to put up the \$1.6 billion needed to fill the gap. Internally, private capital was drying up; interest rates had risen to 8% and 10%.

The Hungry. But a bigger worry was one that India thought it had put behind it forever: food. Floods last fall and hailstorms in January and February had destroyed many crops. Across northern India, in state after state, black headlines announced creeping famine. The famine areas were still scattered. But in Bihar, more than a million people were down to one meal every two days; farmers scabbled in the fields for roots, and rioting workers broke into granaries. In Uttar Pradesh, desperate men held up a train; ignoring money and jewels, they carried off five bags of rice.

While Food and Agriculture Minister Ajit Prasad Jain insisted valiantly that there was "absolutely no cause for alarm," planes airdropped rice to remote mountain villages. Grain shipments from the U.S. were stepped up to two shiploads every three days, and government officials announced that they hoped to get the U.S. to deliver all 3,500,000 tons of wheat in two years instead of three.

Answer: Co-Ops? Truth was that India's food production, increased about 18% by the dams, irrigation ditches and educational projects of the first five-year plan, has leveled off and even slightly declined in the past three years—while India's population inexorably rose by 15 million. Interrupting his vacation to drive over to Mussoorie for an All-India Development conference, Nehru listened gloomily to discussions which blamed the weather, poverty and religious scruples for the Indian farmer's lethargy. Abruptly, Nehru broke in with a pet solution of his own: farm cooperatives, partially based on the "Chinese system" but "instituted under democratic conditions."

Nobody knew exactly what this meant, but critics promptly pointed out that the Chinese system was collectives, not co-operatives; they warned that the individualistic Indian farmer would join a co-operative only if forced, and they saw jeopardy to India's proud position as a democratic alternative to Red China's coerced economy. But Agricultural Minister Jain promptly echoed the boss. "There is

* There are over 14 million "overseas Chinese" outside Red China and Formosa. They make up 75% of the population of Singapore, 99% of Hong Kong, 20% of Thailand.

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no other alternative but cooperative farming!" he cried.

At week's end Nehru went back to New Delhi's heat and New Delhi's problems. First visible result of his reflection was an announcement that India will soon feel out the U.S. on a \$1 billion long-term loan to help out the second five-year plan. Then government planners began talking of shifting major emphasis back to agricultural projects. A year ago, Nehru had proudly proclaimed that India "will soon become a food-exporting nation." There was still a long way to go.

JAPAN

Plucking the Thorn

Awkwardly mounted on a large black horse, a Tokyo university professor spurred up to his assembled students crying, "Today even the heavens are rejoicing." In the imperial palace near by, a slight, myopic man periodically stepped onto a balcony to acknowledge 100,000 voices raising a roar of banzai (ten thousand years). Less than a dozen years after renouncing the legend that he is a descendant of the gods, Hirohito, the 124th Emperor of Japan, was again the object of something close to religious veneration.

The outburst of devotion that greeted Hirohito's 56th birthday last week was eloquent testimony to the failure of the determined U.S. effort to alter Japan's national character.

Bamboo Swords. Intent on destroying the foundations of Japanese militarism, General Douglas MacArthur after World War II not only stripped the Emperor of his divinity, but banned movies "glorifying war," prohibited such samurai sports as *kyujutsu* (archery) and *kendo* (fencing with bamboo swords), and saddled Japan with a constitution renouncing war "as an instrument of national policy."

Confused and humiliated by their defeat, millions of Japanese for a time accepted the victor's thesis that their warlike past was something to be ashamed of. But today, all over Japan, bamboo swords once again thud on steel helmets.

First sign of Japan's reviving interest in her military prowess was the publication of *I-58*, the story of the Japanese submarine which sank the U.S.S. *Chicago*. The first Japanese book about World War II that was not a tale of defeat, *I-58* sold 100,000 copies, has been followed by a spate of similar war books as well as a monthly magazine called *Maru*. Almost entirely devoted to eyewitness accounts of World War II actions, e.g., "Dogfight over Rabaul," *Maru* has become the bible of many a Japanese teen-ager. Wrote one young reader: "I felt an inexplicable satisfaction when I learned from your splendid magazine that although Japan was ultimately defeated, the armed forces were absolutely dominant in individual battles."

Puny Shield. At first blush this wave of war pride might be expected to help Premier Nobusuke Kishi's efforts to expand Japan's puny Self-Defense Forces (150,000 soldiers, 20,000 sailors, 15,000

airmen). But despite the fact that members of the Self-Defense Forces can quit the service almost any time, volunteers are few, and in March the government ruefully revealed that of 8,200 recruits accepted in 1957, only 60% had bothered to show up at a basic-training center. Clearly what is reviving in Japan is not so much militarism as simple nationalism. Explained one Japanese last week: "We are slowly plucking out the thorn of defeat."

AUSTRALIA

Speaking in the Broad

In 1939 when Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies sanctioned a shipment of scrap to Japan, shocked Australians nicknamed him "Pig Iron Bob." When war came, a fever of Jap hatred swept Australia, and lingered on for a decade. As Menzies said: "You only have to mention the word Japanese for it to be worth three headlines." Last week Menzies was making three headlines and more, after a trip to Japan.

At Tokyo airport Menzies shook hands with top-hatted Premier Kishi and his Cabinet, drove off in a gold-decorated black coach drawn by black horses, to lunch with the Emperor and Empress. (The first Australian parliamentarian to shake hands with Hirohito shortly after the war had been condemned in Australia for "a dastardly act.") Glowed the *Japan Times*: "Mister Menzies has proved himself a man of broad vision and deep understanding." But the Japanese soon found that mincing language is no part of Pig Iron Bob's equipment. Said Menzies: "I've come up here without any reservations, to talk to you as a complete Australian."

Friendly Association. Then in straightforward Aussie fashion he laid it on the board: "We have been at war with each other, and feelings in Australia were strong and bitter. But we participated in negotiations for peace without any idea of penalties or reparations. I say this merely to establish it in your minds. In spite of events ten years ago, we have not approached Japan in a spirit of hatred or unpleasantness. Friendly association is our watchword."

Asked by Japanese reporters if friendly association meant that Australia was preparing to ease the sentences of 14 Japanese war criminals, Menzies said genially but uninformatively: "The whole matter is being approached in a most liberal fashion." In the glum pause that followed, Menzies raised his comedian's shaggy eyebrows: "This is a remarkable silence!" A Japanese reporter asked: "Has Australian public opinion reached the point where you may welcome Orientals as temporary or permanent residents?" Said Menzies in cheerful reply: "No; speaking in the broad, there's no such indication."

Breaking Ice. In recognizing that "there is, beyond dispute, a military threat from Red China," Menzies put his finger on the basic reason for better Aussie-Japanese relations. When asked

why Australia did not buy more Japanese manufactured goods to balance Japan's purchases of Australian wool (Japan is now Australia's second-best customer), he frankly pointed up the greatest difficulty in the way of making the *rapprochement* stick: "Our large export income cannot be neatly balanced, because we have great industries that we are encouraging." But the ice had been broken. In the Japanese Diet Menzies was given a standing ovation.

Bidding Premier Kishi a cheery "Come down and see us some time," Pig Iron Bob started back to Canberra. "Most exhausting journey I have ever undertaken," he told reporters. "Hope I never have anything like that again." But there was wisdom in his genial candor. Said he, urging a study of Japan's need for foreign exchange: "The one great thing which could disturb the peace of the Pacific is to have a frustrated Japan."

THE PHILIPPINES

The Contenders

In the seven weeks since President Ramon Magsaysay, the Philippines' national hero, died in a plane crash (*TIME*, March 25), no single politico has emerged who seems a worthy successor. But with convention time only two months away and general elections scheduled for November, many a hopeful was whirling about the cities and barrios last week shaking hands, kissing babies and listening to that old siren song, the will of the people.

In most cases their faces were all too familiar. Magsaysay's vice president, Carlos Garcia, who has taken over the presidency, has been campaigning as diligently as anyone. But Manila politicians predict that at a certain point Garcia will step aside in favor of someone who will gratify his real ambition, a seat in the Supreme Court. This someone might be either *Nacionalista* Party Chief Senator Eulogio Rodriguez, or adroit old Yaleman (Law School '20) José Laurel Sr., who was puppet President during the Japanese occupation. Another eager to run is Magsaysay's old enemy Claro Recto, who was puppet Foreign Minister. It was not an impressive line-up.

But what of Magsaysay's young crusaders? Chief among them is young (41) Manuel P. Manahan, an ex-newspaper publisher who organized the Magsaysay-for-President movement. During the war he served on Bataan and Corregidor, was imprisoned by the Japs at infamous Fort Santiago. Tall and stocky, Manuel Manahan has many of the mannerisms and some physical resemblance to the late President. He ran the President's pet project, the Complaints and Action Committee.

Last week Manahan declared for the Presidency, proclaiming a new party to wage war on the old corrupt pols. The question was whether he had started way too late, and whether his enthusiastic amateurs would be much of a match for the old crowd. Said Manahan: "It will be a hard fight, and we're not promising anything; but someone's got to do it."

THE HEMISPHERE

COLOMBIA

The Strongman Falters

Dictator Gustavo Rojas Pinilla's bare-faced drive to re-elect himself President of Colombia piled up enough opposition last week to bring it to a shaky halt. Joined to thwart the strongman's second-term ambitions, the Roman Catholic Church under Crisanto Cardinal Luque, the newly united Liberal and Conservative Parties and the belligerent university students took direct action. Caught by surprise, the President hesitated. Then he moved what he said were 35,000 troops into Bogotá to regain control.

Rojas himself touched off the show of opposition by a reckless move. His secret police arrested Guillermo León Valencia, the joint candidate of the united Liberals and Conservatives, in Cali, and ordered him to return to his home city of Popayán. When Valencia refused, soldiers quickly surrounded the private house where he was a guest.

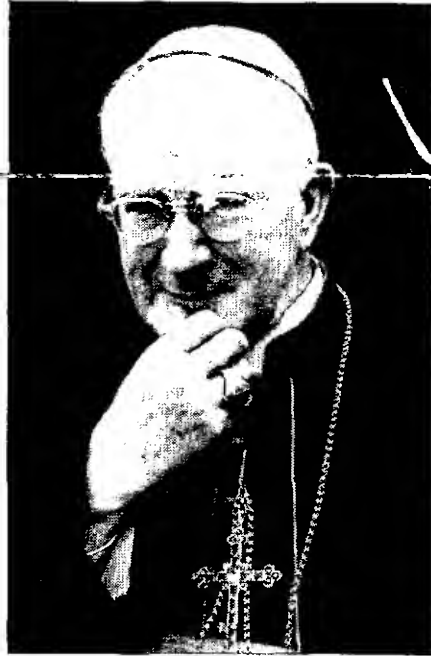
"Dead or Tied up." At midnight of the first day of his imprisonment, Valencia felt a need to consult with the church, which had already given him open support (TIME, May 6). He decided to visit Cali's Auxiliary Bishop Miguel Angel Medina. Friends tried to stop him, but fiery Valencia, his toothbrush mustache bristling, shouted "I am the boss," and stalked out. Marching up to the lieutenant in command, he demanded to be taken to the bishop's palace. The bold move worked; in the course of an hour-long conversation, Monsignor Medina offered asylum in the palace, but Valencia decided to return.

At 3 in the morning, Valencia, well-known as one of the best shots in Colombia, learned that the troops were preparing to storm the house. Fingering a .32-cal. Smith & Wesson, he went to the window. "You will have to take me out dead or tied up," he called into the darkness. "You know the kind of fight I can put up." When news of the impending fight spread through the city, a group of leading citizens dashed to the bishop to protest. By telephone, Monsignor Medina routed Cardinal Luque out of bed. Nervously aware of the church's anger, the government hurriedly called off the attack.

Balky Assembly. The brash and impulsive attempt to eliminate Valencia brought Rojas' smooth-running re-election campaign to a stop. Rojas had hand-picked a new Constituent Assembly, and the assembly quickly drew up a bill to suspend the constitutional provisions that a President must be popularly elected and cannot succeed himself. But a dispute between Military Dictator Rojas and his non-military supporters as to whether the Vice President should be a soldier or a civilian slowed the process.

Colombia-wide reaction to Valencia's arrest heightened the threat against Rojas. At the news, university students throughout the country went on a strike.

In Bogotá police watched tensely for five hours one morning as National University students shouted anti-government slogans, tore down pictures of the President and smashed them. Three hours later students from all over Bogotá were called together on the campus of the Jesuits' Javeriana University. Perched on rooftops and hanging from windows, the students jeered as the soldiers tried to break up the rally with tear gas and streams of clothes-staining pink dye. Rojas tried to quiet the disturbance by



Leonard McCombe—Life
CARDINAL LUQUE
A call in the night.

finally releasing Valencia and issuing an ambiguous statement that, if elected, he might not finish his second term (which would run from 1958 to 1962).

Tracer Bullets. But with students surging through downtown Bogotá stopping cars and chalking anti-Rojas slogans on walls, the government decided to act more harshly. Army, navy and air force troops commanded by General Rafael Navas Pardo moved into the city. With his tanks planted in the Plaza Bolívar, General Navas Pardo ordered his troops to fire tracer bullets menacingly across the night sky. Early this week, behind closed doors along unnaturally quiet streets, Bogotá's citizens checked supplies of canned goods and prepared for a crisis.

VENEZUELA

La Petroquímica

The nation that introduced the 50-50 split for oil profits, now the pattern in most parts of the world, is pioneering another oil-derived benefit certain to catch the envious attention of petroleum-rich countries in the Middle East and elsewhere. Using oil income and hitherto wasted natural gas, Venezuela is building it-

self a \$300 million basic industry in petrochemicals.

The new industry is rising in three phases. From the first, to be completed this year, will emerge a plant that can make fertilizer, chlorine and caustic soda. The second will bring in the production of explosives, for military and civilian use, and insecticides. The third will move the petrochemical industry by 1960 into synthetic rubber and plastics.

The site of the plant is a hamlet named Morón, 125 miles west of Caracas. Last week once-sleepy Morón crawled with the activity of 3,000 men. The first natural gas was arriving through a 24-in. pipe from eastern Venezuela. With \$60 million spent construction was well along on the cracking and fractioning units that will turn the hydrogen in gas and the nitrogen in air into ammonia, the basic component of fertilizer. The chlorine-caustic-soda plant was nearly finished, will start trial production this month. Aluminum-hatted straw bosses supervised the building of a city on a leveled area big enough to house 100,000 people eventually.

The firms that are building the new industry include Italy's Montecatini, Germany's Uhde of Dortmund (an I. G. Farben subsidiary), Texas' Tif Co Inter America Corp. But the money and the management come strictly from the Venezuelan government. La Petroquímica's boss is Alberto J. Caldera, Director of Economy in the Ministry of Mines and Hydrocarbons. The venture puts the government, which already has investments in planes, ships, power and steel, deep into business. Caldera is outspokenly in favor of the trend: "We have the natural gas, we have the oil, we have the minerals, and we have the money. Why shouldn't we industrialize?"

La Petroquímica seems destined not only to grow but to become a threat to foreign oilmen. Caldera is building a small (3,000 bbl. a day) oil refinery, plans to build a huge one (300,000 bbl. a day) in the industry's third phase. The fact that most refining of Venezuelan crude is now done elsewhere is a sore issue between the government and the foreign-owned companies. La Petroquímica's action in building refineries, which primarily make fuel rather than the raw materials of petrochemicals, is a clear statement that Venezuela intends to move to some degree into the oil business. Says Caldera, who used to teach "Petroleum Policy and Economics" at Caracas' Central University: "We are interested in building a new Venezuela, and we want to do it by ourselves because we know best what is necessary."

CANADA

Enter "Uncle Louis"

Courtly, patrician Louis St. Laurent rode a campaign train west from Ottawa last week to seek a sixth consecutive term for the Liberal government he has headed for nine years. When the train reached the

Finally... the truth about golf balls!

New United States Testing Co. report reveals some startling facts about trueness, distance, durability!

In the most exhaustive study of its kind ever undertaken, the United States Testing Company, one of America's foremost research and product testing organizations, devised and conducted a series of tests on the four leading high-compression golf balls.

These tests were completely impartial, conducted under the most accurate scientific conditions, to determine the trueness, durability and consistency of compression of all golf balls tested. The results were most revealing. For example:

1. Did you know that even among the top-priced golf balls there's a big variation in trueness—enough to make you miss a well-stroked putt, or catch a sand trap on a properly hit approach?

In tests to determine deviation from true roundness, trueness of center balance and trueness of roll, the Spalding DOT outranked all other brands. The results prove that the DOT will follow a truer course, putt after putt, shot after shot, ball after ball.

2. Scientifically, the smallest, heaviest golf ball will travel farther. Did you know that even among the most expensive golf balls, there's enough variation in size and weight to cost you significant yardage?

Maximum weight and minimum diameter standards have been officially set for golf balls. In tests of weight and diameter, the Spalding DOT consistently measured closer to the maximum weight and minimum diameter allowances than all the other brands. To you this should mean—the DOT will travel farther.

In addition, measurement tests showed the DOT to have

a shallower dimple than the other test specimens. To you this should mean—lower trajectory on long shots, a longer run.

3. Did you know that there are vast differences in both the finish and cover durability of "distance" (thin cover) golf balls—that some golf balls will take more punishment, remain playable longer than others?

In scuffing tests the Spalding DOT's finish showed greater resistance to abrasion than any of the other brands. In repeated impact tests (of cover toughness) the DOT consistently outperformed all other test specimens. Such tests prove that the DOT should stay playable longer.

Composite table of rankings based on United States Testing Co. findings:

RANK	TRUENESS (based upon tests of trueness of center balance, turnover and deviation from roundness.)	DISTANCE (based upon consistency of weight, diameter, compression and depth of dimple.)	DURABILITY (based upon scuffing, shearing and repeated-impact tests.)
1st	DOT	DOT	DOT
2nd	Brand B	Brand B	Brand A
3rd	Brand A	Brand C	Brand B
4th	Brand C	Brand A	Brand C

NOTE: Very shortly, four detailed reports based upon this golf ball study will be in the hands of golf professionals everywhere. If you are interested in the test procedures, methods of measurement, etc., ask your golf professional to show you these reports.



Next time play the DOT. You'll discover this—there are other balls in its price field, but none in its class!

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BASEBALL
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bustings on the green-touched prairies, out bounded a lovable character rarely seen since the last election: not the remote Prime Minister but "Uncle Louis," the politician.

St. Laurent, who seldom gets a chance to be Uncle Louis between elections, played the role right up to the specifications recently outlined in the London *Economist*: "Obviously he should not appear to be too bright. He should not offer specific policies, for that brings him down to the level of ordinary politicians. He should cultivate the air of a slippered family man, sucking his pipe by the fire, all passion spent. He should claim only the tolerant judgment of one long acquainted with



United Press

"UNCLE LOUIS" & FRIEND*

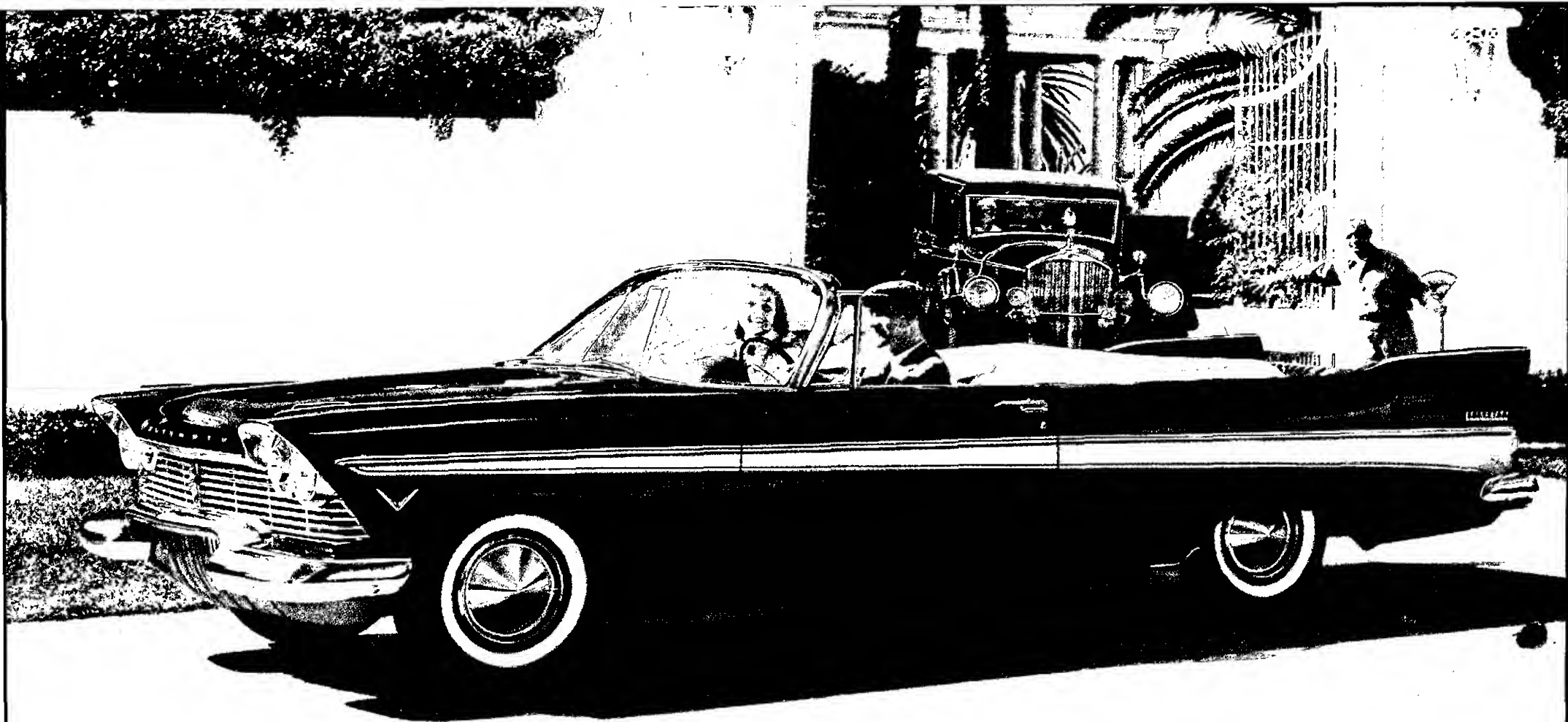
"This country is really rolling."

human folly, thus tacitly asserting his own immunity from it."

The Prime Minister proclaimed the Liberals' platform for re-election on June 10 as a dedication to "peace, prosperity and social security." At whistle stops, he moved among greeters, giving out a kindly, personable dignity. For groups of schoolchildren, he had a glowing little lecture on their opportunities in Canada's future. At a rodeo in Edmonton, he introduced two pretty cowgirls as "the nieces of Uncle Louis."

St. Laurent's major opponent was out campaigning too. Barnstorming the eastern seaboard, Tory Leader John Diefenbaker hammered at the Liberal government's "neglect" of the poor-brother Maritime Provinces, and looked like a strong campaigner. But Uncle Louis was in the enviable position of playing to an electorate that is by and large prosperous. Crowed he: "The astonishing fact is that in rate of growth of population, of productivity, of national income, Canada last year outstripped even the U.S. This country is really rolling."

* Vancouver's Carolyn Chang, who presented a Chinese doll to the Prime Minister.



You don't have to be rich to own it...just smart!

Until this new Plymouth came along, people used to pay a whole lot more for cars... and get a whole lot less!

You *could* do the same today! But wise folks aren't! Former owners of expensive cars are switching by the thousands to the 3-years-ahead Plymouth... the BIG car in the low-price 3!

They may choose from a host of brilliant new colors... or the quiet elegance of a black finish... knowing that their Plymouth

is "years-ahead modern," with these features *no other car in the low-price 3 can give —*

New Torsion-Aire Ride. A *big-car ride* to match big-car size! Torsion bar and ball joint front suspension and wider, outrigger-mounted rear springs to float you along... as if *all* roads were newly paved!

New FURY V-800 power for safety. Many cars costing up to \$1000 more can't match Plymouth power! Five engines: up to 290 hp. Highest standard horsepower in "all 3."

New Flight-Sweep Styling. Beautifully... dramatically low, yet without sacrifice of road clearance. More leg room front and rear than the "other two."

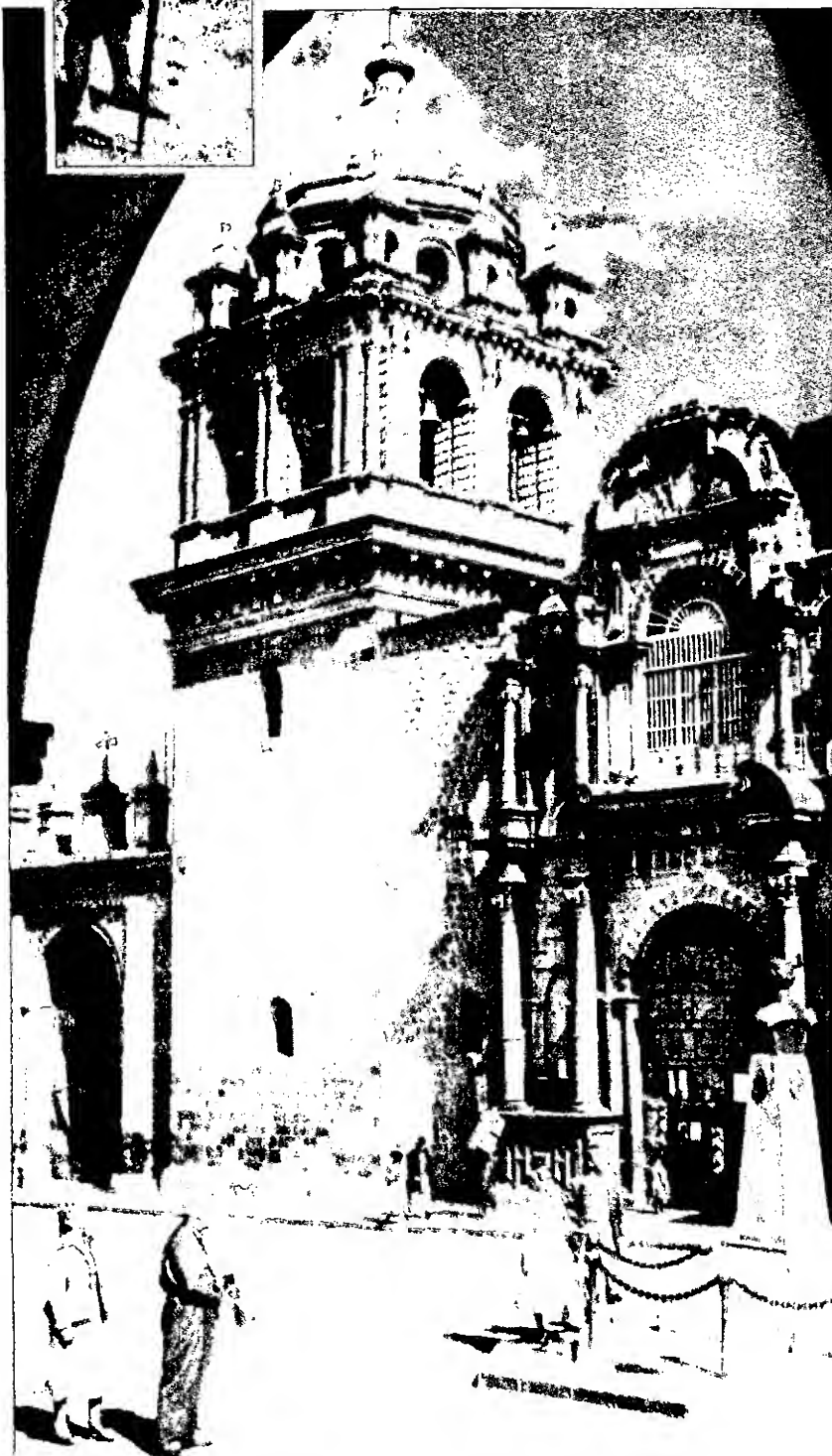
Plus new **Torque-Flite** automatic transmission, instantly responsive!... **Push-Button Driving**... sports car handling (no nose-dive on stops; no sway or roll on turns!)... the supreme safety of new **Total-Contact Brakes!** DRIVE THIS ASTOUNDING NEW CAR TODAY AT YOUR PLYMOUTH DEALER'S!

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you're 3 full years ahead

Even the most experienced traveler
finds something new to talk about
in South America



Cuzco, Peru, was capital of the amazing Inca Empire's early civilization. This cathedral is built on a foundation of artistic Inca stonework. Young man with horn, at top, is calling townsfolk to church.

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of them all is only overnight
from the U.S.A. by Panagra DC-7*



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PEOPLE

Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

The 15-acre estate with 23-room mansion on Campobello Island, off Canada's New Brunswick coast, long the summer home of **Franklin D. Roosevelt**, was put up for sale in national magazine ads. Price: "\$50,000 with original furnishings; \$75,000 with Hyde Park items." Among the Rooseveltiana: "Museum-caliber collector's items [such as] F.D.R.'s Cabinet meeting chair, childhood drawings." Biggest inducement to a commercial-minded purchaser: "Unexcelled opportunity to create a self-supporting memorial museum."

One of Manhattan's most mysterious citizens, aging (66), ailing **Frank Costello**, commonly termed a gambler and tax-dodger, because no more nefarious raps have been officially pinned upon him, has long been ripe for rubbing out. Now free on \$25,000 bail while appealing a tax-evasion conviction (five years), Costello, a charmed-life anachronism from the Prohibition Era, could see signs that he had outlived his right to be known as "prime minister of the U.S. underworld." The obvious way for upstart mobsters to hasten the crumbling of Kingpin Costello's dark empire of crime and rackets would begin with the elimination of the Big Boss himself. Costello taxied last week from a quiet on-the-town evening to his apartment house on Manhattan's Central Park West. In the building's vestibule an ill-wisher met Costello, plunked one .38 slug into his head at ten-foot range, departed in a black Cadillac. The bullet, a hatband-guided missile, burrowed like a chigger in a short curve underneath Costello's scalp, and came out at the other side of his head without even nicking his skull. At week's



N.Y. Daily Mirror—International

GAMBLER COSTELLO

An unhealthy, burrowing curve.



Fotvedo

PRINCE RAINIER & WIFE AT THE VATICAN
A healthy reigning line.

end 60 detectives had poor prospects of finding the bungling gunman before he himself was liquidated by 1) Costello's boys, or 2) his frustrated employers. Costello, his feelings more wounded than his noggin, professed amazement over the incident: "I don't have an enemy in the world." Frankie's best guess on whodunit: "I got some dry holes—supposed to be oil wells—in Wise County, Texas. Maybe some big oil company thinks those wells have oil and tried to bump me off!"

Neither of two downy-cheeked young bluejackets had ever heard of Fleet Admiral **Chester W. Nimitz**, so the U.S. Navy League recently mapped an "Operation Remember" to remind the Navy's juniors that many of yesterday's heroes have not yet sailed off into the fog banks of history. In Manhattan last week some 50 retired admirals and Marine Corps generals, flying in from Remember's opening ceremonies in Annapolis, paraded up lower Broadway, felt salty planks underfoot again aboard a dozen Atlantic Fleet vessels tied up at local piers. Senior officer present: Fleet Admiral **William F. ("Bull") Halsey**, 74, now leading a land battle to save the fabled carrier *Enterprise* from the scrap heap. Among the other World War II brass on hand: Admiral **Richard L. ("Close-In") Conolly**, 65, a past master at firing his 16-inchers into the whites of their eyes on enemy-held beaches; Leatherneck General **Gerald C. Thomas**, 62, mastermind of the prime invasive 1st Marine Division on Guadalcanal and in Korea.

The Vatican's Swiss guards, rigged for the occasion in shiny steel breastplates over their blue and gold uniforms, sprang to attention (medieval form, feet splayed) to greet Monaco's **Prince Rainier III** and **Princess Grace** on their official visit to **Pope Pius XII**. Their private audience marked Grace's first meeting with His Holiness. The Pope advised the sovereigns to adhere to an "irreproachable faithfulness to the dictates of Catholic morals." Grace should have many chil-

dren, said Pius, "so as to secure a healthy Monegasque reigning line, for the good of Monaco's people."

In a guest appearance with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at Manhattan's Metropolitan Opera House, veteran (fifty-ish) Ballerina **Alexandra Danilova**, long a mainspring of the Russe troupe, was dancing Offenbach's *Gaité Parisienne* ballet. After its frenzied cancan sequence, Mme. Danilova was set for its *Barcarolle* number and finale. But the Met's curtain suddenly closed and, except for curtain calls, stayed closed. The villain of the piece had an excellent excuse. The show was "running into overtime," explained Ballet Russe Director **Sergei Denham**, and barely escaped incurring "frightening and tremendous expenses" in overtime pay. Snorted Danilova: "Amateurish! Unprofessional! Ridiculous programing!"

In a brimming week, **Harry S. Truman** approved the \$6,000 purchase by the A.F.L.-C.I.O. United Automobile Workers of his birthplace, a frame house in Lamar, Mo. (pop. 3,233) for renovation as a national shrine. Previous owner: Mrs. Marie Earp, widowed niece-in-law of **Wyatt Earp**, straight-shooting U.S. marshal of Kansas frontier days, now renowned as a TV good man. Later, speaking to the public-power Electric Consumer's Information Committee in the capital, Harry gave the Administration such hell that he sounded more like a candidate than an elder statesman. The U.S. Treasury, he cried, is trying "to choke us to death with interest rates" while other Republicans decimate the ranks of small businessmen. "I'm not a socialist," said he, "but they're driving me that way!" Early next morning, on his customary constitutional, Truman passed the White House, wisecracked to his entourage of newsmen: "I wonder who lives there now?" Told that Ike was weekending at his Gettysburg farm, Truman harrumphed: "That's nice! You guys would have fried and boiled me in oil if I'd spent that much time away from the White House!"

The New Hollywood

Fur-covered toilet seats (\$200 for ermine), imported opium bowls of hammered brass (\$250), hairbrushes that cost more than \$200, and a child's battery-operated Mercedes-Benz for only \$400 were all on sale last week along swank Rodeo Drive in California's Beverly Hills. But the most symbolic luxury item that is putting the bloom on the Hollywood boom is the mink-covered TV set (\$950). TV has become the star of a new Hollywood, and the movies merely a supporting player. Items:

¶ A single Hollywood TV show, NBC's daily *Matinee Theater*, hires 2,400 actors

The Life of Riley, etc. In the once wide-open Hollywood acres used for the location shooting of Rudolph Valentino in *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse* now stands CBS's Television City, so vast a factory for live TV production that the director of the *Red Skelton Show* shuttles between his set and the control room by bicycle. NBC's sprawling new \$13 million color studios in Burbank, hard by the Warner lot, are even bigger.

The big movie studios hoped at first that TV would somehow blow over. Instead, it practically blew RKO right out of moviemaking, threatened to knock over 20th Century-Fox, which rescued itself largely by selling its old pictures to TV.



John Bryson—Life

LASSIE & FRIEND WATCHING THEMSELVES ON TV
The stars no longer come out at night.

a year for speaking parts—50% more than the players used by Warner and Paramount combined in all their 1956 movies. The show uses as many scripts—250 a year—as all the studios put together.

¶ A single TV film producer, Desi Arnaz' and Lucille Ball's *Desilu*, which turns out *I Love Lucy* and 14 other shows, spends \$21 million a year, employs up to 1,000 at peak periods, and produces more film footage than the combined output of the five major movie studios.

¶ The two biggest talent agencies in U.S. show business, William Morris and the Music Corp. of America, now get \$9 in fees from TV deals to every \$1 they earn from the movies.

¶ In the ranks of the movies' own guilds, fully half of the actors (plus Mickey Mouse, Rin-Tin-Tin and Lassie), cameramen and cutters earn their living in TV.

TV's swarming demand for studio space has revived and even expanded old movie lots that had been virtually silent almost since the silent movie days. In the Kling Studios where Charlie Chaplin made *The Gold Rush*, and on lots that twinkled with the names of Theda Bara, Mary Pickford, Harold Lloyd and Janet Gaynor, TV now grinds out commercials and films—*Burns & Allen*, *Ozzie & Harriet*,

The impact of the little home screen that Hollywood once scorned made the studios jettison more than half their production schedules, as well as stars, writers, directors—even relatives. It also softened them up for the production deals that give top creative talent between 50% and 75% of a movie's profits. The ill wind has so far blown a windfall of \$150 million to the studios for letting their pre-1948 movies go on the air. Except for Paramount, every major studio is also making TV films in earnest. Movie bigwigs curled their lips when such onetime movie performers as Betty Furness, William Lundigan, Lee Bowman and Ronald Reagan emerged as full-time TV commercial pluggers, but now virtually all the studios are in the business of filming commercials themselves. To help make ends meet, once-mighty M-G-M even rents out its sets and props to TV producers.

No More Skunk Fur. Hollywood's old tribal customs and pecking orders are changing, too. The Brown Derby now buzzes with talk of TV, and Gus, its maître d'hôtel, gives his best tables to the TV stars. Tourists who once paid to ogle the movie stars' homes now want to see the live TV shows and ogle the homes of Jack Webb, Lawrence Welk and Liberace.

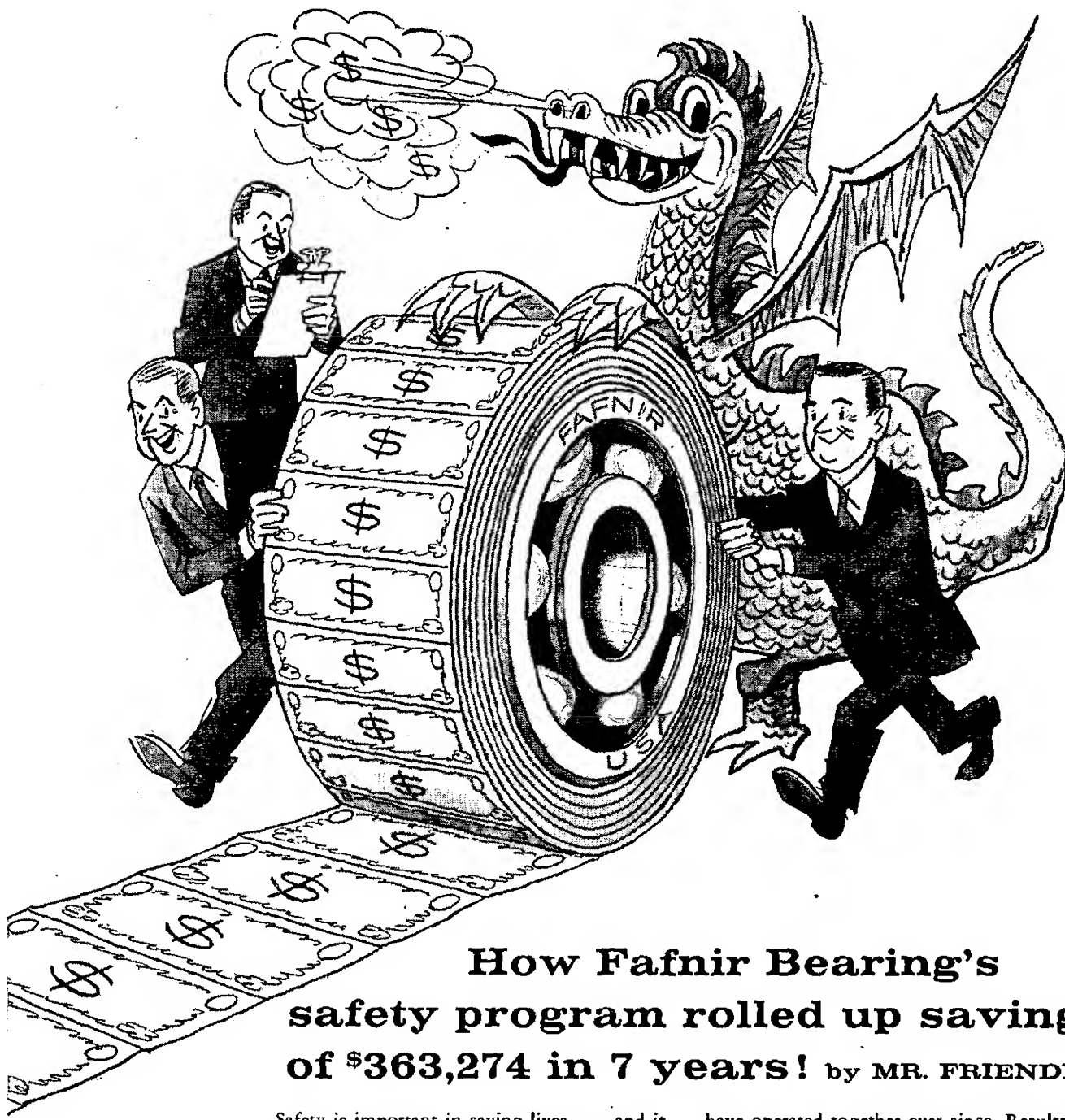
Such film gossipists as Hedda Hopper find themselves devoting increasing space to TV personalities. When the famed old Cocoanut Grove reopened a fortnight ago, the society columns listed as guests George Gobel, Hugh (Wyatt Earp) O'Brien, Art Linkletter, even Milton Berle. Hollywood's own Bastille Day, the annual Oscar awards, is geared completely as a sponsored TV show; except for those in the running for an Oscar, few movie people bother to attend.

The cinemoguls once frothed when Lana Turner let slip to an interviewer that she had five TV sets, and Beverly Hills Furrier Al Teitlebaum had a customer who, aspiring to dramatize his contempt, ordered a TV set covered in skunk fur. Now TV sets glitter within Romanoff's and during lunchtime in the executive dining rooms of major studios, where the executives claim they use TV for casting ideas. Jack Benny has seven sets. TV exerts such a spell on movie stars—especially when it happens to be showing their old films—that it has rendered the movie colony housebound. Says Columnist Sidney Skolsky: "The nightclub business is dead, and there is just no place left in town, day or night, where you can count on finding a gathering of well-known movie people." As for fur-bearing TV sets, Teitlebaum has since filled orders to cover them in mink ("Of course, I left the screen showing").

The Old Guard. The rise of the TV era in Hollywood has placed the movie people, themselves long cast as parvenus, in the odd role of the social old guard. Social Arbiter Mike Romanoff, the town's leading restaurateur, sniffs at the "dirty shirt" school that he finds prevalent among TV performers as well as newcomers to films. Says he: "The TV actors can afford to eat here, but they haven't progressed beyond the drugstore counter. They think differently, behave differently, live differently. The dirty shirt is a form of snobbery, you know. We're snobs, but not that kind. We are snobs for good manners. I'm a snob without prejudice."

Television parties outnumber movie parties four to one, but oldtimers find them lacking in the oldtime glamour. Says one veteran: "Too many men in empty grey flannel suits and expressions." Says Gossipist Jimmy Starr: "At parties the TV people are on one side of the room, and the movie people are on the other side. TV and movies haven't jumped the social gap yet."

What the TV crowd lacks in glamour—an item for which the movies themselves have desperately fallen back on such a grotesque as Jayne Mansfield—it makes up in the kind of youth and vitality that once drove the movie studios. Where the oldtime film director sported puttees and riding crop, the TV director wears blue jeans and sneakers—and gets often impressive results under tight schedules and other pressures that frankly frighten veteran moviemakers. The best new creative talent that the movies can find comes from TV: such directors as Delbert (Marty) Mann, 37, John (The



How Fafnir Bearing's safety program rolled up savings of \$363,274 in 7 years! by MR. FRIENDLY*

Safety is important in saving lives . . . and it certainly has a bearing on saving dollars too, say the people behind the dragon trademark of the Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Connecticut. Mr. Friendly heartily agrees . . . because he's seen this nation's largest independent ball bearing producer turning up saving records through safety consistently for the 7 years they've been insured with American Mutual.

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seat with
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of leg room
between
me and
the next"
...that's a
tall man's
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Young Strangers) Frankenheimer, 28, Robert (Fear Strikes Out) Mulligan, 30, such writers as Rod (Patterns) Serling, 32, Reginald (Twelve Angry Men) Rose, 36, and Paddy (The Bachelor Party) Chayefsky, 34.

By contrast, the old Hollywood of the movie studios seems staled by age, caution and fear. Its moguls had a chance to move into TV in its infancy; now TV has grown too big for them to dominate. Some of the studios, struggling under heavy overhead costs, have thought of combining their activities, or selling off some of their plant. But ironically, the thing that keeps up their hopes for the future is also TV—the chance that the Government will approve pay-as-you-see TV. Says the *Hollywood Reporter* hopefully: "When this [happens], no studio will have half enough space for the number of pictures that will be produced to cash in on home exhibition."

Teen-Age Crush

When he was seven, Thomas Adrian Sands, scrawny, black-haired son of a Russian-born piano player, used to sit at the radio on a little farm near Shreveport, La. and listen to the moaning and wailing of his favorite hillbillies. "Mamma," he would cry out to Grace Sands, "it's Jimmy Davis! Mamma, it's Harmie Smith! Listen to the guitars. Oh, Mamma, if only I could have a guitar, I'd be so happy." Grace Sands went out one day and made a \$10 down payment on a \$65 guitar. Tommy taught himself to play and sing. He never amounted to more than a \$52-a-week hillbilly bawler for a Hollywood TV station—until one magic night last January, when a single hour on a TV network turned him into the U.S. teen-agers' latest rage.

Before 1957 is over, good-looking, 19-year-old Tommy will earn more than \$100,000. Yet he is still barely aware of the scope of his success, hardly knows what he is scheduled to do next or what he will receive for it, gets \$25 a week in pocket money from his shrewd managers, his mother and a Hollywood hillbilly impresario named Cliffee Stone.

Hep Dee Hootie. When *Kraft TV Theater* last January scheduled a play about a rock-'n'-roll singer called *The Singin' Idol*, they wanted Elvis Presley for the part. Presley's manager, an ex-carnival barker called Colonel Tom Parker, said Elvis was too busy, instead touted Sands, who had traveled with Parker's road shows across the cow country. *Kraft* producers in New York flew Tommy in from Hollywood, where he was working on a TV show called *Hometown Jamboree*, and were pleased with his lush, throaty voice and easy acting style. After his job as the *Singin' Idol*, he began playing the title role in real life.

Some 3,000 fan letters bombarded *Kraft*; offers came to Sands from twelve movie companies and the major networks. The two songs from the show, *Teen-Age Crush*, an insipid ballad-with-a-beat that relates in sobbing tones something about young love misunderstood, and *Hep Dee*



Phil Burchman

CROONER TOMMY SANDS
Cutie wootie is doing all rootie.

Hootie ("Cutie wootie, you're all rootie with me"), sold as fast as they could be scratched onto disks. *Crush*, says Capitol Records, has sold 1,160,000 copies to date, and in the two weeks since Sands's first LP album, *Steady Date*, was released, some 225,000 copies have been sold.

As a singer, Sands mixes hoot and hush, moo and moon eyes. He is a sort of cleaned-up Presley. He enunciates better and grinds less, is less vulgar in sound and manner, also less able to turn on the excitement that Presley can frequently generate. But Tommy is doing fine without wriggling up to Elvis' loftier heights. In the three months since the *Kraft* show, Sands has taken the bathos treatment on *This Is Your Life*, sung on five network shows, screen-tested for a role in *Marjorie Morningstar*. He gets about 2,000 fan letters a day, has pulled several thousand youngsters into Tommy Sands fan clubs.

My Love Song. This week Tommy helps *Kraft TV* celebrate its tenth anniversary in a drama called *Flesh and Blood*, in which he sings *My Love Song*, a tired, trite, bronchial number far out of Sands's usual rock-'n'-roll line ("But I like all kinds of music"). He also opens a three-week, \$30,000 engagement at Manhattan's Roxy before going back to Hollywood to make *The Singin' Idol* for 20th Century-Fox, with which he has a seven-year contract.

As uncomplicated as most of the songs he sings, Tommy neither drinks nor smokes, lives with his mother in a four-room Hollywood apartment, drives a red Ford convertible and, he says, reads philosophical and religious books "to find out what makes people tick." Tommy explains, his brown eyes watering: "I think all religions are the greatest." Slight and boyish, he is modest about his overnight notoriety. "I still don't consider myself a real honest success. I'm not polished yet, but life is a wonderful trainer."



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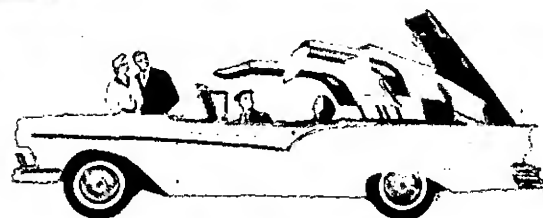
It's the newest
new kind of **FORD**





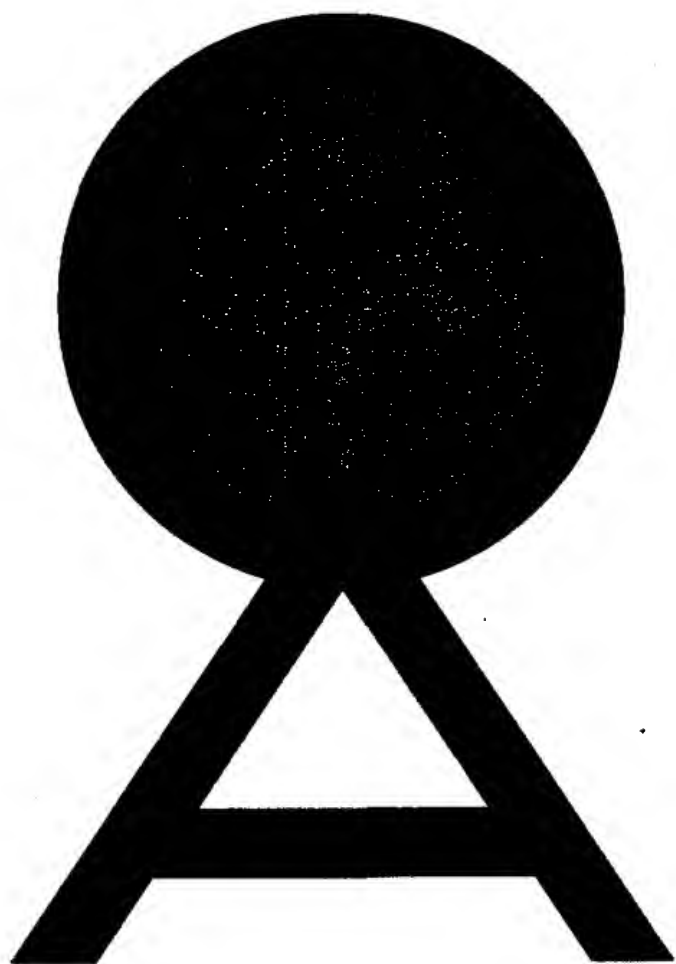
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OLIN
 **ALUMINUM**

Psychiatrist, Calm Thyself

The one place in the U.S. where a bagful of tranquilizing drugs was most urgently needed last week was the National Institute of Mental Health at Bethesda, Md.—and more for the staff than for the 45 patients.

Immediate cause of the ruckus was a strident protest by a staff psychiatrist, Dr. Jordan Scher, against the institute's decision to drop (as of July 1) his project for a forceful, unorthodox treatment of schizophrenic patients. He is getting results, claims Psychiatrist Scher, by being



Walter Bennett

DR. SCHER

A father-figure lost permissiveness.

stern with schizophrenics, making them work, and forcing them into social situations (usually with the aid of relatives). It was too soon to judge whether Scher's method had any value (similar techniques have previously been tried and found wanting). In any case, he violated all the rules of the psychiatric club by taking his protest outside the institute's massive brick walls (by way of the patients' families) to Congressmen and to Secretary Marion Folsom of Health, Education and Welfare.

Three Years Late. Whatever the merits of the current dispute, the trouble is far more deep-seated. The institute, set up at a cost of \$40 million under the U.S. Public Health Service in 1953, supposedly to conduct farsighted research in mental health and mental illness, was slow to get rolling. Or, as its own staffers might say, its behavior down the years had been schizoid at best, and often catatonic.

One difficulty is financial. Institute Director Robert H. Felix gets only \$16,500 a year; his clinical director, Dr. Robert A. Cohen, gets \$19,000. (Top scientists may get more than their boss.) Either could

make two or three times as much in private practice. In junior posts the disproportion is just as great, and there has been a heavy turnover of staff members. Result: no integrated program, no continuity in most research projects.

Probably NIMH's biggest boner was in trying to ignore the tranquilizing drugs. Its top brass are accused of being too Freudian ("Analytically oriented," as they put it) and scarcely interested in anything so humdrum as drugs for the mind. Instead of setting up rigidly controlled studies to evaluate the drugs, they appointed committees that belittled them. Last year Congress rammed \$2,000,000 down NIMH's throat and ordered it to get going on a comprehensive tranquilizer evaluation. The work is hopefully scheduled to begin in July—only three years late.

Stiff Questions. One diagnosis of NIMH's current troubles is that Clinical Director Cohen is highly permissive for a father-figure and tries to give subordinates a free hand in working with patients. But even this permissiveness ran out when Psychiatrist Scher made ambitious demands for guarantees of space, facilities and money to continue his experiment in treating schizophrenics "tough." Cohen ordered the six patients in Scher's special project transferred to a state hospital, provoking angry protest from their families. Last week a congressional subcommittee on appropriations handed Director Felix a set of stiff questions on the conduct of the institute.

Psychology & the Ads

Why is the average U.S. citizen afraid of banks? Why does he love big cars? Why, when he goes into an automobile showroom, does he get excited over the convertibles and wind up buying a sedan? Why do most housewives go into a hypnotical trance in a supermarket?

These are some of the loaded questions that occupy increasing numbers of psychologists and psychiatrists. Depth psychology now probably has more influence on the U.S. at large through business and advertising than through clinics or mental-health programs. Not so long ago, when an advertiser was using psychology, it was a hit-or-miss affair of hunches; today it has become a solidly entrenched and complex specialty known as MR (short for motivation research). In *The Hidden Persuaders* (David McKay; \$4), Free Lance Writer Vance Packard analyzes the mass psychoanalysis carried on by MR.

The purpose is to condition customers—recalling Pavlov's dogs which salivated at the sound of the dinner bell—so that they will drool at the sight or sound of a selling gimmick with a symbolism that appeals to the unconscious. MR practitioners are convinced that most shoppers buy irrationally, to satisfy unconscious cravings. To explore the cravings—and to learn why some men smoke cigars, or how women choose shoes—MR interviewers use such psychological tests as the Rorschach



Pancho Gonzales,
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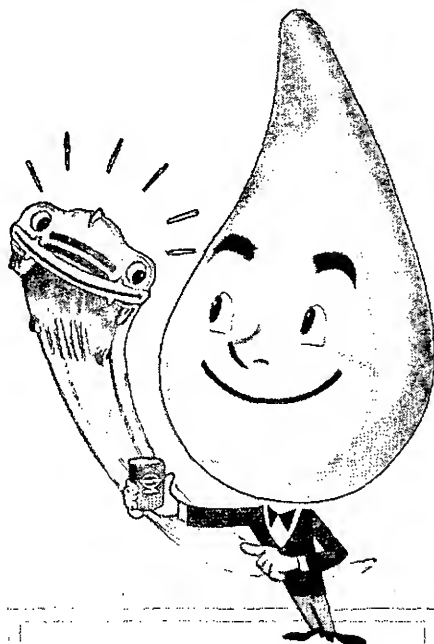
SMOOTH! From the finest tobacco grown Viceroy selects only the Smooth Flavor Leaf... Deep-Cured golden brown for extra smoothness!



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cards, the TAT (Thematic-Apperception Test) or even the formidable MMPI (Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory). They often interview their quarry in groups, because there prejudices may be revealed more freely, like confessions at a revival meeting. As with psychologists in other fields, their conclusions often seem to be commonplaces dressed up in Freudian jargon, or else fantastically far reaches, e.g., air conditioning satisfies an unconscious desire to return to the controlled climate of the womb. But to judge from the commercial results, the MR men are right at least part of the time.

Guilty Cokes. One MR outfit, Social Research Inc. of Chicago, set out to discover what was wrong with tobacco advertising by learning why people smoke. It did not need to go so deep into unconscious symbolism as the Freudians, who see the cigarette as a nipple substitute. Its psychologists found just what was needed at the preconscious level: "Americans smoke to prove they are people of virile maturity. They see smoking as proving their vigor, potency." This, explained Social Research, "is a psychological satisfaction sufficient to overcome health fears, to withstand moral censure, ridicule, or even the paradoxical weakness of 'enslavement to habit.'" Youngsters who smoke are trying to be older, the MR men concluded, and older people who do so are trying to be younger.

Another factor, which applies to soft drinks and hard liquor as well as tobacco, has to do with pampering oneself and feeling guilty about doing so. Dr. Ernest Dichter, a Viennese psychologist now practicing MR at Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y., and one of the pioneers in the field, concluded that every time a "self-indulgent" product is sold, the buyer's guilt feelings must be assuaged by couching the advertising in terms to make the self-indulgence morally acceptable; for example, by saying you deserve candy.

Two-Tone Loans. When it came to explaining fear of banks, a Rochester agency learned that potential clients are afraid of being rejected when they apply for a loan (this could be rational, but is more likely the result of irrational, unconscious feelings of unworthiness). They see the banker as a forbidding father figure who will disapprove of their untidy financial affairs, who can scold or withhold approval. Dr. Dichter found that loan companies, charging higher interest than banks, got more business because they had a "lower moral tone"—the borrower could feel superior instead of inferior.

Autos presented quite a problem to MR. A man wants a big car because it is a mark of status, or so the majority thinks. But another function of the automobile is "to express aggression." So the more horses under the hood the better. The average harried head of a household seeing the convertible in the showroom window has ad-supported visions of sophomore heedlessness and a beautiful blonde sitting beside him on the imitation-leopard upholstery. But after such vicarious thrills, he lets conscience be his guide and buys



MOTIVE-RESEARCHER DICHTER
In convertibles, an unconscious blonde.

the sedan, which he thinks the family needs. It was to meet this ambivalence that Psychologist Dichter helped inspire the hardtop. It had most of the disadvantages of the sedan and none of the real advantages of the convertible, but it fooled the id and scored a marketing bull's eye.

As for women, they often prefer supermarkets to cozy neighborhood stores with friendly clerks because they are afraid to betray their ignorance about food. In the big markets they can take their time reading the labels, fill their carts with luxury items, then put them back on the shelves if conscience bothers them—all with no embarrassment before a knowing clerk.

Home, Sweet Wine. Author Packard lists several hidden needs MR plays up:

¶ Emotional security, e.g., big home freezers, which may be uneconomic for an average-size family but are comforting to people who want to have more food around than they actually need to eat.

¶ Reassurance of worth, with luggage that is more expensive than necessary but gives an air of importance to the go-now, pay-later traveler.

¶ "Creative" outlets, like ready-make cake mixes, which require the housewife to add one or two ingredients as her individual contribution. (In the depths of MR, psychologists claim to have learned that "baking a cake is, traditionally, acting out the birth of a child.")

¶ Love objects, among which Author Packard loosely lumps Liberace, who, say MR men, was sold to women past child-bearing age by manipulation of Oedipus symbolism.

¶ Sense of roots, with wine for family dinners the prime reminder of "the good old days—the home, sweet home wine—the wine that grandma used to make."

¶ Immortality, important mainly to life-insurance salesmen who assure buyers that through their financial foresight they will

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		in 10 yrs! premiums	in 20 yrs! premiums
\$ 5,000	\$1.25 per \$1,000	\$ 62.50	\$125.00
7,000	1.25 per 1,000	87.50	175.00
10,000	2.00 per 1,000	200.00	400.00
15,000	2.00 per 1,000	300.00	600.00
20,000	2.00 per 1,000	400.00	800.00

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Starting right now, if you have a Regular Checking Account, you can arrange with many banks to have your monthly premium of \$10 or more deducted. With this plan called "MONEY-MATIC," you don't even have to write

the check ; : : MONEY-MATIC does it for you *automatically*! Just as you budget other payments, now you can conveniently budget your payments, and it will cost you less than the usual method of paying monthly premiums.

The new plans, or certain features of them, may not yet be available in all states.

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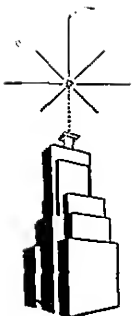
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continue, after death, to control the destiny of their beneficiaries.

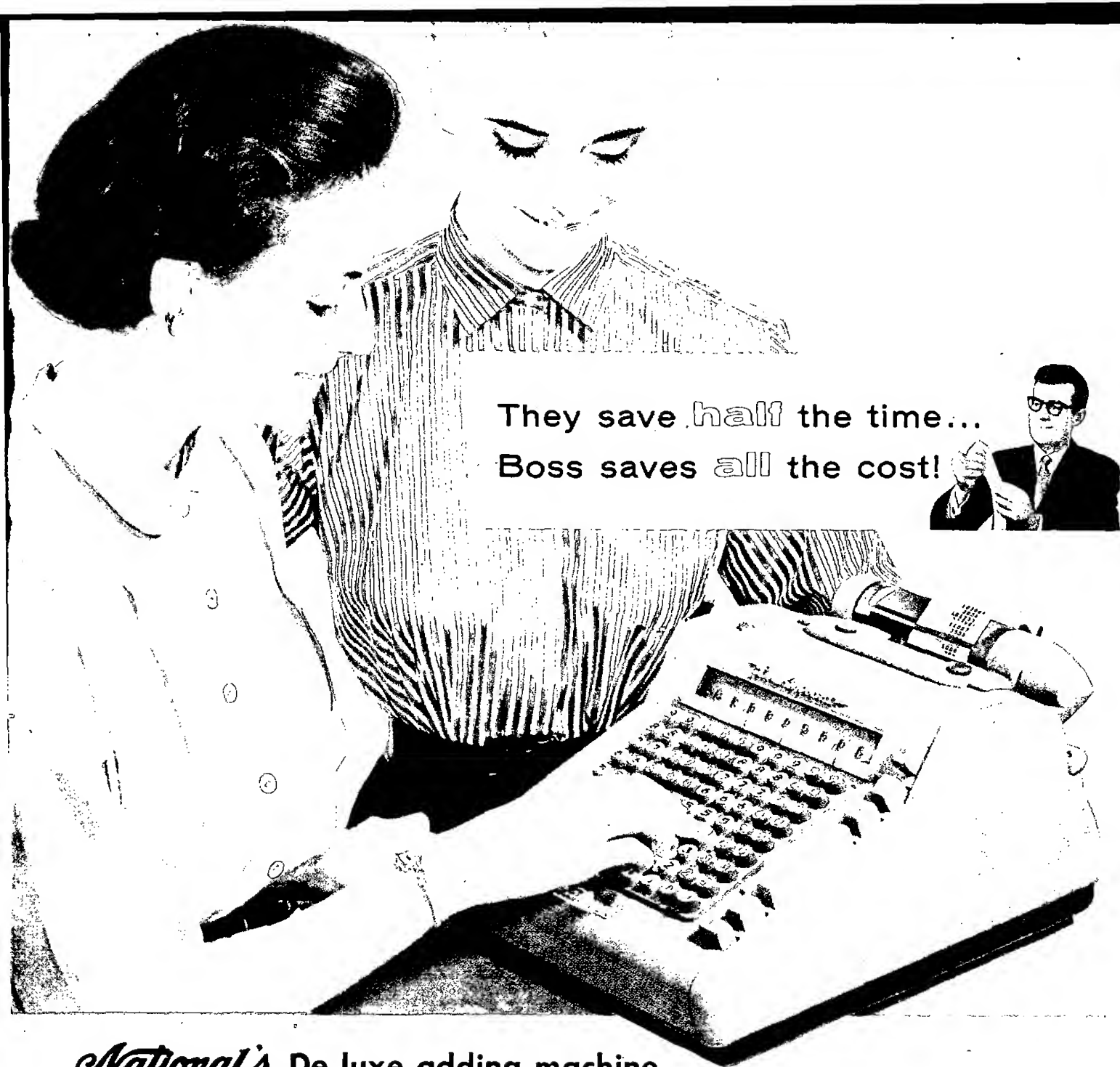
MR is still new enough for its accuracy to be hotly debated. Packard quotes one practitioner of the penumbra art as saying: "It is about as far advanced as public-opinion polling was in the early '30s." But because it is subtler, and specifically because it deals with the unconscious, MR is probably far more influential than Gallup polling, and potentially more sinister. Psychologist Dichter offers a smooth line in defense: "Persuasion is education. Ideally people should never be influenced, but the fact is they are constantly influenced by parents, teachers, etc. . . . Creative discontent is wholesome; only when the goal of persuasion is to instill stale contentment is it immoral . . ." But a Honolulu public-relations man has misgivings: "One of the fundamental considerations involved here is the right to manipulate human personality . . . What degree of intensity is proper in seeking to arouse desire, hatred, envy, cupidity, hope, or any of the great gamut of human emotions?"

Capsules

¶ A common drink and an uncommon nut are both causes of severe skin inflammation, says the A.M.A. *Journal*. An Oakland (Calif.) man, 36, went to a party where the only drink served was gin and tonic, had five or six of them. Within two days his entire body was covered with a red or purplish rash, his face was unrecognizable, and his palms and soles were a mass of blisters. It took six days of treatment with cortisone, wet dressings and lotions before he could leave the hospital. Cause of his trouble: a rare, severe sensitivity to quinine. A Philadelphia woman, 60, had a bad rash after gathering cashew nuts in Ceylon, and a relapse weeks after her return, when she found some of the nuts in one of her bags and opened them to show to her family. Her trouble: allergy to cashews, which contain an oil called cardal. Say the reporting doctors: U.S. travelers, now going to the tropics in increasing numbers, should be on guard.

¶ To detect cases of phenylketonuria (one of the few preventable causes of mental retardation) early enough to begin effective treatment with diet or drugs, the College of Medical Evangelists and Los Angeles City Health Department began a routine test for all infants taken to a child clinic. A drop of ferric chloride is applied to a diaper; if the urine turns green, the child has the disease. Hope is that physicians generally will adopt the simple test.

¶ Cleveland Clinic researchers headed by Dr. Irvine H. Page (*TIME*, Oct. 31, 1955) reported a chemical victory that may lead to better understanding and treatment of high blood pressure. They have synthesized angiotonin II, the active form of the hormone angiotonin (discovered by Page in 1939), which sends blood pressure zooming when injected. Hitherto available only in minute amounts laboriously extracted from tons of animal glands, it can now be made in quantity for intensive research.



They save half the time...
Boss saves all the cost!



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Live keyboard* with keytouch adjustable to each operator!

Saves up to 50% hand motion—and effort! Never before have so many time-and-effort-saving features been placed on an adding machine.

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"Live" Keyboard with Adjustable Key-touch plus 8 other time-saving features combined only on the National Adding Machine: Automatic Clear Signal . . . Subtractions in red . . . Automatic Credit Balance in red . . . Automatic space-up of tape when total prints . . . Large Answer Dials . . . Easy-touch Key Action . . . Full-Visible Keyboard with Automatic Ciphers . . . Rugged-Duty Construction.

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A National Adding Machine pays for itself with the time-and-effort it saves, then continues savings as yearly profit. One hour a day saved with this new National will, in the average office, repay 100% a year on the investment. See a demonstration, today, on your own work.



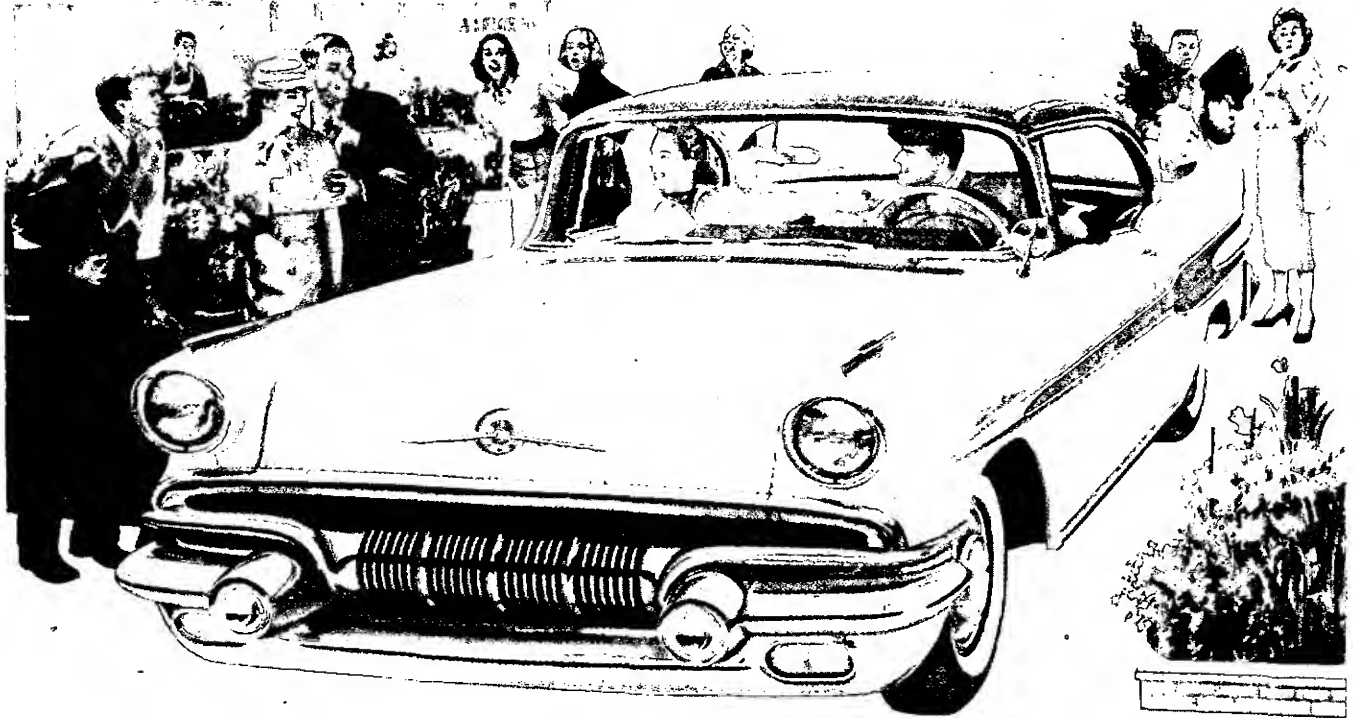
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* Everywhere you go these days, Pontiac's got the spotlight all to itself! Could be the fresh, zestful colors. Maybe it's mainly the clean, natural lines, so refreshingly free of frills and flairs. Or perhaps it's the way Pontiac translates that "go-ahead" look into spirited action! Wait'll you feel the full, sweeping surge of its big, brawny V-8 engine! Smooth? You'll think there's a feather bed beneath each wheel with Pontiac's Level-Line Ride! There's more, of course: sterling features like big, multiple-sealed brakes, a rugged X-member frame based on a whopping 124- or 122-inch wheelbase — these and more first-time features than you could count on seven pairs of hands! The price? It's a breath-catcher—so far off the big-car rate you'd expect that most guesses run hundreds too high! But come in and see the whole bloomin' show! That's Pontiac for '57... America's Number One Road Car!

AMERICA'S NUMBER ①
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PONTIAC IS DAYTONA GRAND NATIONAL CHAMP!

A stock 317-h.p. Pontiac with Tri-Power Carburetion* beat all competing cars regardless of size, power or price in the biggest stock car event of the year!

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MUSIC

Singers' Holiday

Most evenings Tenor Herb Surface turns up at Manhattan's Mark Hellinger Theater at 8, slips into baggy trousers, tweed jacket and cap, and steps onto the stage as a member of the Cockney quartet which helps ring down the curtain on *My Fair Lady's* first act: "All I want is a room somewhere, far away from the cold night air . . ." But one day last week, as he has for many weeks, Tenor Surface got to Times Square early. At 5:30 he joined other members of the *My Fair Lady*

workshop, which in short order sang, without sets or costumes, Mozart's *Così Fan Tutte*, Verdi's *Masked Ball* and, as a Christmas special, Handel's *Messiah*. (Audiences usually consist of a dozen or so friends and relatives.)

The *Fair Lady* workshop singers (some have joined from other musical casts) have had no operatic training, but some hope for careers in opera. The Musetta in last week's *Bohème* rehearsal, Lola Fisher, was Julie Andrews' able understudy as Eliza Doolittle, and Mimi was Evelyn Aring, who sings on the *Firestone Hour*.



“FAIR LADY” OPERA WORKSHOP REHEARSING “LA BOHÈME”
They want more than a room somewhere.

chorus in a studio above Lindy's restaurant, and soon his strong voice soared in a very different complaint about the cold:

... e penso a qual poltrone
di un vecchio caminetto ingannatore
che vive in ozio come un gran signore.
(And yet that stove of ours
No fuel seems to need, the idle rascal
Content to live in ease, just like a lord!)

Tenor Surface was singing Rodolfo in Puccini's *La Bohème*. It was the latest effort of one of the U.S.'s most remarkable opera groups, run by members of the *Fair Lady* cast for their own training and amusement.

Public & Private. The project was the idea of Czech-born Conductor Franz Allers, 51, a maestro of melting musical-comedy scores (*Brigadoon*, *Paint Your Wagon*). Conductor Allers yearned for meatier material, and in 1947 he persuaded a bunch of the boys from the *Brigadoon* pit to get together in off-hours to try their hand at a little Debussy, Mozart and Beethoven. When Allers took over the baton in *Fair Lady*, some of the singers asked him to continue his out-of-hours music-making. Result: the Allers opera

Mezzo Linda McNaughton of the *Fair Lady* chorus (and recent award winner in the *Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air*) added her voice to both roles as the spirit moved her. Most of the singers are in their 20s, and all of them are good-looking and enthusiastic about the training they are getting. “They think singing *A Masked Ball* in private,” says Allers, “makes them sing *My Fair Lady* better in public.”

Good & “Lovely.” Because there are so many eager applicants for the workshop, roles are often double-cast; e.g., at last week's rehearsal there were two Rodolfos (Lindsey Bergen alongside Tenor Surface), and all of the singers double as members of the chorus. In all, nine singers were gathered in the rehearsal studio (each one had brought a score and paid 50¢ for the studio's weekly rental). “Straight through, and this time it will be very good,” said Conductor Allers, and then he pounded out the famous score on

* Conductor Allers at piano; standing, left, Mezzo-Soprano Linda McNaughton singing Mimi and Soprano Lola Fisher singing Musetta; right, Baritone Demy Trevor as Alcindoro, Musetta's rich admirer.

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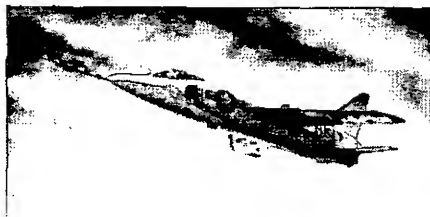
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praenutius futuri



"Portrait of The Future" is the well-chosen motto of this submarine. States U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings: "The *Albacore* will long be remembered as the pioneer design for flying under water." *Albacore's* revolutionary piloting technique was conceived and produced by Askania, a GPE company.



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a battered concert grand. Sight-reading their roles, the singers followed him with voices that were strong, skilled and supple. Allers lifted an occasional finger to cue a singer, threw out an occasional comment ("We all know we can sing very loud; now let's see if we can put it together").

At the last chords, they were five minutes over their scheduled time. "Late as usual," said Franz Allers, as everyone started for the door. "Thank you, Maestro," said a baritone, stuffing his score into a coat pocket. They rushed out together to bolt a sandwich before turning their attention from Puccini's Montmartre to Edwardian London and "O, wouldn't it be lovely."

"Grischa" & Sir William

Carrying his priceless Stradivarius cello* over his head like a toy, strapping (6 ft. 3½ in.) Virtuoso Gregor Piatigorsky threaded his way through the string section of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony one evening last week, settled himself into the soloist's chair by the podium and launched into a *Cello Concerto* newly written for him by his old friend Sir William Walton. If the piece itself seemed to ramble like a sun-warmed cow through sprawling masses of musical foliage, Piatigorsky's playing of it was a marvel of taste and tone. Under his sensitive hands, the cello sang like a deep-throated bell, soared melodically, sank to a velvety whisper; in the more rhapsodic passages it seemed to shiver with musical delight. Cellist Piatigorsky, 54, had never seemed in better form.

Toward the Double Bass. The new concerto is a close collaboration between Piatigorsky's Russian ebullience and Walton's polite English diligence. Composer Walton started his work two years ago on the Italian island of Ischia, but he and Piatigorsky, then touring the U.S. and Asia, kept in close touch. "I would cable him, IN BAR FOUR AFTER F, IS THAT A B OR B FLAT," says Piatigorsky, "and I would get an answer: B FLAT. SORRY. LOVE, WIL-LIE." The cabled exchange of suggestions and corrections went on even after the Boston premiere, and up to the *Concerto's* performance in London. Walton was bedded in a Rome hospital recovering from an auto accident. Piatigorsky called him up from London, played the work over the telephone. "William," says Piatigorsky, "thought it was fine."

"Grischa" Piatigorsky is currently busy writing his autobiography, which traces his remarkable career from his boyhood in the Ukraine to his arrival in the U.S. in 1929. A high point of the reminiscences comes with the time Piatigorsky was a homeless young refugee in Berlin and often had to sleep on park benches; once, seeking dry shelter for the night, he slipped into an empty concert hall and out of his rain-drenched clothes, but found himself unable to sleep and spent the time till morning playing his cello nude on the stage. He has also written a novel that sounds farcical echoes of Kafka. The manuscript, which Piatigorsky used to carry

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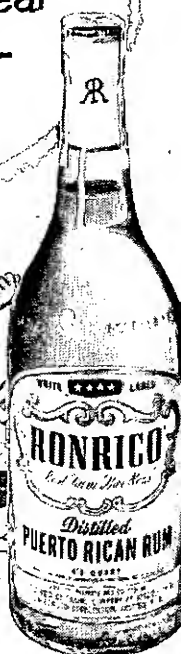
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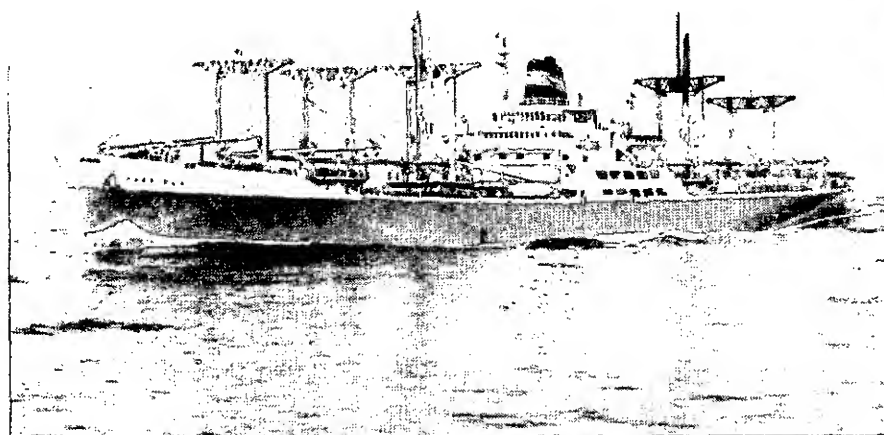
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about with him in his cello case wherever he went, concerns one Dr. Blok, a painter who represents the eternal outcast and misfit. Blok's misadventures begin with his falling into a ditch, lead on to a Turkish bath frequented by a couple that have leprosy, and continue with a sort of Freudian secret society that tries to honor Dr. Blok by returning him to the womb (whether literally or symbolically, Author Piatigorsky does not say). But something goes wrong, and Dr. Blok winds up not in the planned destination but in a double-bass case. "I am a little bit Blok myself," says Piatigorsky.

Also, the Bassoon. In the 1956-57 season, Piatigorsky has traveled 60,000 miles concertizing all over the world. Recently,

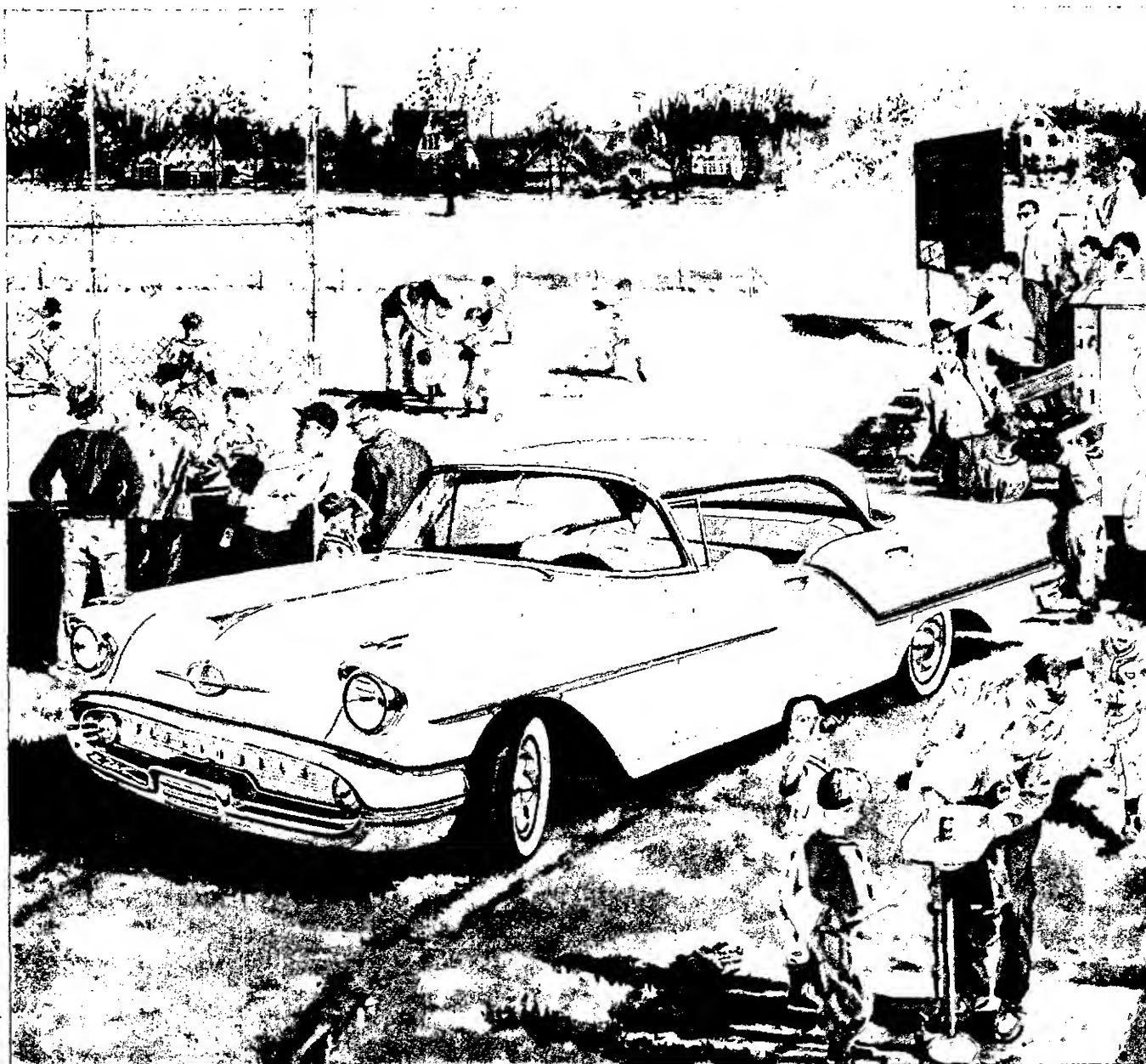


Tommy Weber

CELLIST PIATIGORSKY

Sensitive hands on a sun-warmed cow.

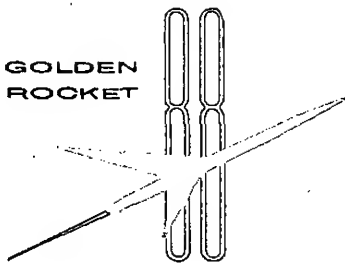
he finished recording three Beethoven trios with Jascha Heifetz and William Primrose, and he has been invited to record Bach's six *Unaccompanied Suites*, long identified as a specialty of ailing Cellist Pablo Casals. Next season Piatigorsky will take a "sabbatical" to pursue two of his other interests—oceanography ("You know what oceanographers do on their vacation? They go in the water") and lizard and snake collecting ("It's extraordinary how intolerant people are about snakes"). But there will still be music. His 19-year-old daughter plays the flute, his 17-year-old son the clarinet, the nurse a flute clarinet, his wife the bassoon. "It is an odd combination," says Piatigorsky, rolling his sad, spaniel-brown eyes. "Sometimes when I come in with my cello in the little parts assigned to me, I am told to 'go over there in the corner and play.' It is not so good, really, as years ago when our butler, Dr. Wallisch, played the piano. He had once been a music critic in Vienna. With him, we were quite good sometimes."



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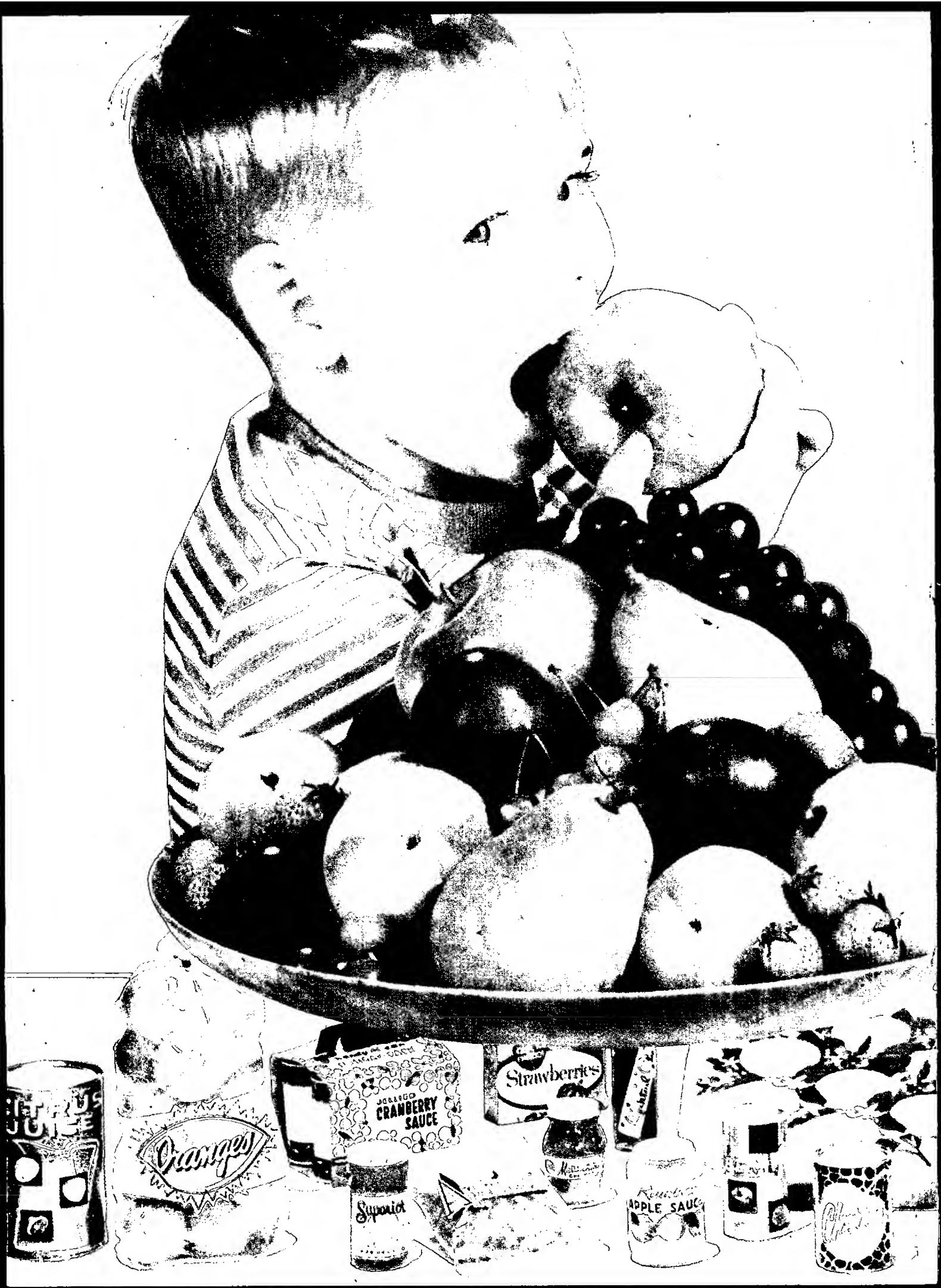
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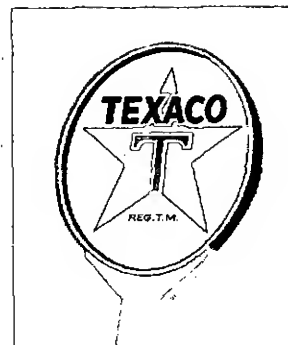
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FEDERAL SCHOOL AID

Do the States Want It?

Of all the items in President Eisenhower's domestic program, few seem less likely to succeed than federal aid for school construction. But would the defeat of this proposal be as great a calamity as its backers insist? Last week TIME sur-

veyed the 48 states to find out. The answer: no.

Though the nation as a whole must keep building classrooms faster than ever before, a surprisingly big proportion of the states do not need—or do not want—any help from the Government.

The Desperate. Even among the states that hope for federal aid, only seven seem to qualify for the critical list. The Alabama legislature, for instance, has called the condition of its school buildings "appalling." According to the latest available figures (1953), 726 had no artificial light, 960 no water, 375 no toilets. To build the \$300 million worth of classrooms needed by 1960, says Superintendent of Education Austin Meadows, Alabama "most urgently" needs federal money.

Wealthy California faces quite a different sort of problem: the staggering shift and growth of population make it impossible to keep pace with the classroom shortage. Though the state has appropriated \$675 million for school construction in the last ten years, it will need a whopping \$3½ billion more by 1970. Arizona has a similar population problem, but the legislature has consistently refused to do anything to aid construction. Result: most educators, desperate, hope for federal aid.

If New Mexico does not get federal aid, says Assistant Superintendent Floyd Santistevan, the state will probably be able to raise only \$5,000,000 of the \$25 million it will need by 1960, and "practically every community will have a hopeless educational problem." In West Virginia, only three out of 55 counties have kept their school buildings up to par; the rest have either been unable or unwilling to foot the bill. Rhode Island, which says it needs between \$60 million and \$70 million in the next four years, also has a crisis. (Example: Pawtucket recently had to close temporarily nine out of 23 schools as too dangerous to use.) In Kentucky, almost all of the 220 districts have already reached the maximum tax rate allowed by state law. Though the 1956 legislature appropriated more than \$54 million to help districts maintain certain minimum standards of quality, only a small part of the amount was earmarked for construction—in spite of the fact that 200,000 children now go to schools with no inside plumbing or central heating. Without outside help, say Kentucky officials, the state will be able to raise less than half of the \$350 million it will need by 1960.

The Worried & the Willing. In other states that want federal aid, the picture is not nearly so black. Arkansas' 423 districts have been spending a total of \$6,000,000 a year on construction, but they will

have to up the ante to \$78 million to take care of 1960's student load. On the other hand, overcrowding and the necessity for double shifts are not yet serious problems, and the various districts have still not used up their bonding capacity.

Maine estimates that it should raise \$41 million in the next three years, but it has already taken some impressive steps on its own. Maine's School Building Authority has the power to build schools, then rent them back to poor districts at nominal rates. The legislature is considering a plan to award construction grants to school systems on the basis of per capita income and need. Actually, Maine's problem is pretty well limited to five or six heavily populated counties in the south.

Pennsylvania has so far done an outstanding job in keeping up with its school needs. But, says Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles Boehm, it must have federal aid in the future. "Our foreseeable needs in the next decade will require an expenditure of more than \$1 billion. If Pennsylvania should raise taxes to increase school construction, it will be unable to compete successfully with its neighbors." Oregon is also reluctant to raise its taxes and the state house of representatives has come out in favor of federal aid.

Though North Carolina says it needs federal aid, a \$50 million bond issue voted in 1953 has kept the state in fair shape. But even though it has been building about 2,000 classrooms a year, it still needs 2,800 more. Oklahoma, which has already received \$80 million in federal aid for federally "impacted" areas, would not be averse to taking more. But this is largely so because the legislature has no plans to meet the classroom shortage. Speaking for Minnesota, Commissioner of Education Dean Schweickhard says: "Without federal aid, we'd struggle along. But we wouldn't get the job done as fast."

The Divided. In Kansas, farmers who have happily accepted soil-bank subsidies and drought relief from Washington are opposed to federal aid. But education officials say that unless the legislature removes bond limitations from local districts or unless the U.S. Government steps in, Kansas will fall \$75 million short of what it will need by 1961. Utah is even more widely split. The state's Education Association hired an independent research agency to make a poll, found that 80%

of the people wanted federal aid. But a respected group called the Utah Committee on Education came to the conclusion that "all foreseeable school building needs can be met from existing sources of revenue." True enough, there are districts where classes are held in hallways and gymnasiums. But of 40 school districts, only ten have reached their bond limit, and there are state emergency funds available to help those. Nevertheless, the educators are definitely after federal aid.

In spite of strong opposition in the legislature to federal aid, Wyoming's educators also want help. But some of them admit that the state may be able to take care of its own needs. Says Superintendent Velma Linford: "Yes, we are able, but I'm not sure we'll do it." Vermont's Swedish-born Governor Joseph Johnson flatly says that "Vermont can and is taking care of its own school needs." But Commissioner of Education A. John Holden Jr. thinks that federal aid is just the thing "to give extra help to the most needy districts."

In New Hampshire, where only a quarter of the communities have exhausted their bonding capacity, Governor Lane Dwinell is inclined to favor federal aid just to "get over the hump." But the legislature has adopted a resolution asking Congress to "refrain from enacting new grant-in-aid programs." Though Nevada is lukewarm to federal aid, it will accept the money if it is offered. Iowa officials think that it can afford a state-aid program big enough to take care of its needs. Unfortunately, the wealthier areas are unwilling to take on the burdens of the poor, so Iowa may find federal aid its only solution.

Florida's Governor LeRoy Collins placed before the legislature a two-year, \$92 million program to take care of the state's immediate needs. But this does not touch the backlog of \$85 million needed for classroom replacement. While the governor is against federal aid ("There is really no sound reason why the states shouldn't handle the problem"), State School Superintendent Thomas D. Bailey is for it. The various counties, says he, may well have enough bonding capacity to wipe out the backlog, "but they are not going to do it."

South Dakota's senate passed a resolution opposing federal aid; the house let it

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die. In *Tennessee* the state Education Association has come out for federal aid, but the legislature failed to pass a resolution authorizing the state to take it. *Missouri*, which will need to spend \$185 million by 1960, is also divided. Educators favor federal aid, but the senate is now considering a bill to enable the state to make sizable (up to \$250,000) loans to districts at 2% interest in order to make sure the Federal Government will not "enter our Missouri school picture with controls and meddling."

The Self-Sufficient. The rest of the 48 states not only feel confident they can take care of themselves; a good many just don't want outside help. In *Delaware* even the educators admit that the \$400,000 the state would probably get from present federal-aid proposals would look slightly silly alongside the \$44 million school-construction plan now before the state house of representatives. Since 1949 the legislature has appropriated \$100 million for buildings, and still only two out of 102 districts have exhausted their bonding capacity.

Colorado estimates that its local districts must dig up \$35 million a year for four years to take care of their building needs. But last year the state raised more than \$37 million, and Commissioner of Education H. Grant Vest has "not the remotest doubt that Colorado can build all we need without recourse to federal aid." *Idaho* reports no critical problem: the state department of education is sure that it has ample resources available for needed construction. In neither *Wisconsin* nor *Michigan* has any community reached its bonding capacity. In *Louisiana* only twelve out of 64 parish school systems seem unable to meet their needs over the next five years. Of these, only two are in critical condition. Louisiana's main problem is not a shortage of classrooms but of qualified teachers—a problem federal aid will not touch.

The *Washington* legislature has passed a \$52 million bond issue to be matched with \$60 million from local communities. Though Washington officials do not think they will be able to go it alone indefinitely, most agree that federal aid is not needed now. In *Connecticut*, only three communities have applied for hardship grants from the state board of education, and the legislature now has a plan before it to put up at least half the cost of local construction. *Mississippi*, which would probably get \$3 back for every dollar it paid out in taxes on any federal-aid bill, is darkly suspicious that the Government will attach strings to its handouts. Governor J. P. Coleman believes that "the state can take care of its own building program."

In a speech to his legislature, *Texas* Governor Price Daniel summed up the sentiment of his state: "Texas should have the finest school system in the nation, and this should be accomplished with Texas money." In spite of serious shortages in New York City and on Long

Island, *New York* officials are not at all worried about raising the more than \$1½ billion the state will need by 1960. But *New York*—like *Massachusetts* and *New Jersey*—has another reason for being cool to federal aid: it would have to pay out far more to support a national program than it would get back.

If only the legislature in *Ohio* would take action, says Assistant Director W. Dwight Darling of the department of education, Ohio could handily take care of its needs. This year a legislative service commission report declared that "regardless of what may be the actual school enrollment in 1960 . . . the \$1,000,400,000 of uncommitted debt capacity present in Ohio's school districts is far more than enough to supply the needs."

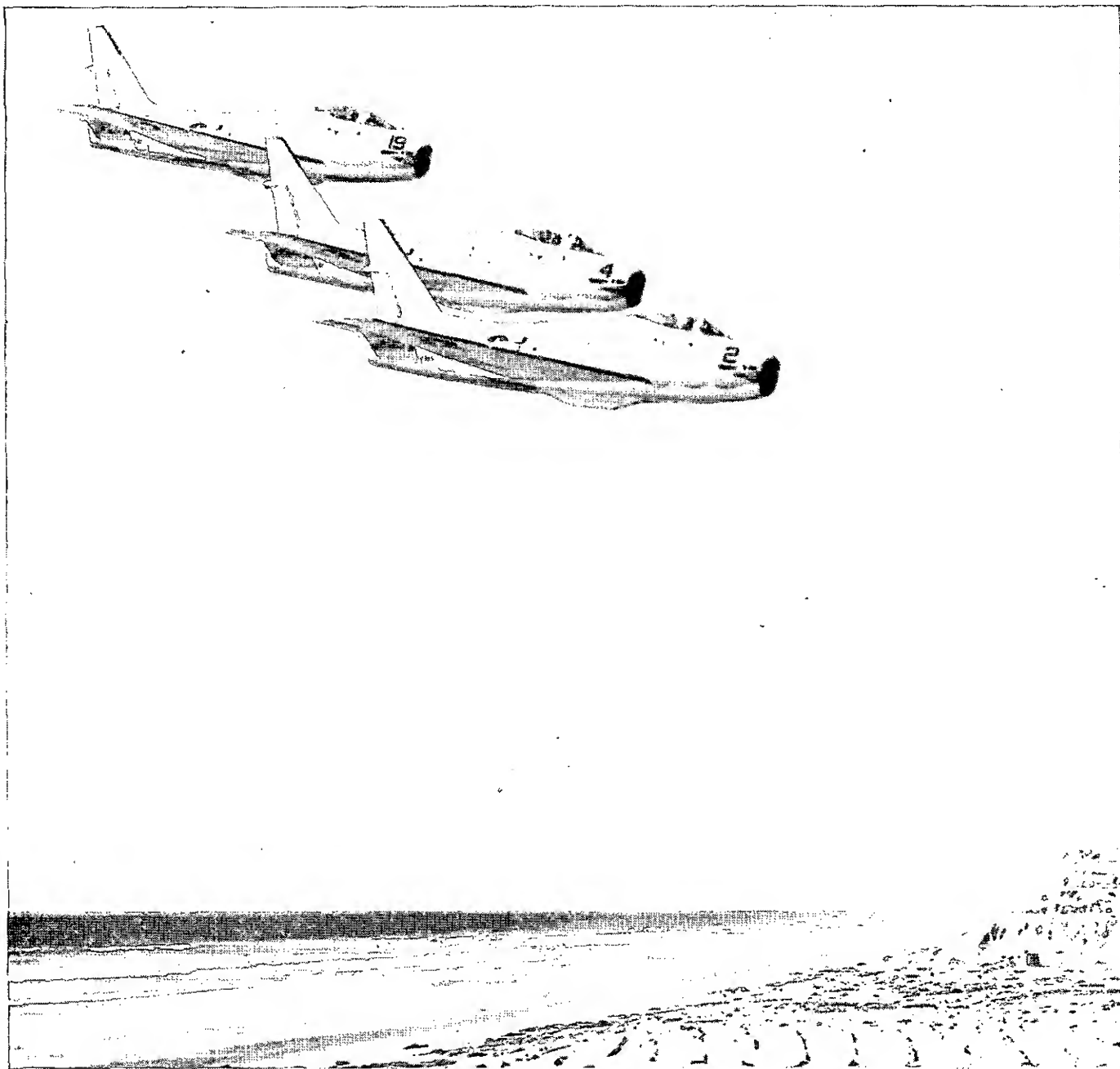
The Opposed. If *Montana* voters approve a constitutional amendment to allow districts to increase their bonding limit, the state will have no trouble. Says Superintendent of Public Instruction Harriet Miller: "Until we exhaust our resources and abilities, we should not ask for federal help." *South Carolina*, which has put up 8,000 classrooms since 1951, neither needs nor wants federal help. In 1955 both *North Dakota* and *Nebraska* school officials went on record for the White House Conference on Education as definitely opposed to it.

In spite of the pro-federal-aid efforts of the *Illinois* Education Association, Illinois officialdom does not want federal aid. In *Virginia*, not a single county or city has exhausted its bonding capacity, and from Governor Thomas Stanley and Senator Harry Byrd on down, most political leaders vigorously oppose help from the Government. In *Maryland*, the most serious classroom shortage is in Baltimore county, but even there educators are looking not to the U.S. but to the state for the funds they need.

In *Georgia*, which is now completing a five-year, \$261 million building program, both Governor Marvin Griffin and Senator Herman Talmadge are against federal aid. State Superintendent of Schools M. D. Collins has endorsed it because he thinks it would hasten school construction. "Georgia," says he, "is certainly capable of financing its own school program, but it would have to be on a long-term basis, say 20 years. The question is whether Georgia wants to take on such an obligation."

Though the powerful *Indiana* State Teachers Association has endorsed federal aid, Governor Harold Handley and his elected superintendent of public instruction, Wilbur Young, do not want it. According to their estimates, the state needs to build somewhere around 1,600 classrooms a year, has actually built more than that since 1955. Says Governor Handley: "I am opposed to federal aid for the primary reason that we can take care of ourselves." Adds Superintendent Young: "We can do it better, we can do it cheaper, and surrender none of our rights in the process."

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Presbyterians v. Jim Crow

To the slowly gathering protest of Southern Protestants against racial segregation last week was added the most powerful voice yet to be heard—the 830,000-member Southern branch of the Presbyterian Church. In a five-day conference at Birmingham, the 97th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. drafted a sharply worded statement condemning discrimination in the schools, defending Koinonia, the besieged interracial community at Americus, Ga.

member of the assembly is urged to work in his own community for an honest and durable adjustment."

There was disagreement among the 475 Presbyterian delegates on the segregation issue, but when a minority report was offered, suggesting that racial problems be referred to member parishes, it was turned down. Most of the delegates left the assembly in the militant mood of Dr. Edward D. Grant, director of institutions for the state of Louisiana. Said Grant: "Pity the church that keeps silent and looks the other way in a day like ours."



Jean Marquis

CHURCHMEN IN THE SALLE DES ACTES*
In an old setting, three grim new problems.

(TIME, April 29), and scourging the Ku Klux Klan and White Citizens' Councils.

"In this nation, where Christianity and democracy are bywords," said the assembly, "it is unthinkable that a Christian should join himself to Klan or Council whose purpose is to gain its point by intimidation, reprisal and violence, or that he should lift no voice of protest against those who appeal to prejudice and spread fear."

Coming only a week after 300 white and Negro pastors met at Nashville to discuss segregation in churches (TIME, May 6), the Presbyterians' message further condemned churchmen and churchgoers who worship with Jim Crow, urged ministers to create "a social climate . . . which will encourage a free concourse of men of good will, regardless of their race, status or national origin." Too often, said the Presbyterians, churches "mistake social compatibility for Christian fellowship," and recruit members from only one stratum of society.

Poll taxes, over-severe literacy tests for voters and concealment of information about times and places of registration were branded "political demagoguery in its worst form." Churchgoers were reminded that "the Christian faith has never countenanced racial discrimination," and that "the supreme law of the land requires that it no longer be practiced in the public-school system. Therefore every

Rebellious Eldest Daughter

The old cardinal entered the ancient former Carmelite convent on the Rue d'Assas in Paris and paused on the stone stairway. Here, on Sept. 3, 1792, a howling mob of the Revolution had hacked to pieces 114 bishops and priests, thrown their dismembered bodies into the Seine. The cardinal uttered a short prayer for the peace of their souls, then went on up the "stair of the martyrs" and entered the Salle des Actes, smiling and gesturing with slender hands. Before him, four cardinals, 20 archbishops, 90 bishops—most of the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in France—rose in silent respect to Achille Cardinal Liénart, Bishop of Lille and, at 73, their ranking prelate.

So last week began the third plenary assembly of the French Catholic Church since World War II. Except for the microphone on the table in front of Cardinal Liénart, where he presided with his fellow cardinals (Feltin of Paris, Gerlier of Lyon, Grente of Le Mans, Roques of Rennes), the scene might have been one from the church's potent medieval past. But St. Louis IX of France (1215-70) would have been saddened by the three

* Background, left: Msgrs. Courbe and Guerry, ecclesiastical secretaries. At table: Archbishop of Chambéry, Cardinal Feltin, Cardinal Liénart. Foreground: Msgr. Richaud, Archbishop of Bordeaux.

grim problems before the French hierarchy: 1) the growing shortage of priests, 2) the defiance of the Worker Priests, 3) the crisis of religious education.

Priestly Handymen. France today has only 56,700 priests v. 71,300 in 1901, when separation of church and state became law. This deficit is especially serious in the parishes; more and more young priests are entering orders rather than the secular priesthood, and there were 16,000 priestless parishes in 1950 v. 4,772 in 1903. One reason is the appalling poverty of the average country curé. Dependent upon handouts for food and fuel, he often spends the winters in near-starvation, and it is becoming increasingly common for parish priests to solicit odd jobs in the neighborhood—house-painting, plastering, milking or shoe-repairing—to supplement the meager dole of the church. U.S. Catholic parishes are accustomed to supporting their priests, but the French, whose government paid the priesthood until 1905, have been conditioned to thinking of this as the responsibility of the state and keeping their hands in their pockets.

The priest-shortage problem was ably presented to the hierarchy by tall, gaunt Louis-Marie Fernand de Bazelaire, 64-year-old Archbishop of Chambéry, but the solutions he had to offer seemed nothing more than restatements of the problem: a revival of faith, an appeal to the generosity of laymen, and the request that Catholic parents encourage their children to become priests or nuns.

The New Gallicanism. Next, the assembly turned to the Worker Priest problem, which was far from ended by the Pope's order to disband as of March 1, 1954. Of some 100 priests, only about 25 have submitted; the rest stubbornly continue to preach and say Mass. Cardinal Feltin's office tells them only that "we can give you no written authorization to perform your priestly functions." But no serious attempt has been made to stop them. (Some 20 priests who have married and live openly with their wives no longer attempt to perform priestly functions.) There has been no public denunciation of the Worker Priests' defiance, and there probably never will be. Only the expressed wish of the Vatican brought the issue before last week's plenary assembly; the French church seems tacitly to have agreed to act as though the situation did not exist.

The Worker Priests' apostasy spotlights a larger situation that is responsible for many a restless night at the Vatican. The body of French Catholicism is feverish with a Red virus. Open resistance to the authority of Rome is preached in the vociferous and well-financed left-wing Catholic press. This movement joins Gallicanism, the traditional independent and anti-Rome feelings of French Catholics, to more recent charges that the church is allied with "the rich," and in its anti-Communist zeal has abandoned the working class. Most middle-road French churchmen are ill equipped to fight back in this propaganda battle, partly because France's old-fashioned system of seminary

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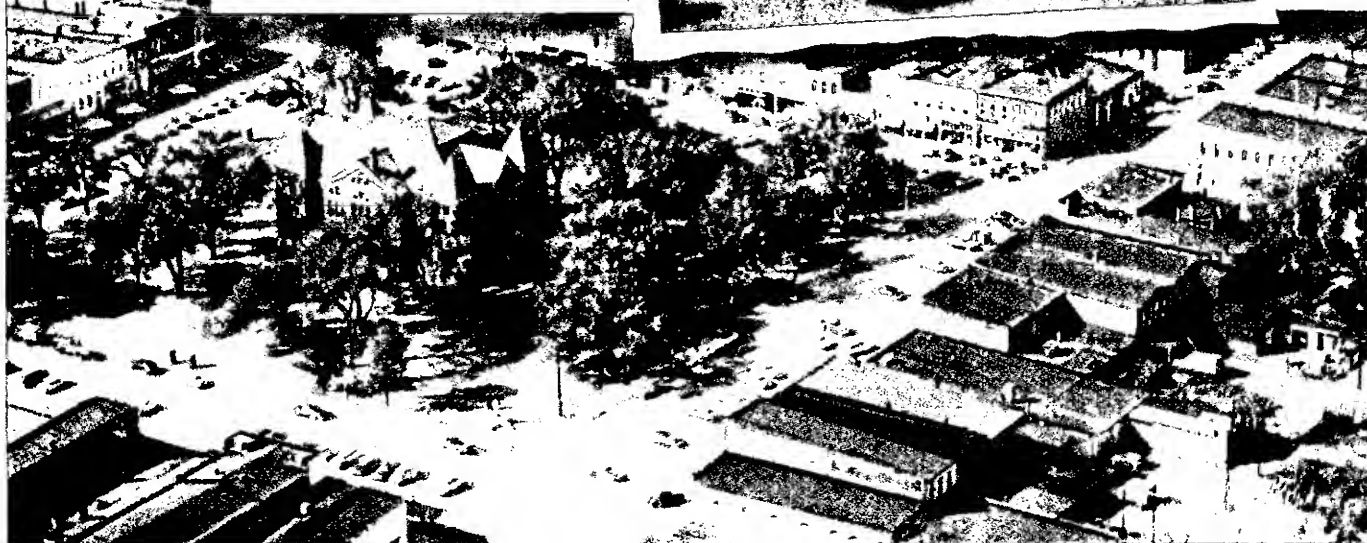
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education provides no training in political and economic questions.

Reporting on this state of affairs to the plenary assembly, hearty, pink-cheeked Joseph Lefebvre, 65, Archbishop of Bourges, could say only that the remedy was to "throw light on the essential teachings of the church in contemporary affairs—political, social and economic." But on how this was to be done, no prelate had anything to say.

Without an inkling. Ascetic, 52-year-old Charles de Provenchères, Archbishop of Aix and president of the National Commission on Religious Education, addressed himself to the third major problem of French Catholicism: the growing religious illiteracy of youth. State-supported schools have traditionally provided a "chaplain professor" to train children in the catechism, but this practice is being discontinued in the new schools on the grounds of economy. Thus an increasingly large proportion of French youth is growing up without the dimmest inkling of the Christian faith.

The answer, said Provenchères, is for parents to take over the responsibility for seeing that their young are trained as Catholics. But few of the prelates who heard him could have returned to their dioceses last week with confidence that anything could be done about it. The church's eldest daughter, rebellious through the centuries, seemed in no mood—or condition—to change her ways.

"Love Gifts"

For "un-Christian tempers, words or actions and imprudent or unministerial conduct" the Rev. James J. Stewart of Albuquerque was defrocked as a minister of the Methodist Church last week. His imprudent and unministerial conduct had been to bring public charges that his bishop, the Rev. W. Angie Smith of Oklahoma City, had accepted fees in the form of "love gifts" for consecrating and dedicating churches, that he had allowed preachers to solicit funds for himself and his family, and that he had even permitted the superintendent of the Methodist Indian Mission Conference to solicit Indians for gifts of jewelry, saddles, beaded handbags.

Bishop Smith, who two weeks ago began a one-year term as the world's highest ranking Methodist, president of the Council of Bishops, was cleared of Stewart's charges by his district committee. But to the Pennsylvania-born Rev. James Stewart, 51, who won his B.D. at Yale Divinity School, Bishop Smith is only a target of opportunity in a larger campaign against what he calls a widespread practice in the Methodist Church, i.e., local ministers being expected to chip in with presents for the bishop from time to time. Love gifts from congregations to pastors—including TV sets and tours of the Holy Land—are not uncommon in churches. What Stewart is charging is the improper acceptance of money for services supposed to be given free, and the more or less open solicitation of funds from ministers by district supervisors for the benefit of a

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Ben Mortin

SEMINARIANS IN "SIGN OF JONAH" "To the hellish journey of being a man."

district's bishop. Before bringing the specific charges against Bishop Smith, Stewart's church (St. John's in Albuquerque) had submitted to the General Methodist Quadrennial Conference a resolution banning such gifts; the resolution had been quashed in committee.

The Methodist Church authorities have done their side of the dispute no good by closing doors to the public. Stewart and his 13 witnesses walked out of the proceedings at which he was defrocked when the trial committee refused to make it an open hearing.

Stewart, preparing for a teaching career, still hopes to get into open court, if only with a civil libel suit. "Reforms never come without agitation," he said last week. "And the role of the agitator is never popular or pleasant. But I am confident that once the laymen get the truth, they will save Methodist preachers from humiliation and the Methodist Church from disgrace."

The Sentencing of God

A play in Manhattan closed last week after only three performances, but it was a smash hit. Students in the religious drama program of Union Theological Seminary closed their six-play season with a production of a play by a German Evangelical pastor that moved Drama Critic Brooks Atkinson of the *New York Times* to soaring words ("stunning," "remarkable") and packed the seminary auditorium with standees.

Pastor Guenter Rutenborn, who is somewhere in East Germany, wrote *The Sign of Jonah* immediately after the war, for a Germany that was standing shocked and beaten in the rubble of the Third Reich. The one-act play was intended only for a church group, but so intimately did it speak to the anguish and anger of the

time that *Jonah* ran for more than a thousand performances on a professional West Berlin stage and on the road. Slight in size, it nevertheless bites off a big chunk of cosmos, compressing into an hour-long performance a range that includes Babylon, Nineveh, Nazi Germany and Judgment Day. With much Pirandello-style shifting of role and perspective, the play is a theodicy—a justification of the ways of God in the face of evil.

Climax of the action comes when mankind, up for judgment for the world's sin, turns against God as the guilty one, and sentences him to experience for himself the agony of a D.P., "homeless, hungry, thirsty, terrified of death," surrounded by misery and sickness, suffering even the death of his own child, and dying at last himself in pain and dishonor. The human judge duly condemns God "to the hellish journey of being a man," and the three Archangels leave to carry out the sentence.

GABRIEL: *I, Gabriel, shall go to a virgin by the name of Mary. She shall bear him—a Jew.*

MICHAEL: *I, Michael, shall go and order the heavenly hosts to let him walk on earth without any protection . . . And should he sink down on his knees with the sweat breaking out of him like drops of blood under the burden of the curse of being Man, I shall strengthen him only from afar that he might continue to suffer, just as he gave consolation to the believers, consoling them in order that they might continue to suffer.*

RAPHAEL: *And I, Raphael, shall be present when he dies, and I shall stand at his grave.*

The Archangels depart, and in the long silence that follows, the people on stage and in the audience realize that God has already served his sentence.

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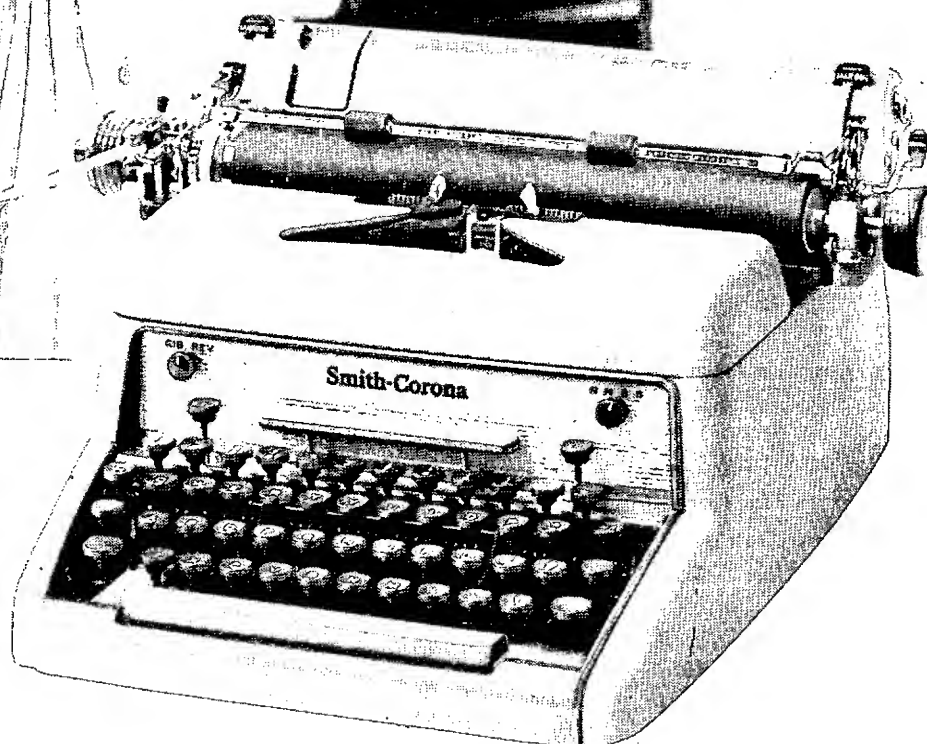
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Son of a Gun Who Can Run

At 9 o'clock on the cold, blustery morning of last week's Kentucky Derby, Trainer Jimmy Jones of Calumet Farm made an agonizing decision: he scratched Gen. Duke, the heavy favorite, because of a bruised hoof. Immediately, bettors switched affection to the Wheatley Stable's Bold Ruler. Almost forgotten was Gen. Duke's stablemate, the muscular bay colt Iron Liege.

At any other stable, Iron Liege would have been top banana. But at Mrs. Gene Markey's fabulously successful Calumet Farm he was only a talented understudy,* the pace-setter for the compact Gen. Duke, ranked by the experts as the finest three-year-old in the land. At post time Iron Liege was held at better than 8 to 1 in the finest field to run in years. Even his jockey, brash Willie Hartack, doubted his chances. Bold Ruler, ridden by canny Eddie Arcaro, was a solid 6-to-5 favorite.

But when the pack hit the homestretch, there was Iron Liege coming on to take the lead. Bold Ruler was out of it, despite a desperate whiplashing by Arcaro. Closing fast from almost last at the start was English-bred Gallant Man, ridden by California's great Willie Shoemaker. Driving for the wire, Gallant Man inched past Iron Liege. And then Jockey Shoemaker made a horrendous mistake. Thinking he had crossed the finish line, he eased off

* But not to *SPORTS ILLUSTRATED*, which picked Iron Liege as a possible champion the day he was foaled (March 11, 1934), hopefully followed his progress with photo and pen to the winner's circle at the Derby.



YILG—SPORTS ILLUSTRATED
DERBY WINNER AT AGE 3 MINUTES
Early enough.

Gallant Man and stood up in the stirrups. It checked Gallant Man for an eye flick—and in that instant the issue was settled. The photo showed that Iron Liege had crossed the line a nose in front, for \$109,550 first money and Calumet's sixth Derby. "He made a monkey out of me," Jockey Hartack delightedly admitted as he bounced off rose-garnished Iron Liege. "This son of a gun can really run."

A Left-Handed Message

SUGAR RAY HAS HAD IT, FULLMER BY LIKELY KO, forecast a sport-page banner line in the New York *World-Telegram and Sun*. And indeed, in the first three rounds the outcome seemed certain. The old man had nothing left. Sugar Ray Robinson was a cautious shuffler just two days shy of 37, and he two-stepped away from Gene Fullmer, the brawling, 25-year-old Mormon elder who had taken away his middleweight championship four months ago. At ringside in Chicago, the experts exchanged knowing nods: age had soured Sugar.

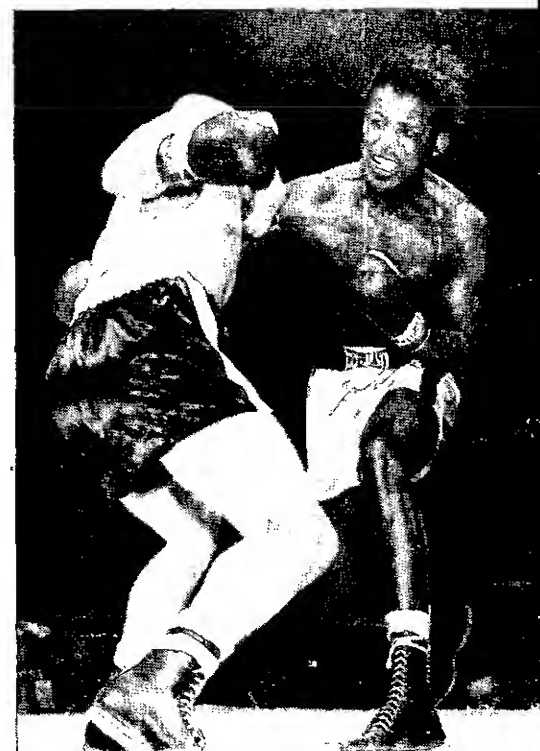
With cocky confidence, Fullmer chose again the same tactics that won him the title. Bulling in from outside, he lunged for Robinson's lean, graceful body, whistling home numbing roundhouse rights and ripping uppercuts. Robinson planted his feet and mostly waited; when he did fight back he was as right-hand crazy as a preliminary boy. Held high, Sugar's left was only an ineffective shield. Piling up points, Fullmer showed his contempt for the fading skill of Robinson, once the greatest craftsman of his generation, by landing with awkward, sprawling right-hand leads. Robinson backed off. He waited.

In the third round, as he anxiously watched his fighter, Robinson's manager, George ("The Emperor") Gainford, noticed a Fullmer weakness: the champion was dropping his hands after taking a body blow. Before the fourth, Gainford advised Robinson to throw a right to the heart, and then follow with a left hook to the chin. Robinson nodded. He

saw no chance in the next round, but midway through the fifth, Robinson drove a right into Fullmer's body. In Pavlovian style, the champion lowered his hands, and for a split second uncovered his chin. It hung there, as naked and as obvious as the Rock of Gibraltar. Robinson planted his dancer's feet and swung his left. The hook landed with precision and power, and Fullmer went down. At the count of eight, he strained to get up, fell back and lay there as the crowd cheered. It was the cleanest of knockouts.

Winner of the middleweight championship for the fourth time in his 17-year professional career, Sugar Ray grabbed the mike and laid praise about him. "I owe much to millions of people who had faith in me and who prayed for me," he said. "I owe much to Joe Louis for his moral support and knowledge of boxing. I owe much to Father Lang [the Rev. Jovian Lang of Roman Catholic St. Joseph's Seminary in Westmont, Ill.] for spiritual guidance." Robinson, explained Manager Gainford later, is a tolerant free-lancer. "He will go anywhere—synagogue, Protestant Church, Catholic Church, anywhere."

"I just thank God that I got in the punch," said the recrowned champion in the dressing room. "He got the message." He had barely showered before the promoters were guessing that an outdoor bout this summer between Robinson and Carmen Basilio, the free-swinging welterweight titleholder, would gross \$1,000,000. Debonairly ignoring three Internal Revenue Service men who lurked in a nearby showerstall after attaching \$23,000 of his \$67,000 purse, Robinson said that he was more than ready to slug with Basilio. Said the champ: "Fighting's my business."



Associated Press
ROBINSON THROWING KNOCKOUT PUNCH
Down in time.



Associated Press
IRON LIEGE BEATING GALLANT MAN
Up too soon.



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SCIENCE

Plague of Iridium 192

Little Del Northway, 4, of Houston was not happy. The kids would not play with him. He ran to his mother crying, "Why are they mean to me?" Mrs. Northway was not happy either. None of her neighbors had called on her, she said, "since the men with the Geiger counters came." Her bit of Houston was still trying to adjust itself to an accident that may become commonplace in the Atomic Age.

The trouble began March 13 when H. E. Northway, Del's father and manager of the Houston plant of M. W. Kellogg Co.,



Bob Verlin—Houston Post
DEL & PEGGY

Their best friends wouldn't call them.

was opening a shipment of intensely radioactive pellets of iridium 192, which Kellogg's nuclear division uses to take X-ray pictures of heavy metal objects. Helped by Jackson McVey and two other men, and working with remote-control apparatus from behind a thick shield, Northway opened the 800-lb. shipping container, took out the sealed metal canister full of deadly pellets and put it on a remotely controlled lathe. When the lathe's tool cut into the metal, there was something like an explosion. Compressed gas in the canister blew radioactive dust into the air and touched off the radiation alarm system.

Unseen Dust. The hot cell—the shielded space—was closed after a fashion, but no one seemed to realize that hotly radioactive dust was being carried by air currents over the top of its six-foot walls. Unseen, unfelt and unsuspected, it moved around the building, getting into clothes and shoes. An attempt at cleanup was made, but the spill was not reported.

On April 11, 29 days after the accident, W. B. Converse, manager of Kellogg's nuclear division, made a routine visit to the Houston plant. The monitoring instru-

ments told him that something was wrong. He shut the plant and called in experts of Tracerlab Inc. to check and decontaminate. He did not report the spill to the Atomic Energy Commission. The other Kellogg people tried to keep it quiet too—no easy job. The Tracerlab men with their instruments attracted unavoidable attention, and rumors flew thick. Both the Northway and McVey houses proved to be radioactive. So were the hair and one paw of Peggy, the Northways' dog.

Evacuation. By this time Manager Converse was thoroughly alarmed. When he got the full report from Tracerlab, he telephoned the Northways and McVeys, told them to buy new clothes, take showers, put on the new clothes and get out of their houses. Both families moved to motels. Their secret was out, and their neighbors began to shun them as if radioactivity were as catching as smallpox.

At last the spill was reported to the AEC, and a news item from Washington told the Houston papers. A wave of hysteria beat on the Kellogg plant and the people concerned with its accident. Friends of Mrs. Northway refused to ride to church in her car. Excitement increased when the Northway and McVey houses were vigorously decontaminated.

The Northways and McVeys are now back in their decontaminated houses. The Kellogg Co. says that it will pay for all damages. The AEC has suspended Kellogg's license to use radioactive materials pending hearings. It does not believe that anyone's health has been damaged, and it deplores the idea that any persons concerned might contaminate third parties. Commissioner Willard F. Libby pointed out that iridium 192 has a rather short half-life of 75 days. Mere passage of time will eliminate any overlooked traces.

But the Northways have not cheered up. The neighbors still shun them, and if they have to sell their house, they anticipate difficulty. And H. E. Northway does not believe that buyers will listen to long-haired talk about the short half-life of iridium 192. "No one wants a radioactive home," he says glumly.

The Magic Capsules

A humble project to improve carbon copying has spawned a whole family of technical advances and is still reproducing wildly. It may even end by simulating the structure of the human brain.

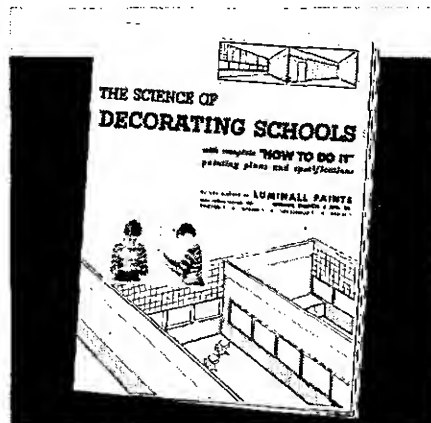
The take-off point, says Robert G. Chollar, research chief of the National Cash Register Co. at Dayton, was a trick paper coated with clay on one side and with a special colorless ink on the other side. When the sheets were superimposed and written or typed on, the clay and ink were forced into contact. The ink turned deep blue, making a "carbon copy" without carbon, but the paper was no good because in time the ink seeped through it, making unauthorized contact with the clay and staining the paper blue.

But the Cash men were not licked. To

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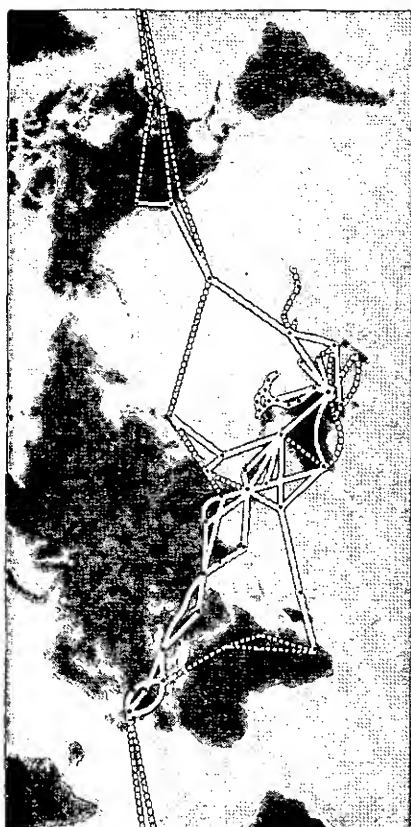
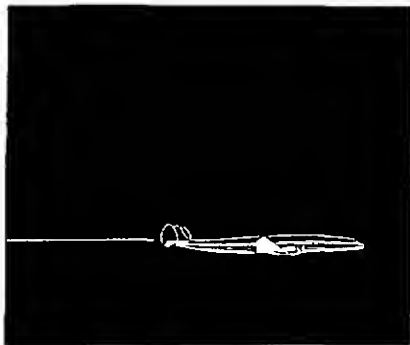
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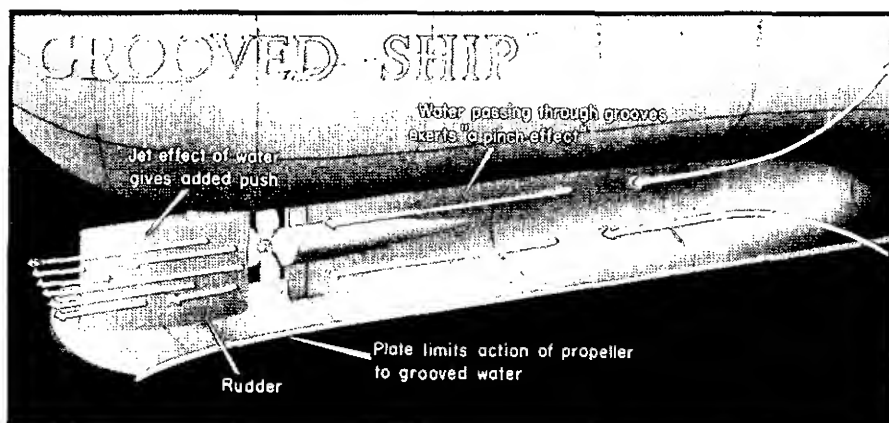
QANTAS

keep the ink from joining the clay, they dissolved it in oil and churned it into microscopic droplets in a solution of gelatin and other gummy colloids. Then they caused the gelatin to precipitate on the oil droplets, enclosing them in capsules only one ten-thousandth inch in diameter. This trick solved the problem. The capsules and clay can be on the same side of the paper, but the paper remains white until pressure of a pencil or impact of a typewriter breaks the capsules; then the ink mixes with clay and turns blue.

New Matter. Cash now manufactures capsules by the carload for use in copying paper, but long before the capsules became a commercial success, the research men found more interesting jobs for them to do. In a sense, the microscopic capsules are a new form of matter, with properties of both liquids and solids. The liquid chemicals inside them may be highly reactive, but until the capsules are broken

be made so small that the entire Bible could be printed in code on a few sheets of film the size of typewriter paper.

The Cash men admire their capsules but they are quick to point out that nature produced them before their company got into the game. The cells that form the bodies of living organisms have the same basic function as Cash's capsules. Their walls enclose droplets of highly reactive protoplasm and separate it from the surrounding medium. The walls of nature's cells are permeable to specific chemicals and to electric currents. The Cash men see no reason why their synthetic cells (which are about the same size) should not be trained to behave in this way too. They are not trying to synthesize bacteria or protozoa, but there is at least a possibility that Cash's capsules can be made to resemble the neurons (nerve cells) of the human brain and to take over some of their functions.



TIME Diagram by J. Donovan

they remain almost as inert as sand.

The Cash men are now building their capsules into dozens of experimental products. They have colorless crayons that make marks only on prepared paper (nice for the kids and the wallpaper). Capsules can be made light-sensitive so that they form a photographic image. They can be magnetized and polarized. Unstable drugs and vitamins can be encapsulated to protect them from air and moisture. Tissue paper impregnated with perfume-filled capsules has no odor until it is rubbed gently on the skin.

Chemical Memory. Some of these applications promise to grow into important businesses, but the Cash research men have long since taken off into wilder blue yonders of capsule science. Most interesting capsules produced so far are filled with a liquid photochromic dye that turns blue when exposed to light of a certain wave length and loses its color when light of another wave length hits it. The Cash men are hard at work building these talented capsules into a "chemical memory" for computing machines. A transparent film impregnated with photochromic capsules can be written upon in coded dots of color by a hair-thin beam of light. A beam of neutral light that does not affect the dots can read them off in thousandths of a second, or a beam of bleaching wave length can erase them. The capsules can

Pinch & Jet Ship

Ship propellers, churning out their wakes with magnificent forcefulness, look pretty efficient. But John H. MacMillan Jr., president of Cargill, Inc. of Minneapolis, suspected them of churning a little too turbulently. Since Cargill is a grain firm, deeply involved in water transportation, MacMillan decided to save his company some money by improving its ships' propellers. Last week he described a system that he believes gets more propulsive effect out of a ship's engine.

Key to the system is two deep grooves built into the hull near the ship's stern (see diagram). They converge toward the propeller, and when the ship is in motion, the propeller sucks streams of water from both grooves. As the streams move together, they exert pressure on the wedge-shaped section of hull between them and "pinch" it forward, rather as a watermelon seed is pinched from between two fingers.

Then the streams pass through the propeller, and since they are still converging, they combine into a well-defined jet that has a superior propulsive effect. A steel plate below the propeller keeps it from drawing water inefficiently from below. MacMillan says that his system has been tested on two Cargill towboats and that careful comparison with conventional equipment proves it 20% more efficient.



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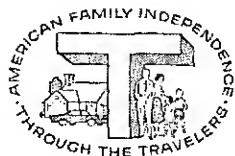
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TIME, MAY 13, 1957

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THE PRESS

Blank-Page Policy

When Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told his press conference that he was willing to let a "limited number" of responsible U.S. newsmen into Red China on a pool basis (TIME, May 6), the New York Times's Publisher Arthur Hays Sulzberger wrote him a "Dear Foster" letter arguing that any such restriction would be "abridging the freedom of the press." Last week, in a "Dear Arthur" answer, Secretary Dulles gave a definition of press freedom that, if widely adopted, would deny newsmen access to every time-honored news source, from the local police station to the Pentagon to Capitol Hill. "The constitutional 'freedom of the press,'" wrote Dulles, "relates to publication, and not to the gathering of news."

From eminent Lawyer Dulles, this was an astonishing interpretation of the U.S. Constitution. Beyond stipulating that the "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press," the First Amendment draws no line between the gathering and printing of news. In practice, as Judge Learned Hand wrote (U.S. v. Associated Press, 1943), by disseminating "news from as many different sources, and with as many different facets and colors as possible," newspapers serve the "most vital of all general interests." There have been many cases in U.S. history when, as Dulles noted, the press's search for news has been voluntarily curbed for reasons of national security, the most notable example being World War II censorship. But in accepting restrictions for the good of their country, publishers, editors and reporters have never accepted the notion that they have no right to seek the facts wherever they may be found.

Almost as startling as Secretary Dulles' restrictive view was the lethargy with which journalism responded. One of the few papers to protest was the New York Times: "Surely Mr. Dulles must realize that the right to publish news depends on the prior right to have access to it. If access is arbitrarily limited, as in the present case, the right of publication is interfered with to exactly the same degree. Would Mr. Dulles contend that freedom to produce a blank page is 'freedom of the press?'"

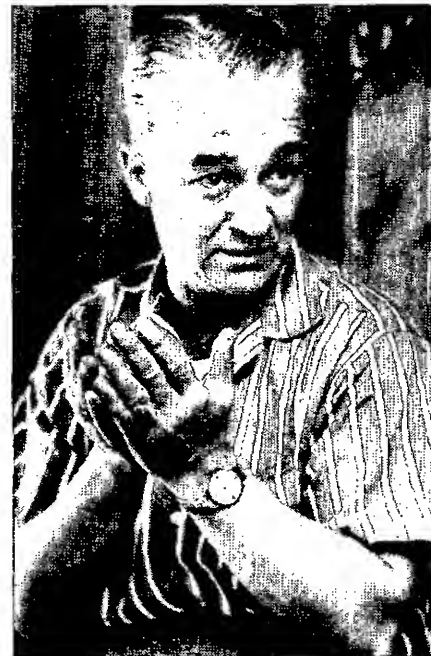
The Golden Hack

"Can Lippmann do what I'm doing?" asks James Alonzo Bishop. "Can Pegler do what I'm doing?"

What Jim Bishop is doing is writing a new thrice-weekly newspaper column that, as Hearst's King Features Syndicate explains with a gush, "opens to readers his heart-warming world of laughter, love and tears." The column, "Jim Bishop: Reporter," is already running in 66 dailies. It has landed Bishop a contract that, with other assignments for the Hearst press, guarantees him a minimum \$65,000 a year, has earned him syndicate billing as "The HOTTEST Writer in America" and

the opportunity to "go anywhere, write anything."

Famed chiefly for his bestselling recreations of great events (*The Day Lincoln Was Shot*, *The Day Christ Died*), Author Bishop insists that he is "not to be confused with a pundit." "Most of all," he assured readers, "I like to write stories about little people . . . A story a day. Each one, I hope, with a thought-provoking moral." In its first three weeks the column heart-warmed readers with stories about Bandleader Frankie Carle, "little man at the big piano"; Bishop's little mother, "a short, stout woman



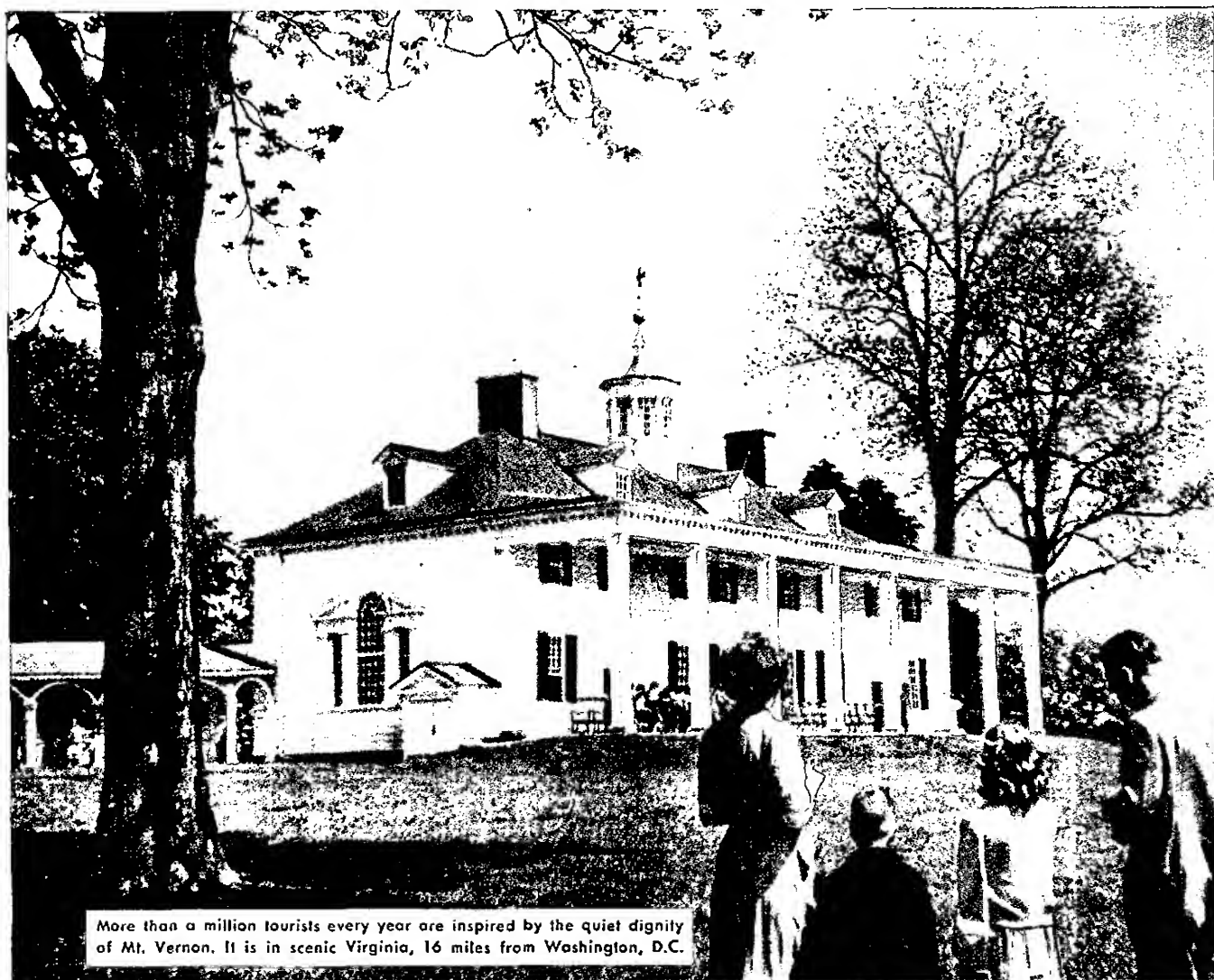
Tommy Weber

STORYTELLER BISHOP
The day the Little People live.

[with] a beautiful figure"; his two little daughters; an auto accident involving a carload of little victims; and a little spaniel that became addicted to alcohol and died a thought-provoking death.

Bishop also devoted two columns to people who, though far from diminutive, could be classified as Little People's People: Pope Pius XII ("he has the bone hurting handshake of a farm boy") and the late Broadway columnist Mark Hellinger—who gave Biographer Bishop (*The Mark Hellinger Story*) early, well-heeded lessons in Hearstmanship. Sample Hellinger commandments to Bishop: "Use only short words"; "the way to write a sob story is to be callous"; "before writing, always read a few hundred words of your favorite author."

Speedy Stories. Another large-sized little person (5 ft. 7 in., 160 lbs.), silver-haired Jim Bishop, 49, talks in terse, side-of-the-mouth sentences that often sound as if he read Hemingway before writing, also brings to his craft an Irish eye for sentiment and a memory for "all the important little tiles of fact on every story of consequence." He is a tenacious



More than a million tourists every year are inspired by the quiet dignity of Mt. Vernon. It is in scenic Virginia, 16 miles from Washington, D.C.

George Washington slept here—but not very often

All he wanted was to live at Mount Vernon and become "the first farmer in the country." But there was a war to be won and that took time. Then there was the Presidency and *that* took time. And by the time George Washington got around to himself, his time had run out.

His beloved Mount Vernon stands today on the bluff above the Potomac, faithfully restored by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union. Thanks to the foresight and devotion of these patriotic women, the stately main house has been furnished with original pieces or contemporary duplicates. Here is the key to the Bastille, a gift from Lafayette; Washington's swords, and many personal effects rich in historical significance.

You can see the outbuildings—the smoke house, the greenhouse, the carriage house, the spinning house and

all the rest—just as they were in the 18th century. You can see trees and plantings put in by Washington and still flourishing.

Down a shaded walk is the tomb of Washington and every passing American Naval vessel for 150 years has saluted it.

When you visit Mount Vernon, you can realize why Washington loved it. It is our great good fortune that he loved his country more . . .

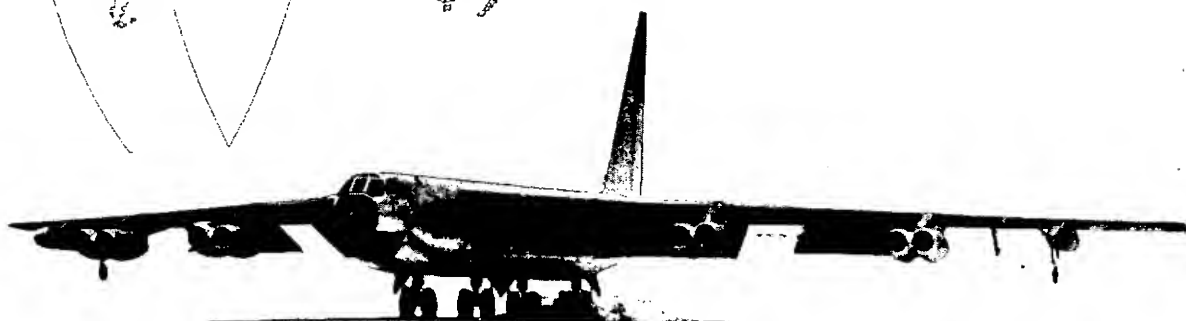
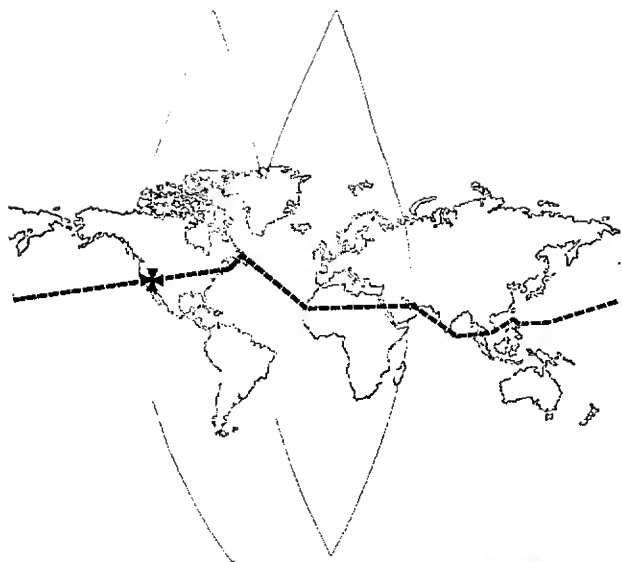
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If you would like to visit Mount Vernon, or drive anywhere in the U.S.A., let us help plan your trip. Write: Tour Bureau, Sinclair Oil Corporation, 600 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.—also ask for our colorful National Parks Map.

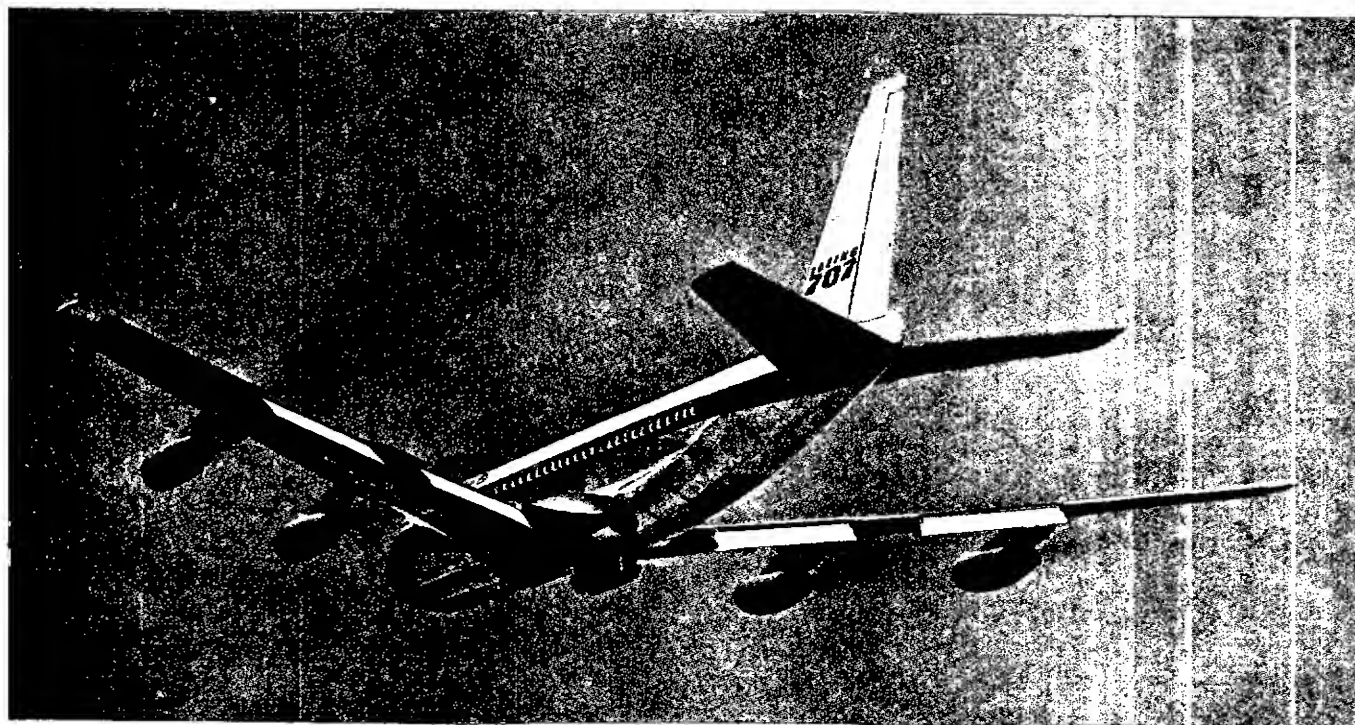
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reporter, with a disarming manner and a glib way of dramatizing. Bishop on Bishop: "I'm a reporter. A pretty good one. A pro. If my work is memorable, it's because I've revived the ancient art of storytelling."

As an \$81.50-a-week rewrite man on Hearst's New York *Daily Mirror* before the war, Newsman Bishop learned the even more valuable art of turning out his stories at breakneck speed. In the next year, he will not only pound out 156 Little People columns (average writing time: 35 minutes each) but will write ten feature articles for Hearst's *American Weekly*, e.g., a series on Kim Novak, and handle six such reportorial assignments as his tear-speckled coverage of Marine Corps Sergeant Matthew McKeon's "death march" trial last year. (On Christmas Eve, after he had been reassigned to duty, McKeon called Reporter Bishop to thank him for his sympathetic stories.) By June 1958 Bishop will also have researched and written *Time of the Traitors*, a book on the Rosenberg spy case. For *The Day Christ Died*, Bishop this week won a special Christopher Award and the Catholic Institute of the Press annual award. Next week Bishop's biography of sorrowful Funnyman Jackie Gleason, *The Golden Ham*, will get a Benjamin Franklin Prize from the University of Illinois.

Research in Bed. Bishop's bestselling books have popularized a reportorial technique that he learned from his father, a police lieutenant in Jersey City. "I'd be doing my homework," he recalls, "and Dad would sit across the kitchen table and make out his reports. He'd start at the beginning, where he spotted suspect, Bostwick and Jackson Avenues, 9:40 a.m., and tell his story so neatly and concisely that he made it sing for me." From his sensitive, fact-crammed accounts of the last 24 hours and 22 minutes in the life of Lincoln and Christ's last 22 hours, Bishop will have earned \$550,000 in royalties by year's end. In between, Bishop wrote *The Golden Ham*, which sold only 7,000, garnered the author \$40,000, and deeply wounded Jackie Gleason. Cracked Bishop: "I went from Lincoln to Gleason to Christ, and neither of the other subjects has complained yet."

A teetotaler, Bishop works in a pink-and-black oceanside house at Sea Bright, N.J., sees his wife and family in Teaneck only on weekends. He divides his time between writing and research (which he does in bed), his 34-ft. Richardson power cruiser and the local bar, where he drinks endless pots of tea and gets many of his story ideas from chatting with clam diggers and fishermen, "the sneaker set." Unlike most columnists, Jim Bishop has no nightmares about running out of material. The world is full of Little People.

Flying Scotsman

When Canadian Publisher Roy Thomson bought Scotland's whiskery morning *Scotsman* (circ. 56,691), he stropped his razor and announced that he planned changes that "would be obvious to any American newspaper operator." Moving



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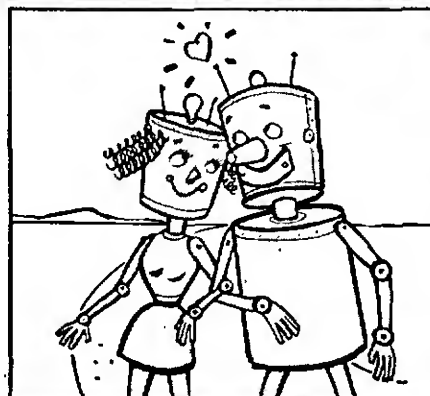
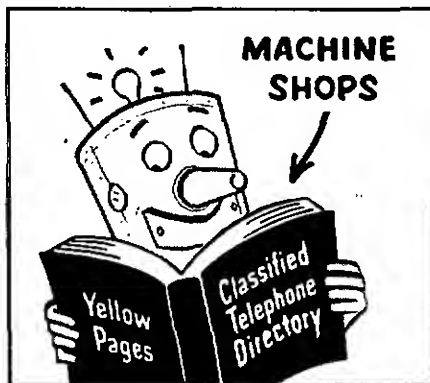
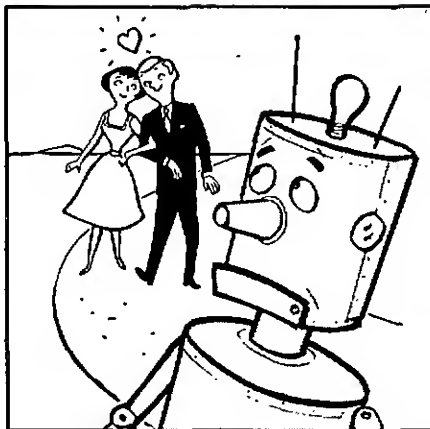


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into the *Scotsman's* gingerbread headquarters on Edinburgh's North Bridge, Thomson stepped up news of the Commonwealth and hired longtime Glasgow *Daily Record* Editor Alastair M. Dunnett to brighten and broaden the influential *Scotsman's* local coverage.

The new regime's first major change was to perform the biggest physical transformation in the paper's 140-year history. Thomson banished the solid columns of classified ads that had filled the front page since the *Scotsman* became a daily in 1855, and turned over Page One to news. "There are 1,700 daily newspapers in the U.S.," Thomson said, "and not one of them fills the front page with want ads. Are they all out of step but us?"

The *Scotsman's* streamlining is only the first step in an ambitious plan to



EDINBURGH'S THOMSON
Page One news for Page One.

make it an "important and influential paper around the world," said Publisher Thomson, 63, a plump, pink-cheeked, bustling Scottish-descended Toronto native who owns 20 dailies in Canada (almost one-fourth of Canada's English-language dailies) as well as Florida's *St. Petersburg Independent* (circ. 25,820). This summer he plans to assign staff correspondents to major international news centers, and will start publishing a special air-mail edition that will be flown to world capitals and reach European newsstands only a few hours after publication. Thomson hopes the *Scotsman* will thus become the conservative, north-of-the-border counterpart of the *Manchester Guardian*, Britain's most prestigious provincial daily, while also reaching added circulation by appealing to the staunch home-country pride of Scots the world over. At home Thomson intends to invade the more thickly populated Scottish west coast and challenge the *Scotsman's* ancient adversary, the *Glasgow Herald* (circ. 76,379), which still runs ads on Page One.

A BRAINSTORM HELPED ME EARN \$250 A WEEK

By a Wall Street Journal
Subscriber

Not long ago I spent some time with some chaps who were having a "brainstorm" — a talkfest where each man contributes ideas.

The subject of this particular discussion was MONEY! One man in the group earned more than all the rest of us. He gave us some wonderful ideas. Among other things, he said, "Subscribe to The Wall Street Journal. It will help you get ahead." Well, to make a long story short, I tried it and IT DID. Within a short time, my income was up to \$250 a week.

This story is typical. The Journal is a wonderful aid to men making \$7,000 to \$20,000 a year. To assure speedy delivery to you anywhere in the U.S., The Journal is printed daily in five cities — New York, Washington, Chicago, Dallas and San Francisco.

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THE strange tracings shown below the pictures at left may mean nothing at all to you. But a scientist would recognize them as a "picture" of people like you drifting into sleep.

For these are actual "brain waves" or electroencephalograms, as scientists call them. They are used to measure the depth of your sleep.

4 Stages of Sleep . . .

The wavy lines indicate the four stages of sleep. The first are typical of drowsiness; the second light sleep; the third moderately deep sleep; the fourth deep sleep.

Thousands of brain wave records like these have been made in the sleep laboratories of the United States Testing Co. Over the past 11 years, men and women slept there some 25,000 hours under constant observation. Brain waves, heart beats, muscular movements, and other body reactions were captured by sensitive electronic devices.

According to the Sleep Research Foundation, this study was made to increase scientific knowledge of sleep . . . and to determine how your sleep can be made more healthful and relaxing every night.

What the study proved . . .

In addition to new insight into the phenomena of sleep, this study also resulted in a discovery of practical importance to you. It proved that the quality of your sleep is significantly affected by the type of mattress you use.

Night after night, experimental sleepers were rotated so that they slept on all the leading types of mattresses. This is the first time in the history of sleep research that the sleeping qualities of mattresses have been subjected to such extensive, accurate testing.

When all the tests of all the sleepers on all the beds were added up, scientists found that Beautyrest* mattresses gave longer periods of sound, deep, unbroken sleep.

So, research now proves what millions of sleepers already know, that Beautyrest gives the deepest and most restful sleep. Why don't you get a better night's rest tonight . . . and every night . . . on Beautyrest?

Simmons WONDERFUL *Beautyrest*

*Trade-mark Reg. U. S. Patent Office, Copr. 1957 by Simmons Co., Mds. Mart, Chicago, Ill.

Dining on a Stem

Twentieth century architects have managed to clean up much of the clutter inside and outside their buildings, but one spot has been missed: the area below the knees. This point came forcibly to Architect Eero Saarinen's attention about five years ago, when he "suddenly noticed that even the most modern room was a slum of legs." Last week Architect Saarinen took the wraps off a slum-clearance project that he has been coaxing along secretly for four years at his Bloomfield Hills, Mich. office (TIME, July 2). His solution: a revolutionary design for one-legged, pedestal-based chairs, dining tables and coffee tables that have all the weightless elegance of a stemmed wineglass (*see cut*).

Architect Saarinen, whose office turns out multimillion-dollar projects for big corporations—General Motors, International Business Machines, T.W.A., etc.—has kept up furniture as a sideline ever since he designed his first piece (a bed for himself) at 16. He was co-winner of the Museum of Modern Art's Organic Design competition in 1941; his "Womb Chair," designed in 1946, remains one of the bestselling modern chairs ever made.

Saarinen's idea for a form to replace "the ugly clutter of cages and legs going in different directions" is based on the design of a police street sign. By carefully calculating the base area of his new chair, he achieved the stability of four legs without weighting the bottom of the porcelain-enameled aluminum pedestal. The plastic seats, are of tulip-shaped organic design, can have richly colored cushions to temper modern simplicity with elegance. The tables, in neutral colors, will be topped with marble or fine wood. Saarinen's new pieces are sched-



ARCHITECT SAARINEN ON HIS PEDESTAL

uled to go into mass production at Knoll Associates in September, will sell in the medium-price range.

In Eero Saarinen's new chairs and tables there are just three parts: top, stem and bolt. Says Saarinen: "All the great furniture of the past, from Tutankhamen's chair to Thomas Chippendale's, has always been a structural total. I wanted to make the chair all one thing again."

Facing West

After fighting in the anti-Nazi underground in Warsaw, being captured by the Germans in the wake of the 1944 uprising, and being liberated by General Patton's U.S. Third Army, big, blond Witold von Henneberg and his brother Jacek made their way to the West, determined to become architects in the free world. Their father Wilhelm, vice president of the Polish Architectural Society, stayed

behind, and in the period of increasing Russian influence on Polish artistic life was ordered to conform to backward Moscow-style architecture or not work at all.

The boys studied in Italy and England, finally came to the U.S., where Jacek completed his architectural studies and later taught at Harvard. The youthful Von Hennebergs, 34 and 30, set up shop in Cambridge, Mass. Last January, with their associate, another Polish refugee, Bohdan Hryniewicz, 27, they entered an international competition, sponsored by Poland's Committee for the Reconstruction of Warsaw, to design a multistory apartment building for low-income families. Said Witold: "The competition was a plebiscite in which architects together with technical and economic specialists would freely decide how to build multistory apartment buildings under Polish conditions." That meant with relatively low costs for labor and high for material.

The young firm sent off to Warsaw a design for a five-story apartment building resting on concrete columns with balcony access for every apartment. Planned to such detail as the radiant-heating system, plumbing and size of bolts needed to fasten parts, it has a special appeal for the penury-plagued Poles. It is completely prefabricated, with every wall, except those for bathrooms, made before installation so that the building's outer shell can be erected before it is even decided how many apartments are needed on the inside.

In April the young refugees were informed that their design had won the first prize of 60,000 zlotys, or \$15,000 (before a recent devaluation shrank it). Last week, as part of the prize, Witold was waiting for free tickets to fly to Poland and visit his architect father. Said he: "The significant thing about this isn't a prize. The Poles are returning to Western-style architecture."

VIRGINIA'S STORYTELLERS

IN Richmond this week the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts will hang two new acquisitions (*see color page*) that not only rank high as art but also provide a study in similarity and contrast. Both tell stories, both deal with famed warriors; and yet in treatment and technique they stand as far apart as cool, clear crystal from the warmth of flamboyant stained glass.

One is *Achilles on Skyros*, a prime example of the later style of Nicolas Poussin, the master of the 17th century revival of classicism in France. Painted in 1656 for the French ambassador to the Vatican, it depicts the climactic moment in one of the liveliest of Greek legends. Young Achilles, dressed as a girl and hidden among the daughters of King Lycomedes of Skyros by his sea-goddess mother to escape his future fate at Troy, has just been tricked—by wily Ulysses—into revealing his identity. The painting shows the king's daughters reveling in necklaces, jeweled belts and earrings that have been brought for their approval, while Achilles chooses the weapons of war.

But for all the high drama a breathless hush pervades the air of Poussin's painting. The artist's delight was in the

spacious landscape, towering Alban hills, the pleasant villa under blue skies and the rich glitter of jewels and armor. The painting keys perfectly to Poussin's own view of himself: "My natural disposition forces me to seek and cherish orderly things, avoiding confusion which is as contrary to my nature as is light to obscure gloom."

Eugène Delacroix, whose *Amadis de Gaule* hangs in the adjacent room in the Virginia Museum, made storm and strife the very center of his painting, and became the great painter of the 19th century Romantic movement. Choosing a scene from the popular 14th century Portuguese romance of chivalry, Delacroix depicted the Good Knight Amadis de Gaule (whose exploits took him from Britain to Constantinople) as he strides, plumes tossing, to greet the Princess Olga, after he and his companions have forced the castle of treacherous Galpen. Banners wave, steel clashes on steel, the air is loud with clamor, even the sky is turbulent.

Delacroix painted to inflame the soul and intoxicate the eye, and to those who failed to read his message, he said: "In many people the eye is untrue or inert; they see the objects literally: of the exquisite they see nothing."



NICOLAS POUSSIN'S "ACHILLES ON SKYROS" (1656)

EUGÈNE DELACROIX'S "AMADIS DE GAULE" (1860)





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THE THEATER

New Play in Manhattan

A Moon for the Misbegotten was Eugene O'Neill's last play. Finished in 1943, it had a turbulent pre-Broadway road tour in 1947 and closed out of town. Whatever production difficulties it encountered, *A Moon* has internal troubles that go much deeper. In the current production, three accomplished actors cannot save, or even for long sustain, the play. Nor is the general effect one of crude mass: it is much more one of sheer dead weight. O'Neill's greatest fault—using too many and too flaccid words—flattens out a story that is at best never intense enough; it evokes, not the shock of living drama, but the ghost of other plays.

Taking place about ten years after *Long Day's Journey into Night*, *A Moon* reintroduces the hard-drinking older O'Neill brother, James Tyrone Jr. Jim Tyrone is by now a wholly dissipated, used-up drunk, his last reserves gone with the death of his mother. The sweet, healthy, hulking daughter of an Irish tenant farmer, a virgin who pretends to be a wanton, has long been wildly in love with Jim. The two come together alone one night, but beyond a quickly aborted impulse of drunken lust in Jim, nothing happens. Partly from knowing he must spoil her life by sharing it, and even more from having nothing left inside to share, Jim goes away for good.

In some raffish first-act comedy, and very fitfully thereafter, when Wendy Hiller and Franchot Tone give urgency to O'Neill's clouded scenes, or give a face to his sense of loss, *A Moon* stirs to life. But mostly it lies dead; and something a little too decent in everyone's basic motives makes *A Moon* soft as well as enfeebled. There is no tumble and toss of sick, bitter, angry, thwarted, even petrified emotions. Everywhere there is a sense of O'Neill's honest compassion, but nowhere is there anything incandescently imagined or inextinguishably remembered. Words fumble through fog, or have a dated slanginess which, lacking all poetry, sinks almost to parody:

You're the goods, Kid . . . I know what you want, Bright Eyes. Come on, Baby Doll, let's hit the hay.

Carmen Capalbo's staging, like the acting, is wholly in the service of the play. Irish Actor Cyril Cusack is richly humorous and yet realistic as Josie's sly, disreputable father. At his best, Franchot Tone is a memorably quiet Jim. Wendy Hiller, not seen on Broadway since *The Heiress*, again gives a beautiful performance, again raises, through no fault of her own, a small demur. Glowingly vital and magnetic, Actress Hiller could never really quite seem a colorless, mousy heiress, nor seems now an oversized half-freak. Her acting brings some of its most resonant moments to O'Neill's play, but never quite authenticates the plight of O'Neill's heroine. Doomed or bedeviled Wendy Hiller might seem, but misbegotten never.

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BUSINESS

STATE OF BUSINESS

Spring Rise

On four of the five trading days last week, Wall Street was warmed by a continuance of the spring rise in stocks. The Dow-Jones industrial average climbed 6.04 points to within a point of the year's high of 498.56 before being nipped by profit-taking. As it stood, stocks wound up the week at 497.54, some 43 points higher than the low for the year. Main reason: a continuing chorus of cheery first-quarter earnings reports.

For U.S. Steel Corp., biggest of the steelmakers, Chairman Roger M. Blough announced the best three months in Big Steel's 56-year history. With output averaging 95.7% of rated capacity, sales rose to a record \$1.17 billion, some \$66 million better than the same quarter last year; profits climbed to another record at \$115 million, nearly \$11.3 million better. Said Chairman Blough, predicting another 115 million-ton year for the industry: "On the whole, this year may surprise us. We may find some dampening of enthusiasm for the next six months, but from the standpoint of the steel industry, I'm not a bit discouraged."

Some other reports:

¶ Sinclair Oil Corp., Tidewater Oil Co., Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) and Cities Service Co. announced their best earnings in history, with profits up anywhere from 8.5% to 29%.

¶ Eastman Kodak Co., with gains in nearly all major photographic lines, reported record sales and profits for 1957's first quarter. Sales were up 5.4% to \$163 million, while earnings rose 4% higher than in 1956 to \$17.7 million.



DEFENSE'S WILSON
Taxing the axers.

Associated Press



Alfred Eisenstaedt

STEEL'S BLOUGH
Dampening the dampeners.

¶ Federated Department Stores, Inc. announced a new record for the fiscal year ended Feb. 2. Sales jumped \$63.7 million to an alltime high of \$601 million; profits increased \$1,446,782 to \$23.5 million.

¶ American Motors Corp., while still losing money, managed to cut its net loss by 30% during the first six months of its 1957 fiscal year to \$5,332,471 v. \$7,969,474 in the same period last year.

The flattest notes came from the TV industry, which has been battling tougher competition and slower consumer sales. Admiral Corp.'s first-quarter sales dipped 13% to \$42.4 million, while profits declined 67% to \$427,744. Philco Corp. and Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. managed to increase their sales slightly, but saw profits drop, Philco's by 27% to \$1,107,000 for 1957's first quarter, Sylvania's by 27.8% to \$3,069,944.

A Pain for Charlie

As the grand finale to its angry campaign against President Eisenhower's \$71.8 billion budget, the Chamber of Commerce last week staged the loudest protest yet at its 45th annual meeting in Washington. There, before 4,200 delegates, the Chamber cried for a cut of \$5 billion in the over-all total. Training its heaviest fire on the \$38 billion defense bill, which it wants reduced by \$1.5 billion, the Chamber said that the idea that "all defense expenditures are essential to national security and are therefore untouchable" is a "myth."

There has been, said the Chamber, a "lack of unification in the armed services, a reluctance to respond to changes in warfare brought about by improved technology"—both "expensive pastimes for the American people." That was not all: the

Chamber also listed a dozen other areas—the President's executive office, foreign aid, school construction,* even free school lunches—where costs could be pruned.

"Irresponsible." For its budget cutting, the Chamber found plenty of support in Washington. Trumpeted Virginia's Democratic Senator Byrd: "This is the most irresponsible budget submitted in my day." He urged that the budget be chopped back to 1955's level of \$64 billion; then both corporate and income taxes could be reduced by about \$6.3 billion. Added California's Senate Minority Leader Knowland: if the Administration is spendthrift, Congress is not. The lawmakers, predicted Knowland, will trim the budget by more than \$3 billion.

Hearing the talk, other speakers, notably Massachusetts' Democratic Senator Kennedy and Vice President Nixon, hurried to the Administration's defense, tried to persuade the Chamber to lay down its budget-chopping ax. Nixon pointed out that 60% of the budget goes for national defense, that unprecedented population growth demands increased social spending, that the budget is balanced.

"Disgusted." But it was left to Defense Secretary Wilson to whack the Chamber where it hurt. Asked by reporters to comment on Chamber charges that his department has wasted "billions" in bungled buying, Charlie Wilson replied: "I said to some of my friends that I was disgusted about the Chamber of Commerce. Security can't be cheap, you know. It's all right to be supercritical if you want to, if you have any constructive suggestions. But I don't

* For other news on school construction, see EDUCATION.



Cameramen, Inc.

CHAMBER'S TALBOTT
Aging the taxers.

TIME CLOCK

know how to get 4,000,000 [Defense Department] people to be smarter quicker." Defending the way his budget was made up last fall, Wilson noted the then critical Hungarian and Middle East crises. How could anyone say that there was no risk in the world? asked Wilson sharply. "My friends in the Chamber of Commerce," he snapped, "represent some of the richest people in the country. They have never been so prosperous. For them to squawk so much about the budget gives me a pain."

Shot back new Chamber President Philip M. Talbott, senior vice president of Woodward & Lothrop, Inc., a Washington, D.C. department store: Wilson's "pains do not refute our findings. Our members are not all rich. Many of them are having a difficult time making any profits at all in the face of high taxes."

This was a feeble answer in the face of the generally excellent first-quarter earnings (TIME, May 6). What the Chamber also did not recognize was the fact that the budget, high as it is, is still a smaller percentage of the Gross National Product than budgets in other years that have drawn comparatively little protest. In 1952 budget expenditures were 20.3% of the Gross National Product; the current 1958 budget would be down to 16.5%. In short, even though the budget has grown dollar-wise, it is actually a far smaller burden on the economy than it was in the earlier period.

UTILITIES

Dam Flap

With the U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding Idaho Power Co.'s private three-dam plan (TIME, April 15), the bitter battle over Hells Canyon seemed over at last. But last week the fight flared anew after the Office of Defense Mobilization granted Idaho Power a fast tax write-off on 65% of the cost of its \$67.1 million Brownlee dam and on 60% of its \$35.9 million Oxbow dam. In effect the write-off gives Idaho Power an interest-free loan of about \$30 million for five years.

"An utterly indefensible act," cried Virginia's conservative Democrat Harry F. Byrd, whose Finance Committee quickly began hearings on his bill to limit all federal fast-amortization plans to defense, AEC and research projects. "A shocking political theft," added Oregon's liberal Democrat Wayne Morse, whose bill calling for a public power dam at Hells Canyon was defeated in Congress last July 51 to 41. It was promptly reported out of the Senate Interior Committee by Montana's Democratic Chairman James E. Murray as "our answer to the Administration's action."

The write-off was hardly a "political theft" since 913 power projects, including some in Byrd's own state, have received similar tax breaks in the past seven years. Furthermore, while the company will save

RAIL-FARE HIKE will send up first-class tickets by 15% on six eastern lines. Together with recent 5% raise, this makes total 20% boost approved by ICC in 1957, brings per-mile first-class rates to 5.67¢ v. 4.73¢ on Jan. 1.

OVERTIME PAY will be eliminated on aircraft defense contracts, except for ballistic missiles and high-priority jobs approved in advance by Air Force. Defense Department's order will cut costs (average aircraft-factory worker earns \$10.84 weekly overtime) but aggravate engineer shortage, now so acute that until recently California planemakers kept engineers on steady overtime.

BIGGEST SHOPPING CENTER in southeast U.S. will be built in Miami for \$15 million by Alcoa Chairman Arthur Vining Davis, 89, and other investors. With more than 4,000 parking spaces and 60 chain stores, new Northside Center expects yearly sales of \$45 million. Construction starts this fall.

NEW MORTGAGE PLAN will probably be adopted by FHA to attract more home-building funds by permitting individuals to buy bonds secured by FHA-insured mortgages. Plan would allow formation of private mutual-investment trusts to buy FHA-backed mortgages and sell participation certificates of \$1,000 or more. FHA officials say plan's safety, fairly high yield should bring in small investors.

RUSSIAN RUBLE is dropping fast on free markets, now sells for 2¢ to 3¢, v. about 7¢ last December. Confidence was shaken because U.S.S.R. devalued official 25¢ ruble rate to 10¢ for tourists, postponed for 25 years paying off state loan certificates that Soviet workers were forced to buy.

GERMAN BANK TRUSTS, splintered into 30 postwar regional units by Allied decartelizers, are rapid-

ly consolidating, with two biggest pre-1947 trusts leading way. Successors to Deutsche Bank Group (assets: \$1.8 billion) have voted to unite, and successors to Dresdner Bank-Group (assets: \$1.2 billion) will vote to combine this month.

BIGGEST URANIUM MILL in U.S. will be built in New Mexico's Ambrosia Lake area to process ores of Kermac Nuclear Fuels Corp. The \$16 million plant will go into operation in 18 months, have daily capacity of 3,300 tons v. 3,000 tons for next largest mill. Kermac has 15 million tons of high-grade proven reserves in area.

PEACE MOVES will probably be resumed between Penn-Texas Corp. and Fairbanks, Morse, although F-M President Robert Morse rejected first bid by P-T President Leopold Silberstein. Trying to get off hook of big proxy fight debt, Silberstein suggested a new Fairbanks board of five Silberstein men, five Morse men, one impartial member, with Silberstein man as chairman, Morse as president. Morse wants a settlement giving him working control, says he will press suit against Silberstein's "illegal" deals in Fairbanks stock.

POWER SWAP will be made via underwater cable between Britain, whose coal-burning power plants are overworked in winter, and France, whose hydroelectric plants have surplus of water for power in winter but shortage in summer. Construction of \$11 million English Channel cable starts this fall, and by 1960 it will have capacity of 120,000 kw.

CONTINENTAL SALES SLUMP is causing Ford Motor Co. to bring out a new model this fall, although it originally planned to keep same body style for several years. With first-quarter output down to 278 v. 767 in same period last year, production of high-priced (\$10,000) Mark II will stop next week.

in taxes in the dam's less profitable early years, its depreciation deductions will later shrink just when its profits rise, and eventually it will pay the tax saving back.

But the timing of the announcement was a political blunder by the Eisenhower Administration that was bound to hurt the cause of private power in the Northwest. Idaho Power had applied for the write-off four years ago, was still eligible under an ODM Korean war expansion goal, even though the program was closed out at the end of 1955. Knowing that the company's application was still on file, Virginia's Democratic Senator A. Willis Robertson, chairman of the Joint Defense Production Committee, had asked ODM not to grant the write-off until the committee investigated. In granting the award, ODM Director Gordon Gray

said that no commitment had been made to the committee, attributed the delay to the fact that the Hells Canyon case was bogged down in litigation until the Supreme Court ruling. But since Idaho Power had already gone ahead with construction to the extent of \$19.5 million, that explanation seemed tenuous at best. Whatever the reasons for the delay, it had effectively eliminated a fast tax write-off as a serious issue during the long Hells Canyon debate.

But it gave public powermen a new issue. They pointed to the case of the Northwest's Washington Water Power Co., which got a fast tax write-off on its Cabinet Gorge dam project. The company told stockholders that 71% of their most recent dividend was due to fast amortization, could be reported as a capital gain.

THE BOOM PSYCHOLOGY

How to Make Good News Seem Bad

FOR the past four or five years we have had these attacks with all the regularity of an annual case of spring fever. And now, once again—to use a great mixed metaphor—“The crapehangers are crying wolf in the marketplace.” So said Ford Edsel Division General Sales Manager J. C. Doyle last week, commenting on the curious psychology of businessmen and the U.S. public about the boom. Instead of optimism, the greatest economic advance in history has often produced the opposite effect: a fretful, unreasoning pessimism. Like rabid Mickey Mantle fans, the U.S. has become so used to herculean feats that it expects a home run every turn at bat. A mere brace of singles—or merely excellent business—is no longer enough.

Much of the gloom has come from the financial pages of the daily papers, whose headlines tend to magnify any slowdown out of all proportion. One day last week, for example, the downbeat *Wall Street Journal* filled its front page with news of lower auto production, a reduction in electric power use, reports of low earnings and reduced dividends by four companies. Buried in the back pages were the first-quarter reports of 58 other companies, half of which had higher, or record, earnings. The same pessimism is shown by many other financial reporters. When University of Illinois Economist V. Lewis Bassie proclaimed during a recent Cleveland debate that “we’re in the beginning of a postwar depression cycle,” the emphasis in stories was on his charge, not the rebuttal. Says Editor Tom Campbell of *The Iron Age* magazine: “Never has so much ink been spattered around about a ‘down-turn.’ The general theme seems to be that if we are not headed for the roof we must drop to the cellar.”

To Editor Campbell and others much of the trouble is a matter of semantics, a use of terms that often make a drop seem worse than it is. To answer talk about a steel “slump,” U.S. Steel and Republic Steel distributed thousands of copies of speeches by executives pointing out that the slowdown was minor and that the industry still expected a good year. Even the facts about layoffs and shutdowns rarely tell the whole story. Says Cleveland Trust Co. Economist David C. Elliot: “You read about 200 layoffs here, 500 there, a shutdown elsewhere. They’re confined to a few spots like autos or appliances, and add up to an infinitesimal fraction of total employment. But to the uninformed, they indicate that the economy has turned sour.”

Businessmen can blame themselves for some of the pessimism. Many executives insist on rating their 1957 profits against alltime records set in 1955 and 1956, and consider those years as the norm to be matched—or bettered—in every quarter. While they talk about the squeeze put on profits by rising costs, they ignore the growth of total profits. Government figures for all manufacturing corporations from 1947 to 1956 show that sales climbed from \$150.7 billion annually to \$307.3 billion, while profits before taxes averaged between 8% and 12% of sales each year. Businessmen will make nearly twice as much money in 1957 as they did ten years ago, even though the percentage on sales may be lower. “We’ve simply got too used to the term ‘record earnings,’” says an Atlanta Paper Co. executive. “You hear a lot of grumbling, but when you pin people down, they can’t give you a valid answer for their bearishness.”

The most probable reason is that the U.S. has not adjusted its economic thinking to a new kind of economy that can rise, pause or slip off a bit, then rise again. Many businessmen, especially older executives who lived through Depression days, still think in terms of boom and bust. They have never seen employment remain so high for so long, and “they say to themselves,” says Harvard Economist Sumner Slichter, “It can’t last. It can’t last. It can’t last.”

To some economists the grave danger of such talk is that, by overemphasizing every slight fluctuation in the short-term outlook, businessmen may destroy the confidence the U.S. needs to keep on expanding to serve its growing markets. Yet many others do not think so. As Blyth & Co.’s Charles Blyth says: “We cannot talk ourselves into a recession.”

As of this week, the U.S. plainly had not. In the face of strong employment, higher paychecks, and good earnings (*TIME*, May 6), even the doourest economic bears are having a hard time sustaining their forecasts of trouble. Nevertheless, the bear talk has its uses. Just as the U.S. needs hardheaded optimism from businessmen in order to keep expanding, so it also needs a periodic dose of caution to keep businessmen from overextending themselves in getting careless about costs, sales or product improvement. What the U.S. does not need is the kind of unreasoning economic doom-saying from all quarters that has clouded the economic picture and confused the U.S. public over the last few months.

STEEL

Rival for the Blast Furnace

Into the Armco Steel Corp. plant at Houston this week rolled three carloads of iron smelted by a radical new process. Developed by a Hungarian-born inventor, Julius Madaras, and financed by Oilman Clint Murchison and others, the process eliminates the blast furnace and promises to smelt iron cheaper and faster.

Armco had agreed to dump the iron into its electric furnaces to see if it worked as well as blast-furnace iron in the making of steel. On hand for the important test this week, the biggest to date, were observers from Jones & Laughlin, Granite City Steel and Colorado Fuel and Iron.

For some 250 years iron has been made by charging a blast furnace with ore, limestone and coke. When a blast of air is shot up through the furnace, the burning coke turns the mixture into a molten mass which separates into iron and slag. In the Madaras “direct-reduction” process, the ore is laid down in a bed minus the coke and limestone, hot hydrogen gas and carbon monoxide are pumped through it, smelting out the iron.

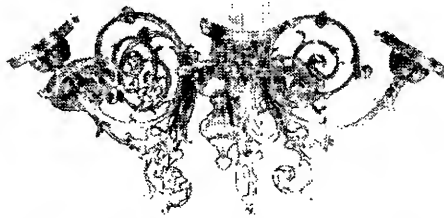
This is only one of five similar direct-reduction processes that are getting the close attention of steelmen. Though none is yet in sizable commercial use, the Madaras process is working successfully in a 50-ton-a-day steel mill making plates and light-gauge sheets in Monterrey, Mexico. Madaras and Murchison are presently negotiating with eight groups, five in the U.S. and three abroad, to set up 500-ton-a-day plants costing \$3.5 million and expandable to 2,000 tons by an additional \$3.5 million investment. They expect to announce one or more sign-ups in June.

For steelmakers, perfection of a direct-reduction process would be almost as important as was the development of the blast furnace, chiefly because it would make commercially feasible the establishment of steel plants in coal-poor areas and drastically cut the costs of expansion. To keep up with the growing U.S. economy, steelmen estimate that they must add up to 70 million tons of capacity in the next 15 years, and at a cost of \$26 billion if they use present methods of steelmaking. Thus the potential saving is so great that nearly every big steelmaker is experimenting with a direct-reduction process of some kind. Among them:

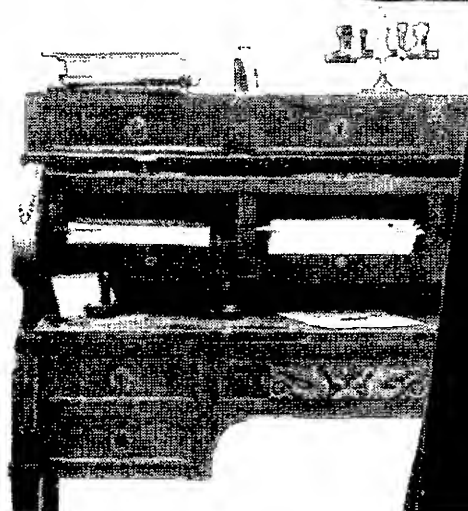
❑ U.S. Steel, which five years ago began work on developing direct-reduction pilot models at its South Chicago plant, is now designing an almost commercial-sized plant which it is considering locating at its Fairless Works in Bucks County, Pa.

❑ Republic Steel Corp. and National Lead Co. have formed a joint corporation to promote adoption of their R-N rotary-kiln process developed in Birmingham. Unlike the other processes, this one employs a solid carbon fuel instead of a reducing gas.

❑ Arthur D. Little, Inc. (*TIME*, April 1) is developing its own process, using patents from the Esso Research & Engineering Co. It was petroleum scientists who



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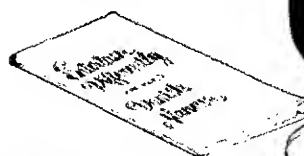
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May 1, 1957.

first learned how to extract hydrogen cheaply from natural gas or petroleum, and also how to use gas pressures from below to smelt ore. This "fluidized bed" method of ore-handling is used by all direct-reduction processes except the R-N method.

Hydrocarbon Research, Inc. and Bethlehem Steel have developed and extensively tested their "H-Iron" process. This process has the unique distinction of being the only one on which detailed cost figures have so far been revealed. Hydrocarbon's Dr. Arthur M. Squires recently told an audience of oldtime blast furnacemen in Pittsburgh that a 2,200-ton-a-day "H-Iron" plant can now be built in Texas for \$23 million or on the East Coast for \$24 million v. \$47 million for a blast furnace with the same capacity. Squires estimated that fuel costs in gas-rich Texas would be a mere \$4 a ton v. \$15 there for imported coke. On the East Coast, he said, fuel costs of direct reduction would be closer to those of a blast furnace (\$6 v. \$10), but would still give direct reduction a considerable advantage.

There are some disadvantages to the direct-reduction method. It does not remove as many impurities as a blast furnace, thus may necessitate more processing of low-grade ores. But with certain types of fine ores that mills are starting to use, it works better. Steelmen believe that most of the bugs in the direct-reduction method will be worked out in a year or so, and then one of the major companies may take the plunge and build a big plant. The first one would probably be built in the South or West, where the absence or high cost of coking coal now prevents building of blast furnaces. Meanwhile oldtimers are certain that existing blast furnaces will continue to operate for a long time, and that ways will be found to increase their efficiency. On the prospects for a change-over to direct reduction, a U.S. Steel Co. executive said: "I look for evolutionary, not revolutionary change."

FOREIGN TRADE

Billion-Dollar Business

Billed as the biggest international bazaar in Western Hemisphere history, the U.S. World Trade Fair brought 3,000 displays and 43 national pavilions into the four floors of Manhattan's Coliseum. For a fortnight buyers from the Americas looked over motor scooters from Italy and hi-fi equipment from Japan, inspected silks from Hong Kong and a pair of Queen Victoria's pantaloons exhibited by Britain's Lux-Lux, Ltd. (underwear), sampled coffee from Brazil and champagne from Israel. Last week, as the show closed, its private U.S. organizers tallied some of the handsome results.

More than 600,000 persons paid to see the fair ("Around the World for 90¢," said the advertisements), and 127,780 buyers went in free. Some exhibitors could hardly believe the size of their sales. Belgium's Boiserie Van Dan Heuvel, which usually sells 200 cases of beer a month in the U.S., signed one deal to deliver 82,000 cases in the next year. Textilemaker Maya de



A. C. Gilbert, Jr., President of A. C. Gilbert Co., as photographed by Peter Benech

A. C. Gilbert, Jr., puts a new Diesel on the track with telegrams

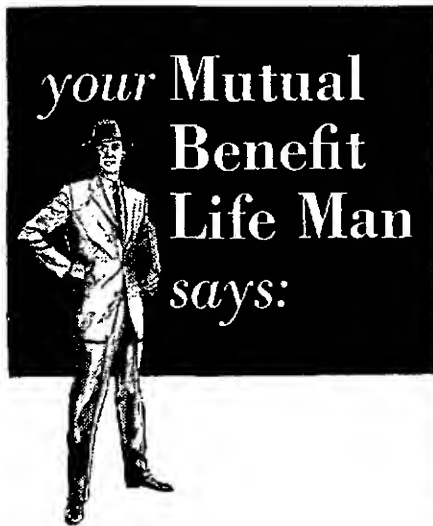
"This scale model of a Diesel locomotive is the newest thing in our line of American Flyer toy trains," says Mr. Gilbert. "The body is high-impact polystyrene and getting the master mold exactly right was a ticklish proposition. The molder was over 1,500 miles away and since the blueprint required detailed explanation, we used telegrams. They're fast—and our instructions were in writing to avoid misunderstandings."

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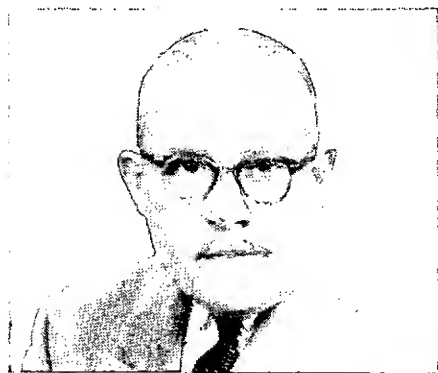
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México sold the output of its entire plant for the coming year. And the overall statistic was enough to make the show's backers schedule a repeat performance next year: orders at the fair totaled about \$1 billion.

Lift the Embargo?

To West Germany's most important postwar trade show swarmed 100,000 buyers from 74 countries. The most conspicuous visitors to the Hannover Industry Fair last week were 70 Russians, the biggest group of top Russian technical experts ever to visit West Germany, who hungrily eyed the finely tooled Ruhr machines and spread the Lorelei song for more East-West trade. Never before were the Red traders so active and abundant. Poland sent 200 engineers; Red China dispatched 30 stone-faced, baggy-trousered representatives to drum up business.

German response was warm. The powerful Federation of Germany Industries treated the Russians to a private reception. Said Krupp's General Manager Berthold Beitz: "I am a businessman, so what do I care about politics? Let Adenauer see to politics, and let him leave me do my job. All embargo lists should be abolished immediately."

Though few German businessmen were as extreme as Beitz, almost none said that they were opposed to the trade pact with Moscow that the Russians want but that Chancellor Adenauer has stalled. The Russians missed few chances to exploit this business-is-business attitude, told German businessmen that Russia soon will propose a giant East-West trade program.

More Sales? The Germans were not alone in their demands for an easing of restrictions on trade with the Red bloc. Britain and Japan want to pare down the lengthy list of goods prohibited to Red China, allow it to buy the same Western nonstrategic items that Russia does, e.g., chemicals, electrical goods, tractors. They argue that cutting off Red China from the West drives it closer to Russia, that anyhow Red China gets certain embargoed Western items through Russia.

Reluctantly, Washington was bending under the pressure. Last week the parties to the embargo—upheld by all NATO nations (except Iceland) and by Japan—were studying secret U.S. proposals to remove some peaceful items from the China embargo list. In return the U.S. wants to lengthen the list of items embargoed to Russia, tighten the "exceptions procedure" by which Britain and others have sent certain strategic goods into Russia. The U.S. would continue to have no dealings with China but would agree to China trade by its allies.*

What Can They Sell? Trade with the Red bloc is still a fraction of the non-Communist world's trade. Although French exports to China tripled from 1955 to 1956, they still totaled less than \$23

* Missouri's Democratic Senator Symington joined the chorus for trade relaxation last week, complained that the U.S. may lose the China market to its own non-Communist allies unless Washington reviews its no trade policy toward Peking.

million last year. Few expect a sudden spurt if the restrictions are lifted. British exports to China, worth \$30 million last year (less than 1% of Britain's total exports), would probably double. Japanese exports to China, worth \$24 million in this year's first quarter, have about reached the limit unless Peking can ship more and better coal and iron ore to Japan. West Germany, already straining to meet other foreign orders, could not send much more than last year's \$37 million in goods to China without reducing exports to the West.

While Bonn's business with the U.S.S.R. soared from \$400,000 in 1951 to \$122 million last year, its total trade with the



Erich Lessing—Magnum for FORTUNE
KRUPP GENERAL MANAGER BEITZ

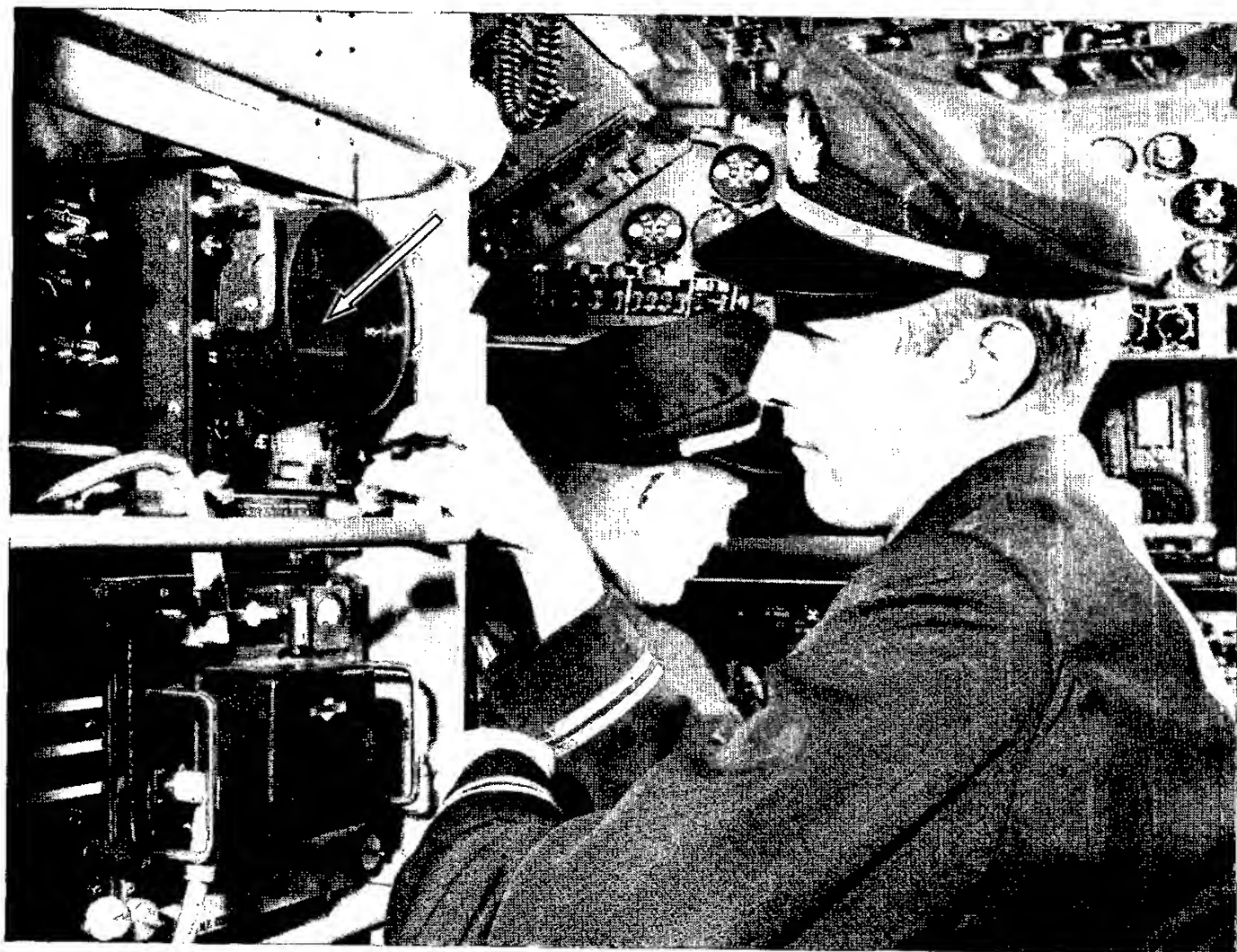
"So what do I care about politics?"

Iron Curtain bloc is just 3% of the German total abroad, v. 16.7% in 1938. The reason was explained at Hannover by a German trader who for 30 years has sold to Russia, recently visited there. Said he: "Even if the embargo lists are reviewed, our trade limit with Russia would be about \$250 million. I know what the Russians want. I also know what they have not got—goods to offer in exchange."

PERSONNEL

Change at General Dynamics

John Jay Hopkins, a handsome, debonair son of a Presbyterian minister, provided the push and brilliance that built General Dynamics Corp. (1956 sales: \$1 billion) into one of the postwar era's biggest industrial combines. A lawyer, California-born John Hopkins joined Electric Boat, predecessor of General Dynamics, as a director in 1937, engineered the acquisition of Canadair Ltd., a Canadian aircraft manufacturing company, and then took over major corporations—manufacturing everything from telephone equipment to airplanes—until he had made the new complex the seventh larg-



Flight Engineer can see actual picture of ignition's operation in viewing scope (arrow) somewhat similar to TV screen.

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est defense contractor to the U.S. Government.

General Dynamics built the first atomic submarines, *Nautilus* and *Seawolf*, produced the Air Force's F-102A all-weather interceptor and the B-58 Hustler supersonic bomber. It is now developing the Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile as well as commercial uses of atomic energy, one of Hopkins' greatest enthusiasms.

But while struggling tirelessly to construct a great industrial combine, John Hopkins was also undergoing another struggle—with cancer. He underwent an operation in 1954 for cancer, later vigorously resumed his duties in the hope that he had won out. The cancer persisted. Last week, recognizing the inevitable, Hopkins flew East from his home in California to preside over a directors' meeting. Its purpose was to name Executive Vice President Frank Pace Jr., 44, one-time Secretary of the Army, to be General Dynamics' new president. Hopkins never made the meeting. Instead, he entered Georgetown University Hospital. There last week, two days after the directors elected Pace president, John Jay Hopkins died at 63.

Pace is a lanky (6 ft. 1 in., 175 lbs.), personable Arkansan who has been considered something of a boy wonder ever since he graduated from high school at 14. After Princeton ('33) and Harvard Law School, he became assistant district attorney in Arkansas and general counsel for the Arkansas department of revenue. In World War II he rose to major in the Army Air Corps, returned to work under the Attorney General and the Postmaster General in Washington. Harry Truman made him budget director in 1949, and Pace produced a healthy budget surplus (\$3.5 billion). In 1950, at 37, Pace became Secretary of the Army, served until the Eisenhower Administration came in, when he joined General Dynamics. Independently wealthy, Pace is a skilled golfer (high 70s), champion tennis player and all-round athlete who works as hard as he plays.

Other Changes

Ernest Sterling Marsh, 54, was elected president of the century-old Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., longest U.S. railroad (13,076 miles) and fourth largest in operating revenue (\$590 million in 1956), succeeding Fred G. Gurley, 68, Santa Fe president since 1944, who becomes board chairman. Marsh left the eleventh grade in 1918 to join the Santa Fe as a clerk in Clovis, N. Mex., went to Chicago as chief clerk in the president's office in 1942. Two years later, he was made assistant to the president, and in 1948 became vice president in charge of finance. To put Marsh in line to succeed Gurley, whose retirement in two years is mandatory, the Santa Fe reinstituted the long-abandoned post of board chairman, also gave Gurley the newly created title of chief executive officer—though Marsh will have operating charge of the railroad.

Stanley de Jongh Osborne, 52, was named president of Olin Mathieson



Ben Martin

FRANK PACE JR.
A dynamic general.

Chemical Corp. in the first top management changes since the merger of Olin Industries, Inc. and the Mathieson Chemical Corp. in 1954. He succeeds Thomas S. Nichols, 58, who will become chairman of the board. Old Board Chairman John M. Olin, 64, will become chairman of the Financial and Operating Policy Committee. Osborne attended Harvard ('26) and Harvard Business School, taught in Harvard's history department before joining Boston's Old Colony Corp. in 1928. After a spell with Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co., the Government during World War II and Eastern Air Lines, he became treasurer and later financial vice president of Mathieson Chemical.

Hans A. Vogelstein, 53, was named president of the American Metal Co., Ltd., U.S. refining and smelting concern with holdings in Canada, Mexico and Africa, annual sales of more than \$600 million. He succeeds Walter Hochschild, 56, son of Berthold Hochschild, one of the company's founders. Walter, president since 1950, becomes chairman of the board. Vogelstein, who has been vice president since 1953, faces the immediate task of improving American Metal's profit picture, which suffered in the March quarter (47¢ a share v. 1956's 57¢) from lower copper prices.

SELLING

Trend

In Durham, N.C., the Holloway Funeral Home announced last week that it will give trading stamps to customers who pay their bills in ten days. In Greensboro, N.C., the Hargett Funeral Home decided to give stamps to purchasers of caskets and ceremonies. "It seems like people just want something more for their money," said Assistant Manager Nathaniel Hargett Jr. "We figured that to get the trade we would go along with the trend."

Look what's better now...because of Du Pont plastics



Pocket-sized 7-transistor radio by Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill.

Du Pont Zytel[®] nylon resin is a lightweight, strong engineering material that's being used in countless products from plumbing fixtures that never rust to unbreakable cases for transistor radios. The attractive case of ZYTEL nylon you see above helps make the marvelous midget radio even more desirable. For ZYTEL nylon has great impact resistance, is very strong in thin sections. It's smooth and pleasant to the touch . . . keeps its shiny, polished look indefinitely! You'll find ZYTEL molded into parts used for home appliances, hardware, as well as quality toys and such personal items as hearing-aid cases.

Today, an increasing number of manufacturers are discovering that Du Pont ZYTEL nylon offers an unusual combination of end-use properties . . . can readily be molded into complex shapes to help simplify production, cut costs. If you manufacture a product, write for more information. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Polychemicals Dept., Room 9513, Wilmington 98, Del.

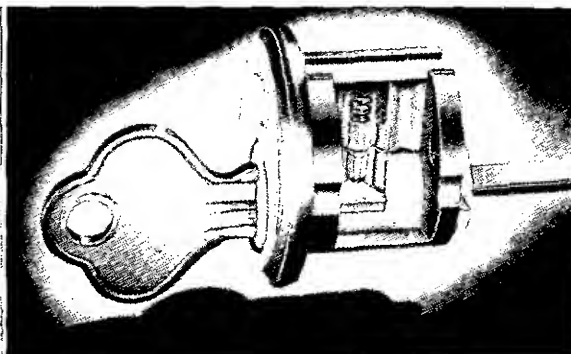
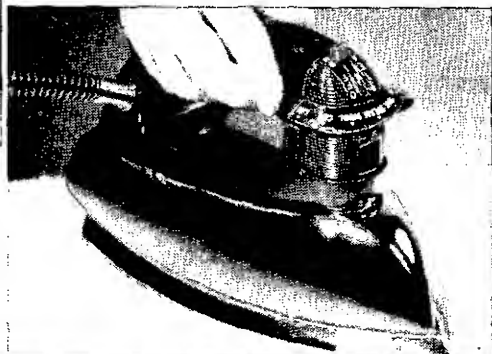


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UNBREAKABLE APPLIANCE DIAL. Strong and durable appliance dials and switches made of ZYTEL nylon take constant wear in stride. ZYTEL is available in many rich colors. *Iron by Sunbeam Corporation, Chicago, Illinois.*

NON-STICKING DOOR LOCK. Because the cylinder plug inside this lock is made of Du Pont ZYTEL nylon, it will never rust, stick or wear out . . . will never need oiling. *Lock by Taylor Lock Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

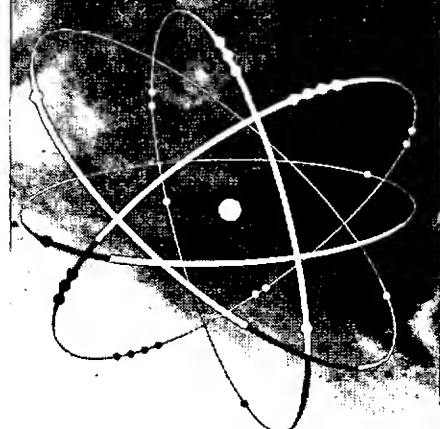
COLD-RESISTANT CAMERA PARTS. Precision parts of ZYTEL nylon used in this precision 16-mm. camera operate at sub-zero temperatures without special heating equipment. Parts of ZYTEL nylon are durable, virtually noiseless, generally require no oiling. *Camera by Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York.*



ACCEPTED SYMBOLS

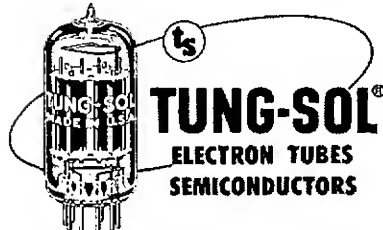
27 58.94

Co

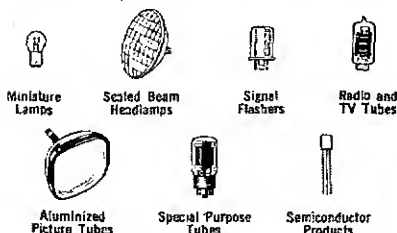


Symbol for Cobalt . . . the element which is alloyed with nickel to produce certain types of filament wires for electron tubes.

Just as Co is the accepted symbol for Cobalt, so Tung-Sol represents the highest quality production of electron tubes to volume requirements. This outstanding capability is a major reason why Tung-Sol is America's largest independent manufacturer of electron tubes.



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Manufacturers of Automotive and Electronic Components.



MILESTONES

Born. To William Clay Ford, 32, Ford Motor Co. vice president, grandson of the founder, and Martha Firestone Ford, 31, granddaughter of Tiremaker Harvey Firestone: a first son, third child; in Detroit. Name: William Clay Jr. Weight: 7 lbs. 7 oz.

Married. Shelley Winters, 34, tough blonde actress of stage (*A Hatful of Rain*) and screen (*A Place in the Sun*); and Anthony Franciosa, 28, tantrum-tossing Broadway actor (*A Hatful of Rain*); she for the third time, he for the second; in Carson City, Nev.

Died. Joseph Raymond McCarthy, 48, Republican Senator from Wisconsin since 1947; of acute hepatic failure; in the Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md. (see NATIONAL AFFAIRS).

Died. Tadeusz Zygfryd Kassern, 53, Polish composer who came to the U.S. in 1945 as consular attaché in New York City; defected from his country's Communist regime in 1948; of cancer; in Manhattan.

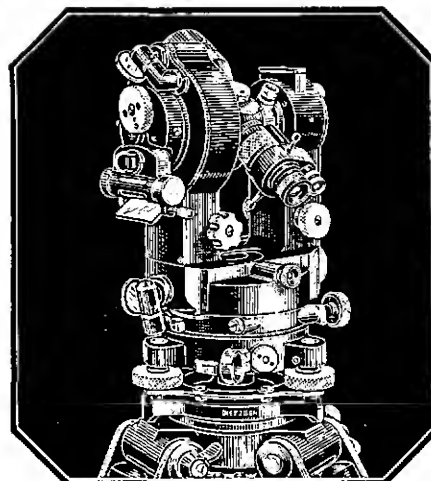
Died. Belle Baker (real name: Bella Becker), 62, black-eyed vaudeville singer with a powerful "early-morning" husky voice, who meteorized from poverty to fame with richly plaintive versions of *Eli Eli* and *My Yiddishe Momme*, star (1926) of Flo Ziegfeld's production of *Betsy*, by Rodgers and Hart; of a heart attack; in Hollywood.

Died. John Jay Hopkins, 63, board chairman of General Dynamics Corp.; of cancer; in Washington, D.C. (see BUSINESS).

Died. James Monroe Mathes, 68, pioneer (1923) radio advertiser (National Carbon Co.'s *Eveready Hour*) who sparked the first network-sponsored, sound-effects, man-in-the-street program, in 1933 launched his own agency (J. M. Mathes, Inc.); of a heart attack; in Greenwich, Conn.

Died. Mateel Howe Farnham, 73, novelist (*Marsh Fire*, *Wild Beauty*, *Lost Laughter*, *The Tollivers*) and prolific short-story writer for women's magazines; in Norwalk, Conn. Daughter of the late Author-Editor-Philosopher Edgar Watson (Ed) Howe, Author Farnham won a \$10,000 prize for her first novel, *Rebellion* (1927), describing a girl's breakaway from a tyrannical father, once (1934) wrote TIME: "I did write a novel about a rebellious daughter and an old-fashioned father, but not about this daughter or my own father."

Died. Grant Mitchell, 82, longtime (since 1902) character actor of stage (*A Tailor-Made Man*, *Tide Rising*) and screen (*Hell's Kitchen*, *Cinderella Jones*); in Hollywood.



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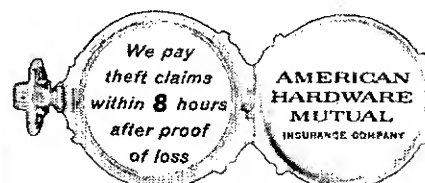
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What Do 3 Out of 4 Doctors Recommend to Relieve Pain?

A survey shows 3 out of 4 doctors recommend the famous ingredients of Anacin Tablets to relieve pain of headache, neuritis and neuralgia. Here's why Anacin® gives you better total effect in relieving pain than aspirin or any buffered aspirin:

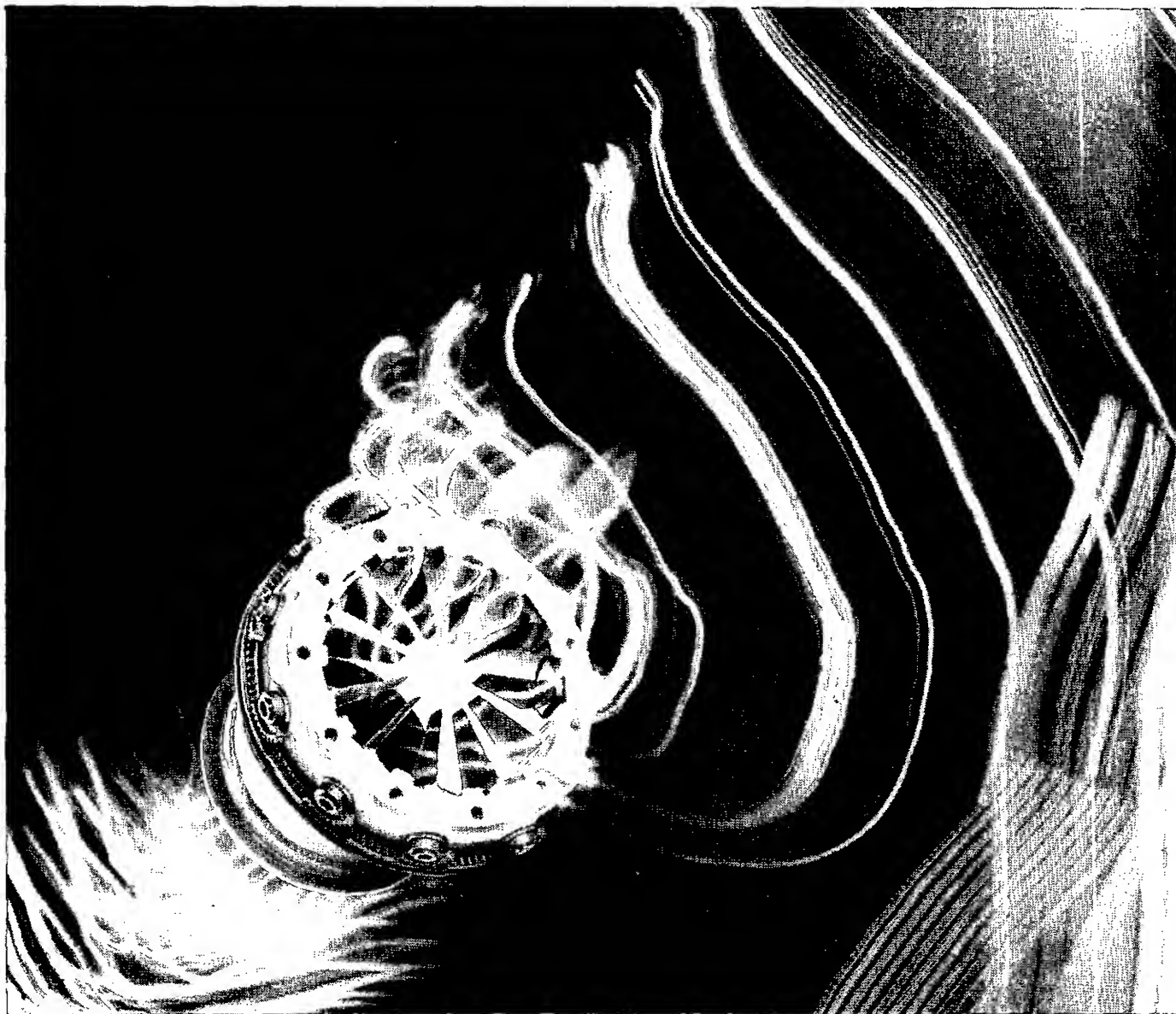
- ➔ **ACTS INSTANTLY:** Anacin goes to work instantly. Brings fast relief to source of your pain.
- ➔ **MORE EFFECTIVE:** Anacin is like a doctor's prescription. That is, Anacin contains not one but a combination of effective, medically proven ingredients.
- ➔ **SAFER:** Anacin simply can not upset your stomach.
- ➔ **LESSENS TENSION:** Anacin also reduces nervous tension, leaves you relaxed, feeling fine after pain goes. Buy Anacin today.

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Central Freight Service Bureau, New York, gets request from meat wholesaler for arrival time of a beef shipment. Operator checks teletype which

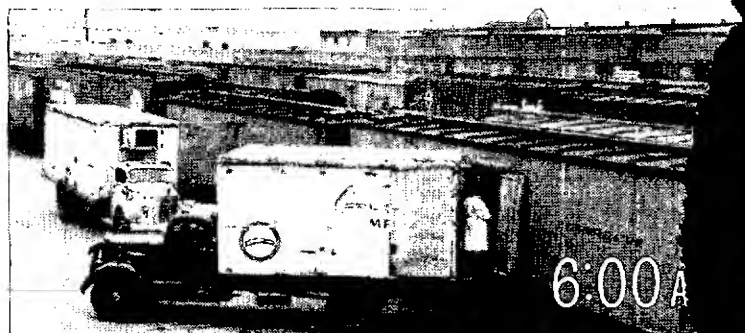
transmits lists of all cars and trains moving in the Eastern Division. Bureaus are open 24 hours; get information on freight as soon as it begins to roll.



Shipment located on train speeding through Selkirk, N. Y. Due at 5:30 A.M. in midtown Manhattan yards.



Shipment uncoupled on team track at 34th Street Freight Terminal in New York—right in the heart of the city.



Beef transferred to truck for short trip downtown to wholesaler's warehouse, where extra help is coming on duty.

What's new on the New York Central

New "private eye" shadows 20,000 freight cars a day to bring in your shipments on time

Your valuable freight is never just "somewhere in transit" on the Central.

Today a new electronic car-reporting system literally acts as a "private eye" for each of your shipments. And its lights, push buttons and 100,000 miles of educated wires keep track of *every* freight car *every* minute it's on our road.

This electronic grapevine never fails to pass along an advance tip; its memory never forgets any of your freight that's entrusted to it. As a result, information experts in our Freight Service Bureaus, whose job it is to keep their ears to the wires around the clock, can tell you within minutes when your shipment left . . . where it is at any time . . . and when you'll get it.

Hot tips — in advance

This new car-reporting system links 67 widely scattered yards and four major information centers in New York, Cleveland, Indianapolis and Detroit as if they were next-door neighbors.

Because yards and shippers are now alerted with exact information well in advance, loading, unloading, or switching can begin the minute the incoming train arrives.

As a result, the "private eye" reporting system has helped shippers knock hours off their schedules.

Now with the information available in a matter of minutes from one of our Service Bureaus, you can plan on definite arrival

times. Your drivers, checkers, loaders don't stand around eating up the clock . . . and your expense sheet, while waiting for your freight to come in.

A few years ago, a system like this was just mechanical theory. But the Central has made it work . . . and work *for you*.



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There's plenty of progress on our railroad, in *every* department . . . and this is only the beginning. Ask our freight salesman—a railroad specialist who has added new skills to his own field—about other new developments on the New York Central. They mean better, faster service—at no extra charge to you.

Route of the "Early Birds"

New York Central Railroad

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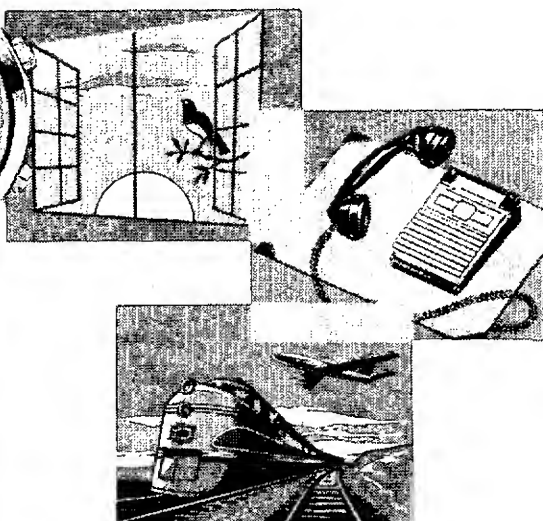
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CINEMA

Box Office

The most popular movies in the U.S. last month, according to *Variety*:

- 1) *The Ten Commandments* (Paramount)
- 2) *Heaven Knows, Mr. Allison* (20th Century-Fox)
- 3) *Around the World in 80 Days* (Mike Todd; United Artists)
- 4) *The Seven Wonders of the World* (Independent)
- 5) *Funny Face* (Paramount)
- 6) *Designing Woman* (M-G-M)
- 7) *Cinderella* (Disney)
- 8) *The Shrinking Man* (Universal)
- 9) *The Tattered Dress* (Universal)
- 10) *Twelve Angry Men* (United Artists)

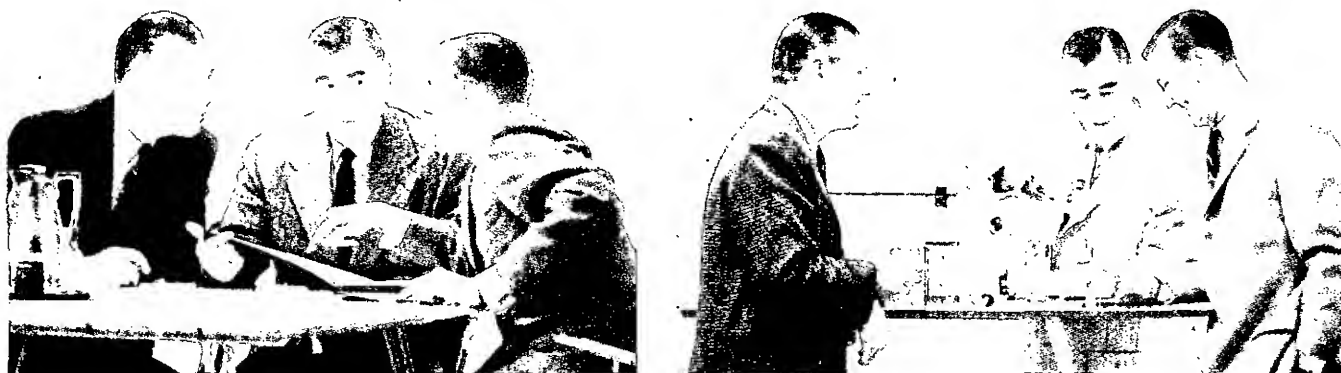
The New Pictures

Reach for the Sky. (J. Arthur Rank). "Damn!" thought R.A.F. Cadet Douglas Bader (rhymes with ah'd her) as he lay in the smoking wreckage of his tiny bi-plane and inspected his shattered leg. "I won't be able to play rugger on Saturday." Cadet Bader was right. By Saturday both his legs were off. "Sssh!" he heard a nurse say. "There's a boy dying in there." The sick man stiffened. "Dying! We'll see," he thought grimly, and began to fight for his life.

In fact, 21-year-old Cadet Bader fought with a ferocious courage that amazed his doctors, who had given him up for dead. After that he astounded the artificial-leg industry, which assured him (as he hurried off to take his best girl dancing) that no man with two artificial legs could so much as walk without a cane. He then horrified the R.A.F.'s brass, which nervously denied him a peacetime flying commission. And ultimately, during the Battle of Britain, he painfully distressed the German *Luftwaffe*. For the few to whom so many owed so much owed much indeed to Wing Commander Douglas Bader, the dogfighting fool who hammered out, in the heat of battle, many of the fighter tactics that prevented a German invasion of England.

Reach for the Sky, the most popular picture (gross: over \$1,500,000) shown in England during 1956, is based on Paul Brickhill's lively biography (*TIME*, Aug. 2, 1954), and has Kenneth More—the bachelor in *Genevieve*—in the title role. Actor More, who is probably the world's ablest portrayer of damn-the-torpedoes extraversion, gives a cracking good imitation of a fighting nature that thrived in adversity. Yet the show, more or less, is More—or less. The script suffers from a kind of paraplegia of the narrative instinct, and the fly-stuff never gets off the ground. Even so, the man somehow comes through, and what a man.

The Devil's General (Gyula Trebitsch; Stebbins). "In a pinch," says the German proverb, "the devil eats flies." But how did he ever manage, in the puny form of Adolf Hitler, to gobble up all those meaty



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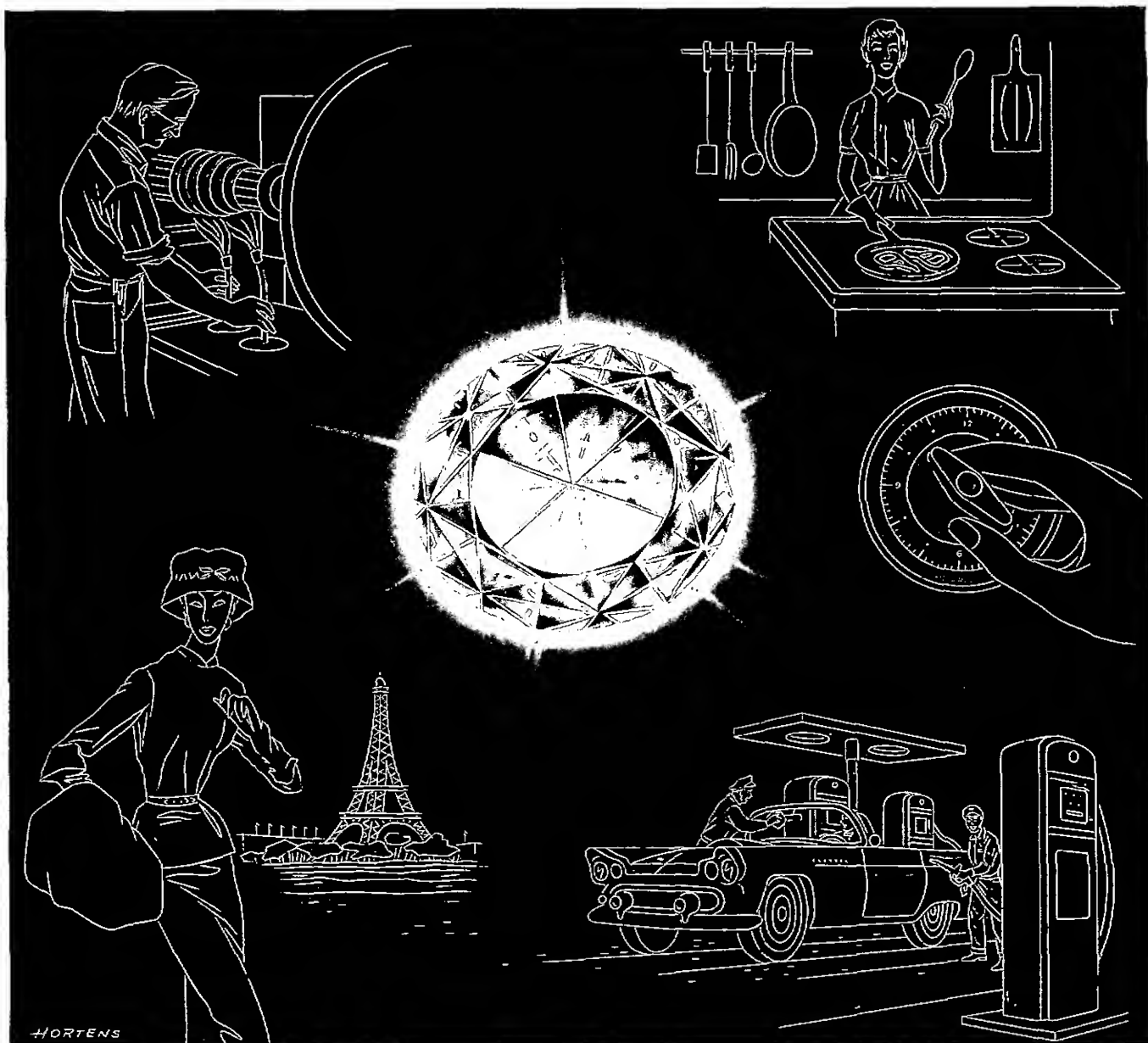
Accomplishment deserves reward. So tonight when you enjoy a relaxing moment...do yourself a *real* honor. Make it the superlative flavor, the finer quality, of famous bonded Old Forester—America's *only* registered* bourbon. There is nothing better in the market.

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TRANSMISSION COMPANY
AMERICA'S LEADING TRANSPORTER OF NATURAL GAS

HOUSTON, TEXAS



burghers of the German middle class? How could so many "good Germans" have been so bad? This picture, based on a play by Carl (The Blue Angel) Zuckmayer and magnificently directed by Helmut Käutner (The Captain of Köpenick), gives an answer that apparently satisfies the Germans. Made in Hamburg in 1955, the movie has been running for 18 months in West Germany and has grossed 4,000,000 DM. But the U.S. moviegoer, while acknowledging the film's superlative skill and horror as a biopsy of the Nazi cancer, may have some reservations about how it reads the riddle of the German character.

The film's hero, General Harras (Curt Jürgens), is admittedly modeled after the late Ernst Udet, the German ace of World War I who was a *Luftwaffe* general in World War II. Harras hates the Nazis, but not as much as he loves his air force,



CURT JÜRGENS
Going gallantly to hell.

and he knows that if he gives up the one he will have to give up the other. So he goes along, year after year, swallowing his disgust ("After each sitting [i.e., conference] I feel like pulling the chain") and guzzling champagne—the picture of a man too weak to put the public good before his private passions, the picture of a Fascist Faust. In the end, of course, the devil demands the reckoning, and Harras goes gallantly to hell.

The gallantry, in fact, is the false note. Zuckmayer and Käutner have mocked up a marvelous illusion of life in the Nazi ruling circles at the turning point of the war. The scene, as they paint it, is a seething roach nest of military puritans, rat-eyed party fanatics and servile chimney barons, of endless work, nonstop parties, public arrogance, private *Angst*, Germanic sentiment and rotting will, of spies, lies and a dirty, interminable fight for personal power. And through the scene but somehow above it, like



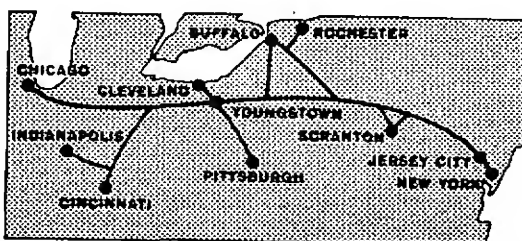
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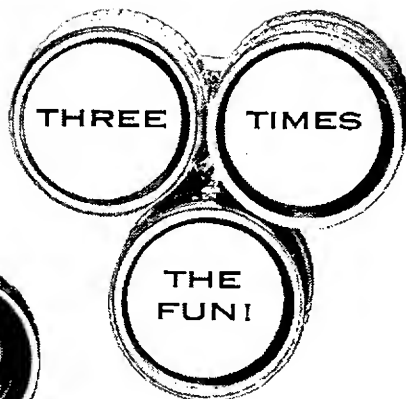
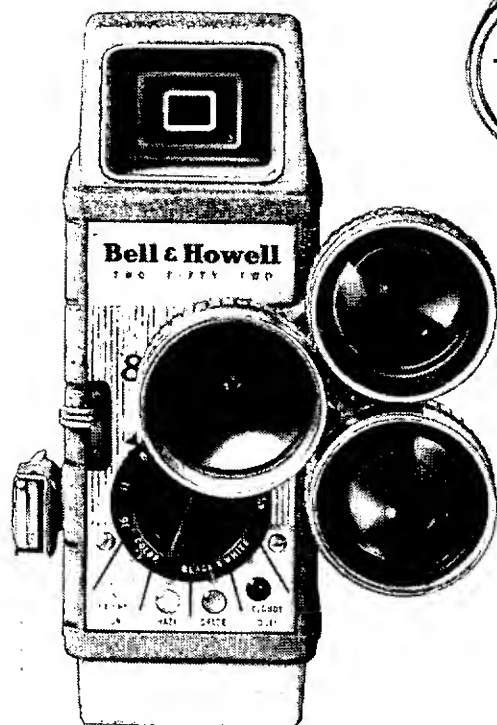
cars on the Erie. From these lists the Erie man in any of our 47 nation-wide sales offices can quickly tell a shipper or consignee what he wants to know about his car—just one of 25,000 on the Erie.

This is the heart of Erie's "Quick Action" car locator service—another dependable Erie service that shippers know they can rely on for prompt, efficient handling of freight. It's typical of Erie's progressive railroading—the reason more and more shippers say, "Route it Erie!"



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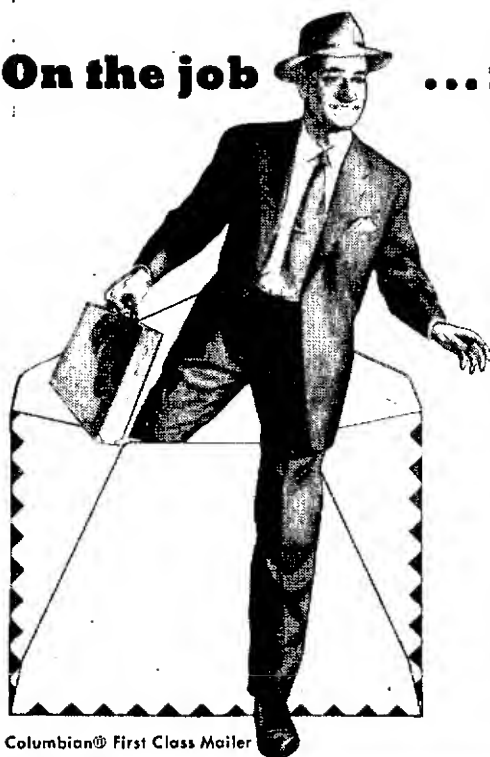
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let's-pretend Valkyries, wanders a tribe of strangely ambivalent German women: violent when they are wicked, passive when they are good.

The character of Harras (played with full vibrato by Actor Jürgens, a sort of John Wayne with Heidelberg trimmings) is a highly romantic one—rather like a combination of Siegfried and Graf Bobby*—and his fiery death is stirringly Wagnerian. But from U.S. moviegoers the hero will probably get no better than pity, and the picture itself, apart from the high praise it deserves as a piece of cinematic craftsmanship, will inevitably inspire a more negative emotion. As the hero himself expresses it: "I can't eat as much as I want to vomit."

CURRENT & CHOICE

Twelve Angry Men. A thriller of ideas in which the right to trial (and error) by jury is cleverly cross-examined by Scriptwriter Reginald Rose, Actor Henry Fonda (TIME, April 29).

The Strange One. Calder Willingham's novel (*End As a Man*) about a Southern military academy makes a slick, sadistic thriller—a slashing good cinema debut for Actor Ben Gazzara (TIME, April 22).

Men in War. Director Anthony Mann and his camera tell a modest story of the Korean War with an intimate intensity that makes every theater seat feel like a foxhole; with Robert Ryan and Aldo Ray (TIME, April 8).

Fear Strikes Out. Psychiatry has a red-hot inning in this film biography of Red Sox Outfielder Jim Piersall, and 25-year-old Actor Anthony Perkins scores in the title role (TIME, March 18).

The Spirit of St. Louis. New York to Paris with Charles A. Lindbergh; Director Billy Wilder and Actor James Stewart make a good film about a great adventure (TIME, March 4).

Gold of Naples. Italian Director Vittorio De Sica makes high comedy of low-life in Naples; with Sophia Loren, Silvana Mangano, Toto and Vittorio De Sica (TIME, Feb. 25).

Full of Life. Judy Holliday has a baby and gets married in a wonderful outburst of mirth about birth; with Richard Conte, Salvatore Baccaloni (TIME, Feb. 18).

The Young Stranger. A teen-ager studies parental delinquency in his own family; compellingly played by James MacArthur, James Daly, Kim Hunter (TIME, Jan. 28).

The Rainmaker. Forecast: sunny comedy, with spells of metaphysical drizzle (Burt Lancaster), occasional electric storms (Katharine Hepburn), romantic sunset (TIME, Dec. 31).

Around the World in 80 Days. Producer Mike Todd, with the help of Jules Verne, 46 stars and \$6,000,000, has created the most spectacular travogue ever seen on the screen (TIME, Oct. 29).

* The Austrian figure of fun, a degenerate young aristocrat who always says stupid things that are somehow not so stupid after all. Example: when the tide began to turn against the Nazis, Graf Bobby went into a map store one day and asked for a globe of Germany.

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The Saga of "Sympathy Jim"

I'd Do It AGAIN (372 pp.)—James Michael Curley—Prentice-Hall (\$4.95).

In *The Last Hurrah*, Author Edwin O'Connor's thinly disguised 1956 novel-biography of Boston's former perennial mayor, one of the bedside visitors says unctuously: "Knowing what he knows now, if he had it all to do over again, there's not the slightest doubt but that he'd do it all very, very differently." Whereupon the dying politico opens a challenging eye and croaks: "The hell I would!"

In his autobiography, James Michael Curley, 82, echoes his defiance. His own story is at once a better and a poorer book than O'Connor's—better because Curley's self-portrait is more revealing, human and tragic; poorer because, whatever else he may be, Curley is not a writer. His suitcaseful of anecdotes, memoranda, unchecked recollection and trivia was turned down by two publishers before Prentice-Hall hired Author John Henry Cutler, a Jack-of-all-writing, to bring some order out of the accumulated memories of a lifetime.

Some lifetime! James Curley was born in a Boston slum to immigrant Irish parents who worked their lives away in a desperate effort to stay even—his father as a day laborer, his mother as a scrub-woman. Young James tried in vain to dent the world of business as a newsboy and a drugstore errand boy, earning \$2.50 a week "for hours that were short, if you consider eternity."

The Martyr. Politics, he quickly saw, was the only way to escape the treadmill of poverty. Tall, handsome, quick-witted and hardfisted, he had already learned the politician's first rule, "Work harder than anybody else," and he was an eager organizer of picnics, outings, minstrel shows and church suppers. Anyone who was sick or needy in Boston's 17th ward could count on a comforting visit from "Sympathy Jim." He had a big voice that ranged from a resonant roar to a tearful quaver. Over nearly 50 years Curley captured a series of local and state offices, was four times elected to Congress, four times mayor of Boston, once governor of Massachusetts.

In all his campaigns, Curley liked to play the martyr. Whenever the "evil" forces that opposed him proved somnolent, Curley was ready to give them a helping hand. In campaigning for the governorship in 1924, he was opposed by the Ku Klux Klan, and fiery crosses burned on hills when he spoke in rural areas. What his listeners did not know was that Curley's henchmen put up and lit most of the crosses. He sent fake Protestant spokesmen to campaign in Roman Catholic neighborhoods for an opponent, and fake Roman Catholic agitators to do the same in Protestant districts.

After he served one of two jail terms (the first for taking a civil-service exami-



JIM CURLEY IN 1937
Some lifetime!

nation for someone else, the second for using the mails to defraud), Curley turned to advantage what would have ruined most other politicians. He planted hecklers in his audiences to bait him on his prison record, and that gave him a chance to tell the crowd, with emotion-throbbing voice, that he had taken that civil-service exam only for the noble purpose of helping out an unlettered constituent.

Curley is justly proud of his cool, poised

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"It has been said that no politician is two-faced: 'If he were, he'd wear the other.'"

"Dignity and dumbness I have generally found to be synonymous."

"It isn't what a politician says, but what he whispers that gives a slight clue to what he is thinking."

"Reform administrations suffer from a diarrhea of promises and a constipation of performance."

"A Great Dane always has a few poodles yapping at his heels."

"The wise politico carefully adheres to a bit of advice given by George Bernard Shaw: 'Treat a friend as a person who may some day become your enemy; an enemy as a person who may some day become your friend.'"

"Do others, or they will do you."

platform manner. He chaired meetings with a splendid mixture of dignity, trickery and bogus erudition. Once he presided over a Sunday evening meeting when an opposition member asked for an Australian (*i.e.*, secret) ballot. Recalls Curley: "I pounded my gavel. 'The gentleman,' I said, 'is out of order. It may interest him to know that they don't vote on Sundays in Australia.'"

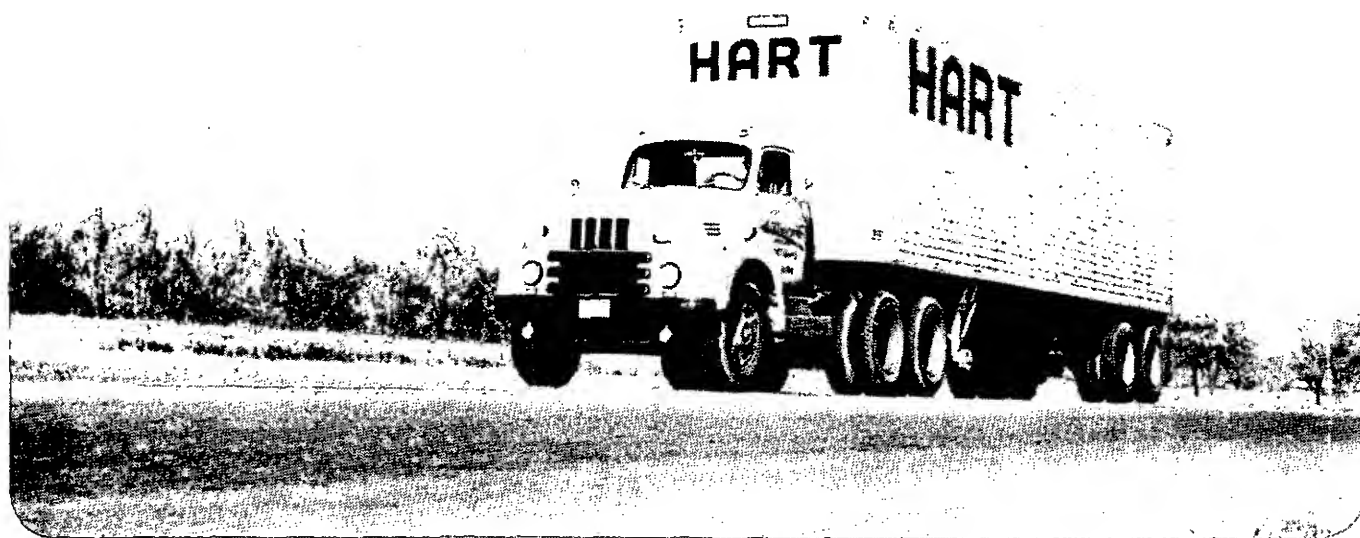
Proudest Boast. Curley's book is sprayed with political maxims (*see box*) which, however amoral, suggest an expert deeply fascinated by a great art. He scarcely bothers to deny the charges of corruption that soiled virtually his whole career. For the "Goo-Goo" (good government) forces he has sublime contempt: "There were the pitiable, simpering half-wits who went about nudging people in the side, pouring the devil knows what poison in their ears, and the brethren of hamlet and village, who had never seen Curley, gazed upon his countenance on posters that portrayed a baleful-eyed monster glaring out from behind prison bars . . . Nobody who has seen me has ever accused me of being wicked or depraved-looking"—which is fair to the truth, looks only considered.

Curley's proudest boast is that he was always a friend of the poor. The Christmas basket, the \$10 loan, the stay of eviction, the city job—all bought him votes, but also made his headquarters a "school, employment agency, court of domestic relations and poor man's 'psychiatric couch.'"

He was the voice of the poor, too, railing down the years against the Brahmins of Back Bay, State Street and Harvard. Curley's long memory bears the imprint of the Yankee sign, "No Irish Need Apply," that was so frequent in his youth. Though he had little more than a grammar-school education, self-taught James Curley sprinkled his oratory and conversation with lines from Shakespeare, Cervantes, and Voltaire, all seemingly aimed at proving him the peer of any Harvardman.

To Bury All. Curley's private life was scarred by tragedy. His first wife, Mary, died of cancer. Of his nine children, seven died, two of them on the same day from the same cause: cerebral hemorrhage. Today James Michael Curley is beyond the end of his political trail, the last of the city bosses who went down before a combination of social services, prosperity, a more hardheaded electorate. He was soundly beaten in his last three mayoralty bids (the most recent in 1955), and last December narrowly survived an operation for a stomach ulcer. His final ambition: attaining the age of 125 in order to be able "to bury all my enemies."

No one can possibly regret the passing of Curley's kind of politics from the scene, but something cynically wondrous will have gone from the U.S. with a man who could put on the kind of performance Curley once did on a bitter winter night in front of South Boston's St. Augustine's Church. He had left his raccoon coat in his car, and then, as he recalls it, "I ascended the church steps. 'This has been a most unusual campaign,' I said . . . 'It is,



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therefore, fitting that one of the closing rallies of this campaign be held here in the shadow of this sacred edifice dedicated to the greatest religion the world has ever known. This entire campaign, in fact, as conducted, reminds me of that passage in The Lord's Prayer which reads: Give us this day our daily bread and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us . . .

"As I intoned those words, I saw a hum lifting my coat out of the open car. Lowering my voice, I turned to one of my lieutenants and said, 'Get that son-of-a-bitch who's trying to run off with my coat.' I then continued with the concluding passage of the inspiring prayer, saying, 'and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.'

"The coat was recovered."

For God & Profit

THE MERCHANT OF PRATO (422 pp.)—
Iris Origo—Knopf (\$7.50).

In the square of the city of Prato (pop. 30,586), a few miles outside Florence, stands the statue of a 14th century merchant dressed in flowing robes and holding a sheaf of bills of exchange. The merchant's name is Francesco di Marco Datini, and he is still Prato's favorite son. When he died, Datini left his whole fortune of 70,000 gold florins to the town's poor, along with his spacious house and all his papers. The interest on his capital is still shared out annually (about \$1.100) among poor Pratese, but to those who write and love social history it is Datini's papers that constitute the real treasure-trove.

Heaped into sacks and bundled under the stairs of his house, the Datini papers came to light again in 1870, little the worse for damp and mice. They included no fewer than 150,000 letters, more than 500 account books, 400 insurance policies, numerous ledgers—all of them adding up to a unique record of early Renaissance trade and a remarkable story of an early capitalist. British-born Marchesa Iris Origo (*Leopardi: A Study in Solitude*—TIME, Aug. 2, 1954) has done a brilliant job of sifting the Datini papers and presenting them for the first time as a biographical study. The theme that runs through her book is the unchanging nature of man, the unchanging sense of danger and disaster that surrounds his struggle through life.

Nightmares & Taxes. Born about 1335, shortly before Boccaccio wrote the *Decameron*, Datini never knew the terrors of high explosives and concentration camps, let alone the menace of the atomic bomb. In their place he had the Black Death, tyranny, piracy, the ruthless brutality of mercenary armies. He was the son of a Prato tavern-keeper; by wise trading and prudent investment over a period of 32 years, he became rich enough to build his international business.

In those days a merchant often had to wait years before his expended capital came home with a profit. Because of slow transportation, storms, piracy and



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outbreaks of plague, trade and profit margins were so precarious as to give ulcers to the steeliest modern businessman. Many a modern businessman will, in fact, find a good deal of himself reflected in Datini. He lived in a state of constant, wretched anxiety—"so vexed with many matters," he groaned. "it is a wonder I am not out of my mind." When he slept, nightmares about a crumbling house destroyed his rest.

Often Datini sat up day and night, hardly pausing to eat or sleep, tirelessly writing reprimands to his partners, agents and factors throughout Europe, begging them to act prudently, to "trust no man." Always, just as today, the last straw came in the form of taxation: "I shall see torn from me in my old age all that God has



Galleria Comunale, Prato
CAPITALIST DATINI

Busier and busier, richer and richer.

lent me . . . I have reached such a point that methinks, if a man stabbed me, no blood would issue forth!"

Lost Weekends. Datini's marriage was unhappy, partly because his wife, Margherita, bore him no children, partly because he could not tear himself away from his depot in Florence and he neglected Margherita until she grew desperate. But he never wearied of nagging her from a distance. Day after day, he wrote her long letters—remember to lock the front door with all three keys, remember to drain excess water from the maturing vinegar, remember to search again for "the lost pillow-case." There were the lost weekends, spent in the office, which drew sarcastic rejoinders from poor Margherita. "Methinks," she wrote, "it is not needful to send me a message every Wednesday, to say you will be here on Sunday, for I trow on every Friday, you repent."

Datini's dearest friend was a simple, kindly notary who never failed to warn the merchant that there was more to life than business: "To make money is what



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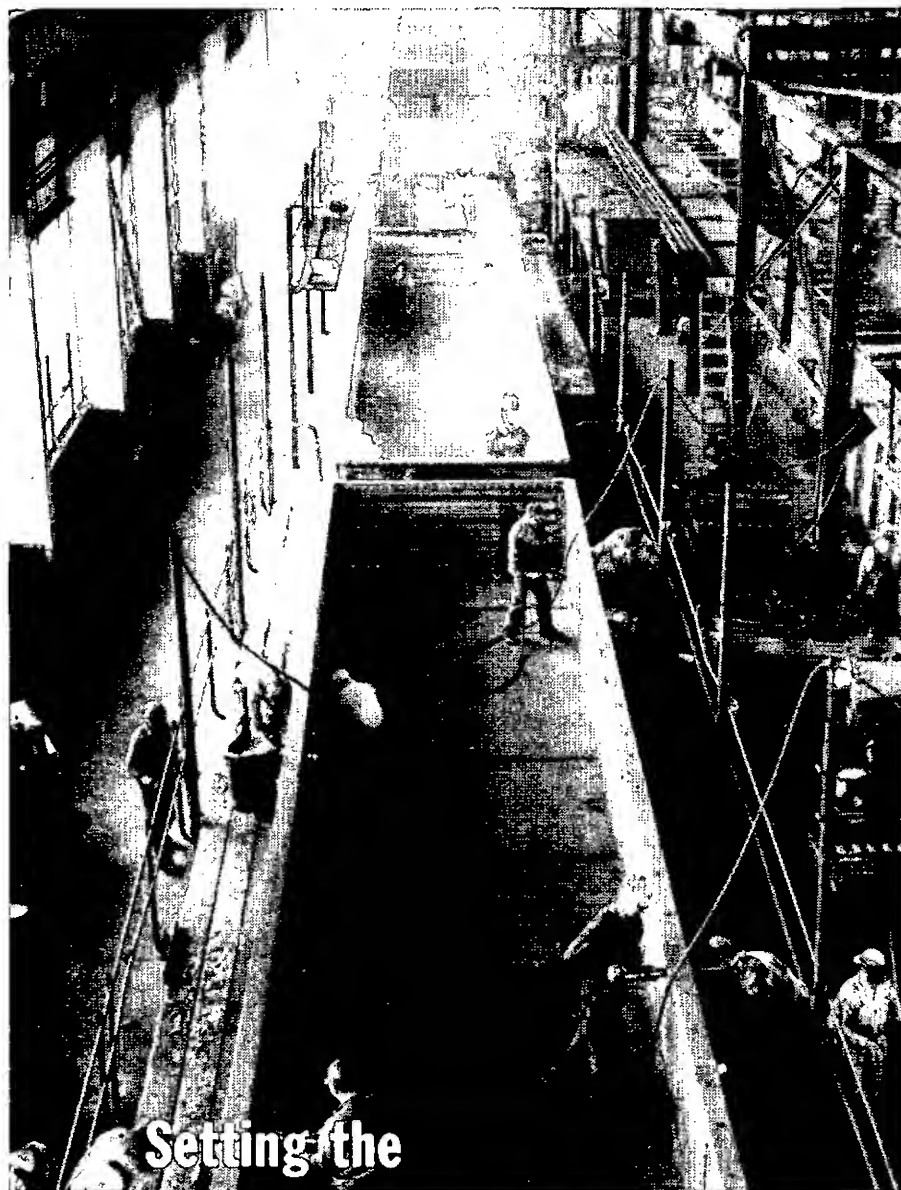
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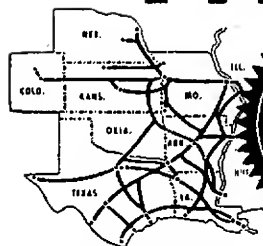
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every man can do; but not every man knows how to work, and then leave go . . ."

All such advice was humbly welcomed by Datini—and totally ignored. He grew busier and busier and richer and richer—through cargoes of Cornish tin, Cotswold and Minorcan wool, Milanese armor and iron spurs, Florentine lances, brass, leather, spices, ostrich eggs, feathers and Tartar slaves. Like every well-to-do Tuscan, Datini kept slaves in his own household, and was not above using them as concubines. His only children were bastards; his great marriage bed—four yards wide, with six linen-covered pillows and two of cloth of gold—remained barren and desolate.

New Age. It took a plague scare, plus weary old age, to pry Datini away from the great ledgers with their pious superscription. "In the name of God and of profit." Wrote his friend the notary: "Of his death I will tell you little, for it would take a whole quire; his sufferings and his sayings, and his passing, which was in my arms. For it seemed to him very strange that he should have to die . . ."

Doubtless Datini was a "grasping, wilful man" who hoped to save his soul by bequeathing all his possessions to charity. But he was also one of those men whose restless imagination—working through wares rather than art, through bills of sale rather than verse—pushed the horizons of narrow Europe to the far corners and ushered in a new age. The greedy merchant of Prato bequeathed a marvelous and instructive story to the modern world.

Scrutiny of a Mutiny

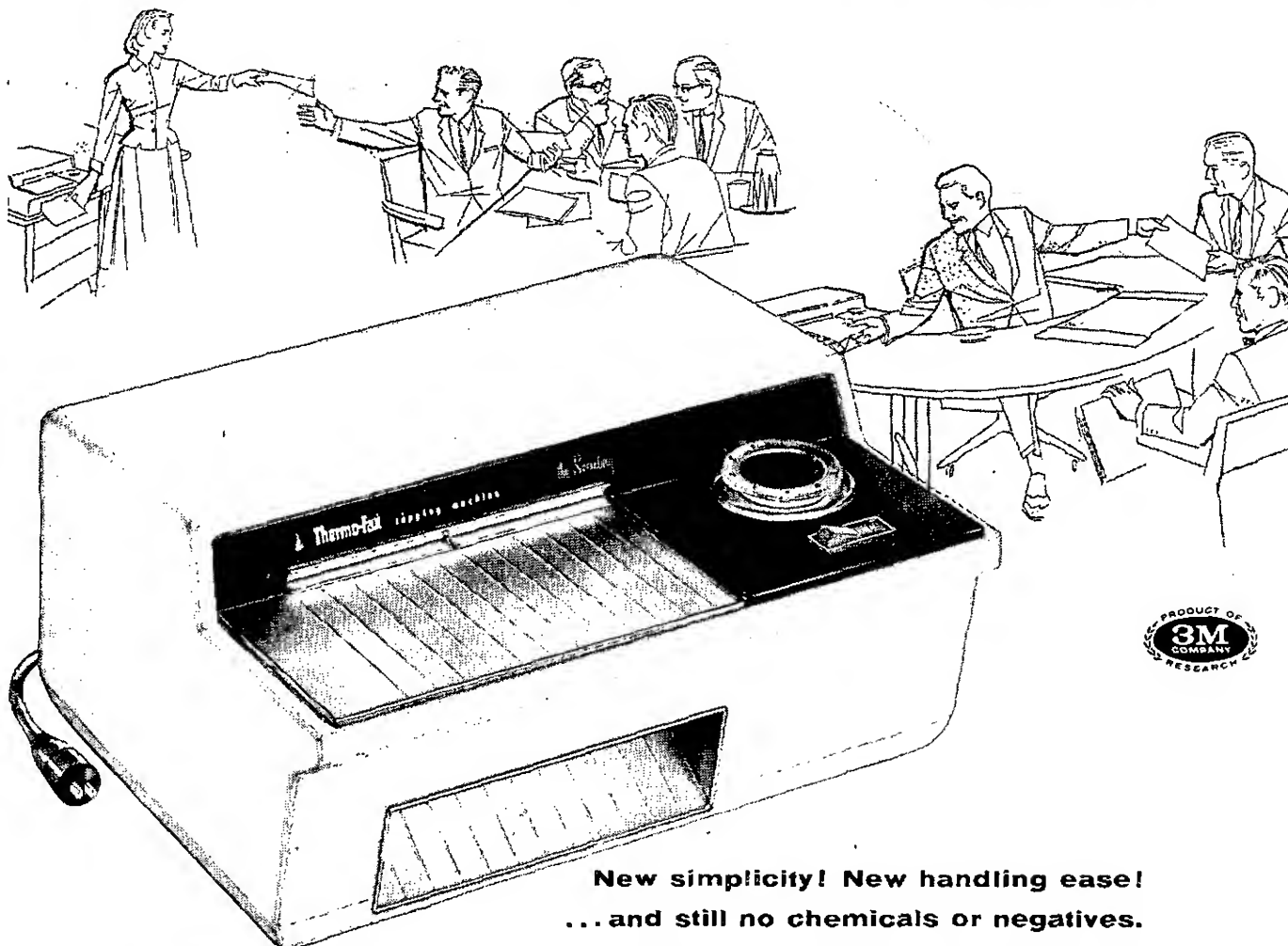
THE RED FORT (383 pp.)—James Leasor—Reynal (\$5).

As history is written it seems only a long minute since the great subcontinent of India was ruled by a unique commercial enterprise called the East India Company. A century ago that rule came to a bloody end with the Indian Mutiny. In a splendid narrative, British Newsman James Leasor has brought a bewilderingly confused mass of material into focus where it belongs—on the Red Fort of Delhi and the old walled city where the last of the Moguls sat in splendor and squalor amid his treasure, eunuchs and his 700-year past.

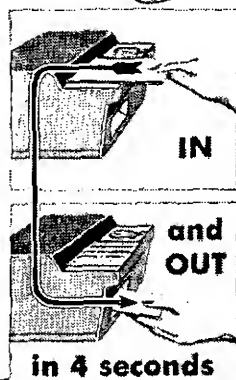
The mutiny itself—mostly horror but also part farce—began, as the schoolbooks say, with the news that the new type of rifle cartridge issued to the East India Company's troops was greased with beef and pork fat. One would be horrible to cow-venerating Hindus; the other would be offensive to pork-abhorring Mohammedans. The troops in India were a fantastically mixed lot—and Indians do not mix well. There were not only the company troops but regiments in the service of Queen Victoria, and in the ranks discipline was snarled up in India's ancient caste system, e.g., a low-caste sergeant would kiss the feet of a Brahman private.

Not Cricket. The ordinary Indian soldier was called a sepoy, and there were 257,000 of them to 34,000 British troops in all India. Unhappily for the British, the

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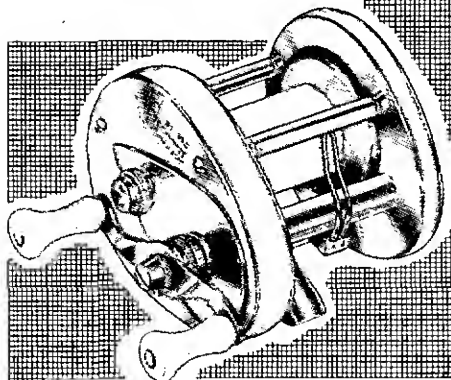
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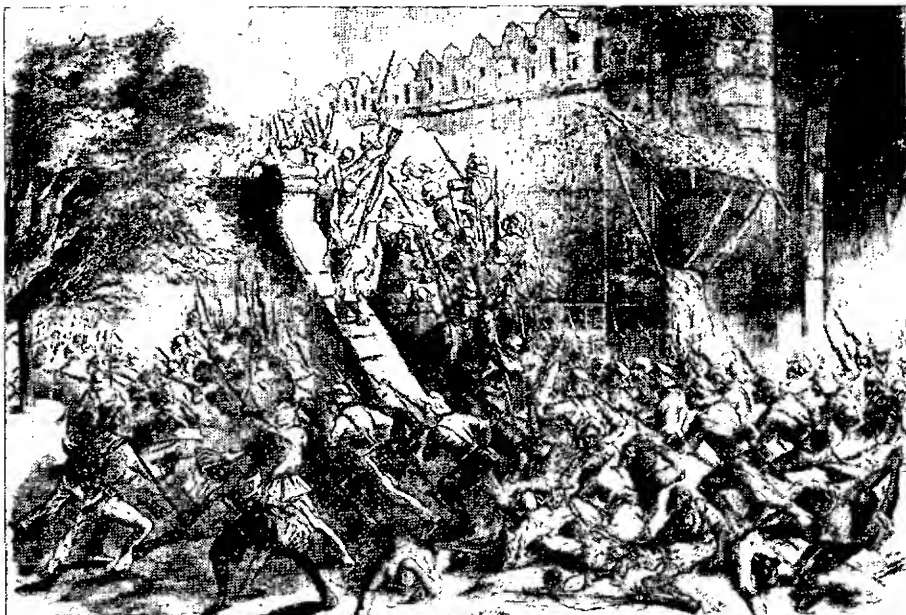
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BRITISH STORMING DELHI (1857)
Into a city of corpses and fabulous treasure.

Crimean War and a brace of local disasters had shown that the sahibs were not invincible. Also the Feringis (Europeans) were bigoted enough to abolish suttee. The rumor spread among Moslems and Hindus that the British were trying to make Christians of them. The greased cartridges hit a bull's-eye of hate, and at Meerut 85 sepoy refused duty. After a suitable court-martial, the older mutineers were shackled on parade to be carted off to the Andaman Islands, 600 miles off the Indian coast. Their comrades revolted, killed all the officers and wives they could find, unshackled the sepoy and, for want of another place to go, marched on Delhi.

Within the blood-colored walls of that fantastic city, like a queen bee in the great swarming hive of India, sat the ancient Mohammedan King of Delhi, a company pensioner, who suddenly found himself the unwilling leader of what today might be called a national war of liberation. As the mutineers in their elaborate British uniforms streamed into his city, all the pious old gentleman could do was to ask them not to loot too much (most of the British in Delhi were massacred in the first few days succeeding the mutiny) and consult the entrails of a goat in the hope of a suitable augury.

Ladders over the Dead. Behind the city's seven miles of wall, in control of masses of artillery, the rebels seemed to be sitting pretty. But slowly, despite a military organization like a Pentagon without a car pool (there were only 273 miles of railway line in all India), the British moved to assault the walls they had fortified and the men they had trained. To move a division required several thousand bullocks. Elephants were the heavy-weapon carriers, and when they became casualties, disease carriers; their huge, rotting corpses littered the plains.

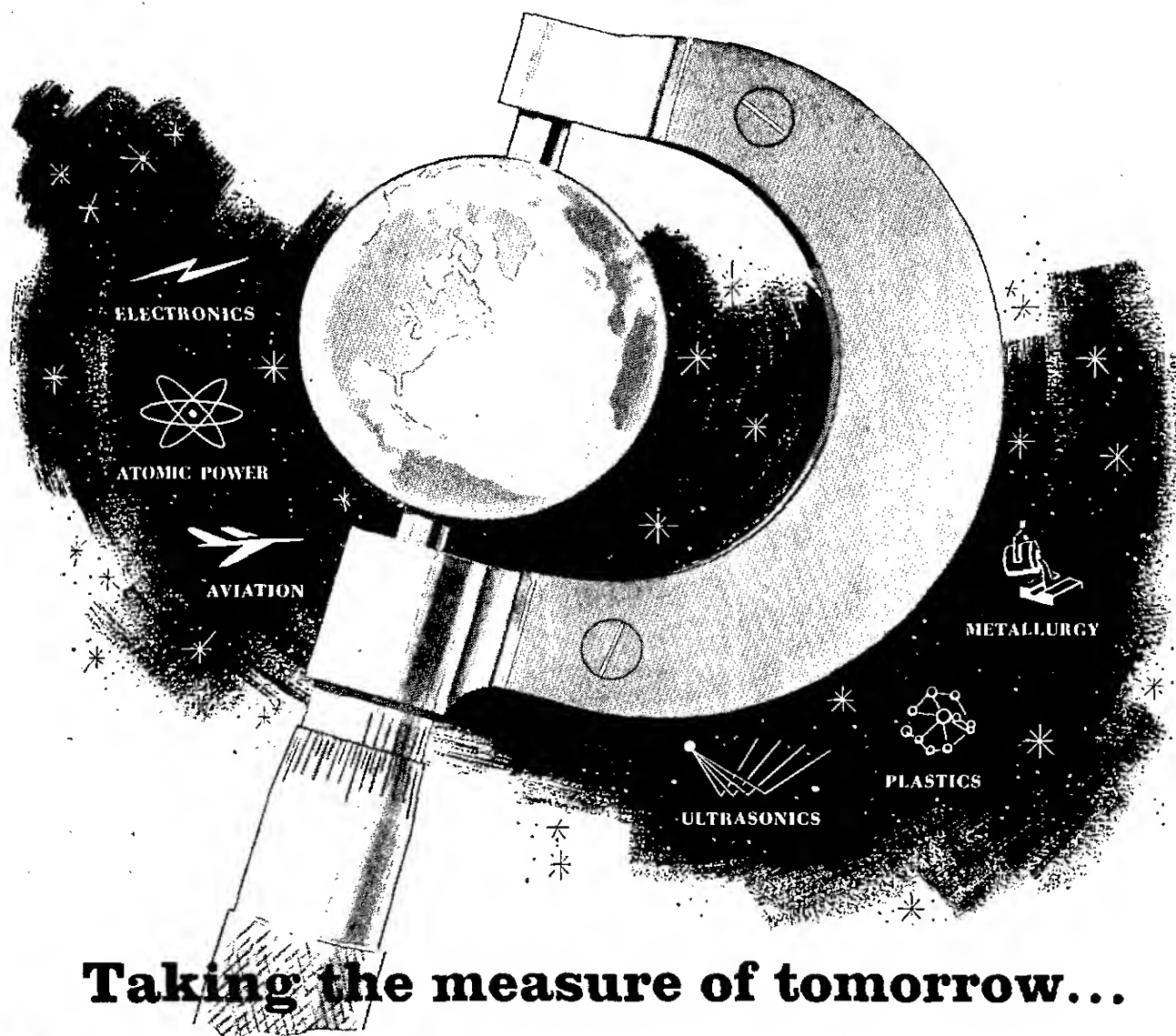
The siege lasted more than four months. The British outside the city could see their enemies on the walls and hear the bands play their own British marching

songs. The besiegers began the operation with 22 guns and played cricket behind the lines, but ended it in old-fashioned style with drawn swords atop scaling ladders. The British soldiers used ladders of bamboo, and to give them the needed height planted them on the piled bodies of their own dead. Of the final besieging force of 5,000 or so men, nearly one-third were killed or wounded. It is almost incredible that they forced to surrender a mutinous garrison of about 30,000 trained soldiers, and Author Leasor's account of the final engagement is as thrilling as anything written of Waterloo or Gettysburg.

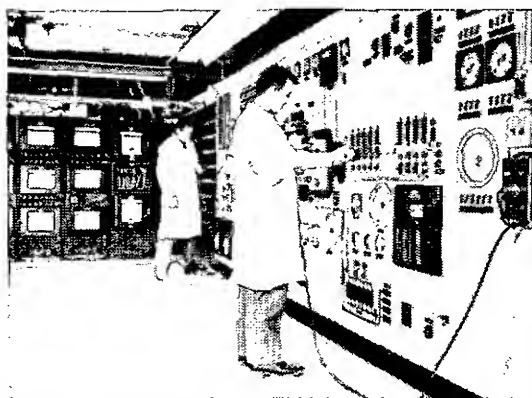
When Delhi fell it was a city of corpses and fabulous treasure. With his own hand Major William Hodson (the dashing leader of "Hodson's Horse") shot the old King's sons and grandson. The King himself was put on a food allowance of two annas per diem (about a nickel) and exiled to Burma, after vainly shopping for asylum in South Africa.

Intruders in the Dust. As a military record, the crushing of the sepoy mutiny seems as remote and exotic as the defeat of Hannibal's war elephants. Yet the mutiny signaled the birth of modern India. That in this India—the country of Gandhi and Nehru—the hatreds of beef and pork, Hindu and Moslem, can be as strong as their joint hatred of the raj, was shown only too clearly in the "communal riots" of 1946-48, in which far more people were killed than in the entire sepoy mutiny. Leasor's book will flatter few Indians. On his showing, the intruders in India's dust have less to be ashamed of than a generation of critics have supposed. Said Macaulay: "To have found a great people sunk in the lower depths of slavery and superstition, to have so ruled them as to have made them desirous and capable of all the privileges of citizens, would indeed be a title to glory all our own."

The British who stormed Delhi, as well as the British who left India, confirmed that title.



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made in factories



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and they cut
your building
costs

Metal buildings made in factories—so complete that erection is only a bolting job! Metal buildings so well designed and precision-made that no field flashing or tailoring is needed. These are Butler metal buildings. They perform every function of conventional structures, yet they cost less to buy, less to erect, less to expand, less to change, less to maintain! Butler buildings cost less to build, less to own! Get all the facts from your Butler Builder. His name is listed under "Buildings" or "Steel Buildings" in the Yellow Pages. Or write direct.



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MISCELLANY

An Uncertain Smile. In Plant City, Fla., Mrs. Lizzie B. Morgan, 52, on the way to her driving test, turned into a parking space, accelerated instead of braking, crashed into the building housing the automobile-licensing bureau.

Keeping Fit. In Pittsburgh, Fred Collins got four to eight months in the county workhouse for stealing a \$78.75 pension check from his cellmate in the North Side police station jail.

Dandy Lines. In Manhattan, a class of 11-year-olds, asked by their teacher to write about "What Spring Means to Me," reported, in part: "Women have started to wear open toe shoes to let in the air." "Every time Spring comes around I see water pistols. All over, there are water pistols. You can't walk ten feet without getting squirted." "When spring comes I start thinking about summer but that's another story." "To me, spring means misery. It gets very hot in school. Another thing all the drunks come to Washington sq and lie all over the park."

Any Questions? In Crestline, Ohio, the weekly *Advocate* ran an ad: "For Sale: 22 wheelbarrows, with side boards, 2 steel wheelbarrows, 1 with wood handles . . . No Sunday sales, no sale to minors. Not responsible for accidents. No credit."

Silent Night. In Akron, Mrs. Katherine Ferrell, mother of 17, jailed overnight for drunkenness, told the judge her stay was "the first good night's sleep I've had for 20 years."


Modern Living. In London, Sir John Simpson, controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, told a business gathering that among the office's books that are selling "like hot cakes" are: *Illustrated Catalogue of Fleas*, *Horse Flies of the Ethiopian Region* and *Sex Life of the Elephant Seal*.

Holiday Edge. In Jacksonville, Joe Tanner, out under bond on a charge of shooting a man on Christmas Day, was jailed again, charged with stabbing another man on Easter.

Ebb Tide. In Naugatuck, Conn., the police, unsnarling a long line of honking motorists, found Samuel Perry, 32, at the head of it, halted at a stop sign, fast asleep.

Big Brother. In Vancouver, Wash., Patrolman Ted Slothower drove downtown on his day off, went into a store to get parking-meter change, had to wait briefly in line, came out to find the city's only other full-time meter patrolman had tagged his car.


New Leaf. In Madison, Wis., the State Bureau of Personnel offers a \$325-a-month summer job: "Shade Tree Inspector."




**Dr. Scholl's
COPEG®
SHOES**

**The ONLY
Shoe Of
Its Kind
In The
World!**

Sizes
5 1/4 to 16
AAA to
EEE



Quality-crafted
with hand-built,
hand-pegged
arch



Makes Sensitive Feet Feel "Right At Home"!

Dr. Scholl's COPEG Shoes give you snug, restful, comfortable support and unmatched walking ease. Their famous arch construction of four rows of hand-driven hard maple pegs will never let your arch down throughout the long life of this shoe.

Dr. Scholl's COPEG Shoes are made of choicest soft kid or calfskin in black and brown Oxfords and High Shoes. Expertly fitted at Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort® Shops in principal cities and selected Shoe and Dept. Stores. If not obtainable locally, write for catalog, Dept. T-57
Dr. Scholl's Inc., Chicago 10, Illinois



What
is
news
made
of
?

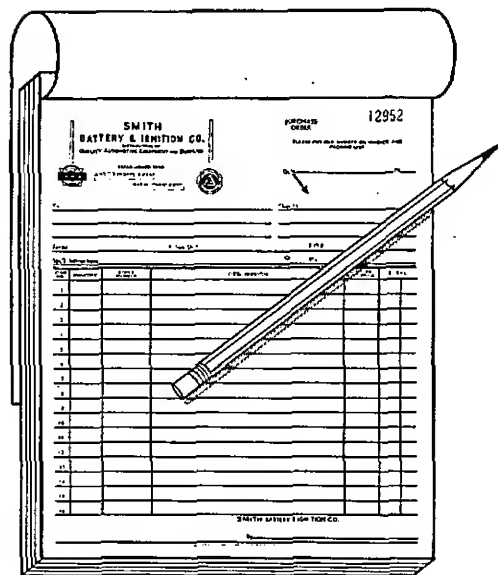
It is all events—politics, business, finance, national and foreign affairs . . . and it's also the trends in religion and education, the developments in science and medicine, the latest creations in art, music and the theater.

—and you'll find an accurate, incisive presentation of this news each week in TIME's 23 clear, concise and colorful chapters.



. . . to get
it Straight

LET ONE WRITING START SIX OPERATIONS



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Whether your system involves six or only three operations, a handwritten Moore Book Form offers advantages. This is particularly true where 'original' source documents are prepared in varying locations. The Moore-manufactured Book Form is a veteran of efficiency designed to cover many procedures with a single writing. It not only records *all* information but checks on mistakes, bottlenecks, loose control.

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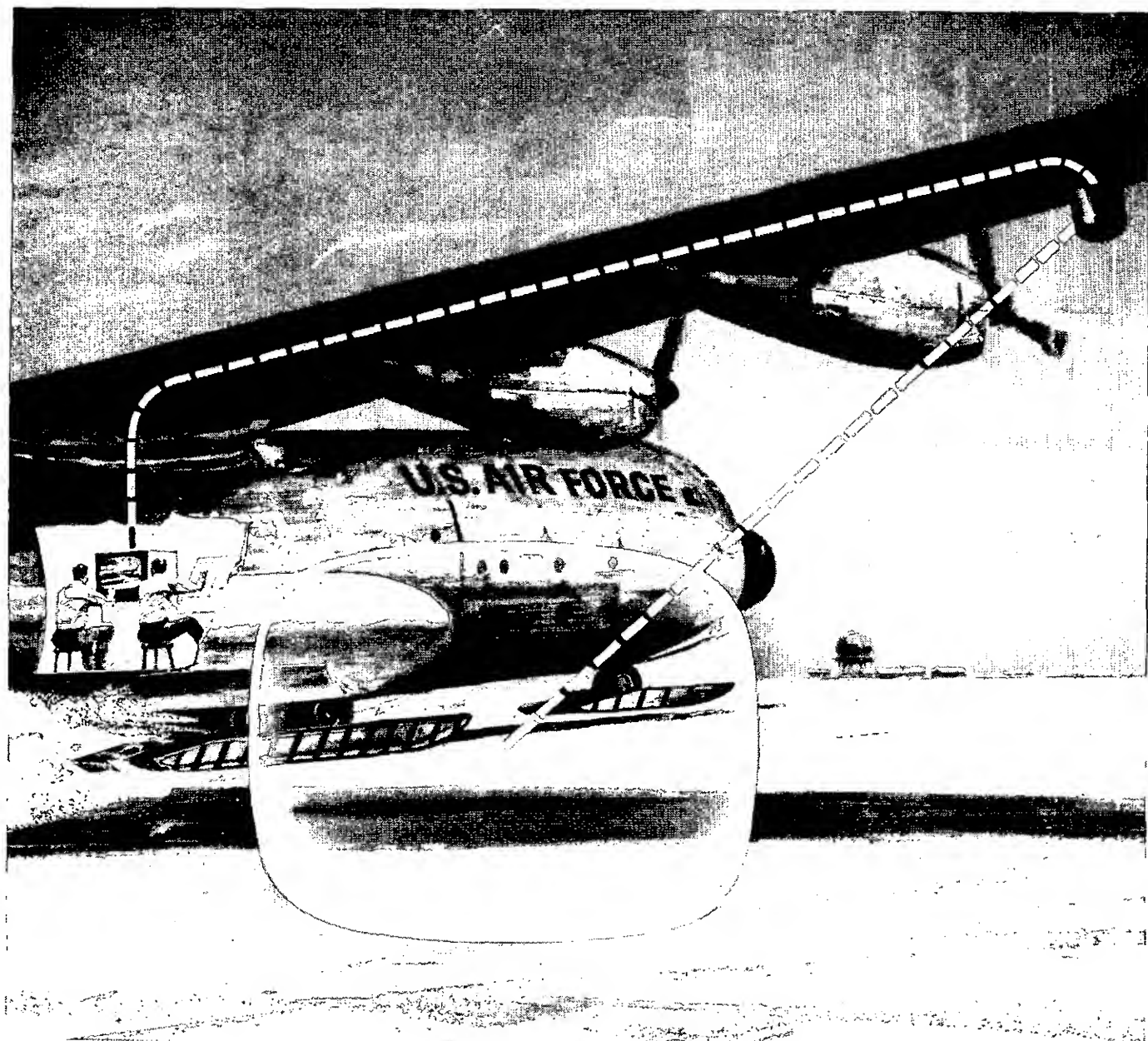
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A Knowing Look

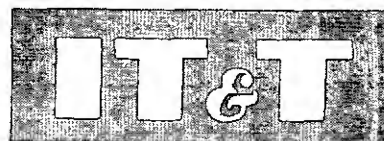
When Lockheed wanted to watch the in-flight behavior of the giant skis on their 62 ton C-130 Hercules propjet—they used an IT&T closed-circuit TV system to show engineers inside the plane exactly what was happening.

Closed-circuit television systems developed by International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation are proving to be valuable tools for industry, management, and the military.

When there's a need to see, you can use the eyes

of the TV camera to overcome distance, dust, or hazardous locations—even to peer inside a boiler! It takes you anywhere—and sees everything.

This is another major contribution in visual telecommunication and electronic controls by the creative engineering of IT&T.



INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION, 67 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

For information about Closed-Circuit Television Systems write Industrial Products Division of IT&T, 100 Kingsland Road, Clifton, N. J.



FRENCH CALENDAR CLOCK. Lower dial shows months, days, dates, phases of moon. From the famous Old Charter Collection.

Tick-tock... tick-tock... the whiskey that didn't watch the clock... seven long years!



VIENNESE PENDULETTE. Heart, pushed down rod, re-ascends in 24 hours. Unique in America, as is Old Charter, better by the drink because it's aged longer by the clock.

OLD CHARTER GOES into the cask a superior whiskey. Seven slow years' aging mellow it to rare magnificence. These two simple, but vital, factors are behind the superb flavor that is Old Charter's, alone. Long a bourbon drinker's *premier* whiskey, Old Charter's superb quality and rare smooth flavor have actually won over many Scotch, Canadian and Bonded whiskey drinkers. It has become one of the leading *quality* whiskeys in America. Try it yourself. You'll see *why*.



OLD CHARTER



Kentucky's Finest Bourbon

STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY • 7 YEARS OLD • 86 PROOF
OLD CHARTER DISTILLERY COMPANY • LOUISVILLE, KY.

Strike up a friendship with new **PARLIAMENT**

ROOKIE: *Mr. Hall, here's something I think you'll like. New Parliament.*

UMPIRE: *Filter cigarette, huh, kid?*

ROOKIE: *Yes, sir. New filter cigarette. Recessed filter. It has a flip-top box, too, see. And the best . . .*

UMPIRE: *Say, good smoke. Darn good taste. But . . . uh, son . . .
don't you know cigarettes aren't allowed on the playing field?
Shag those Parliaments—and put 'em in my locker!*

More expensive tobaccos . . . you can tell by the flavor!



The filter's right where it belongs

recessed to keep it away from your lips!



**NEW
LOW
PRICE**



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 22 1957

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 4-22-57

4-37PM

JKP

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC PHOENIX 1P

ATTORNEY GENERAL - TRAVEL. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND MRS.

HEBERT, JR.
BROWNELL

ARE SCHEDULED TO DEPART PX ON AMERICAN AIRLINES

FLIGHT THREE SEVEN TO LOS ANGELES TO CONNECT WITH AMERICAN

AIRLINES FLIGHT EIGHT DEPARTING LA NINE FORTYFIVE PM

APRIL TWENTY TWO, ARRIVING WASHINGTON, DC, SEVEN FORTY FIVE

AM APRIL TWENTY THREE.

END AND ACK PLS

6-39 PM OK FBI WA WS

V

Mr. Nichols
29 1957

RECORDED - 24 62-98585-260
17-00000000

EX 105

memo to release
4-23-57
RFL

MAY 17 1957

CRIM 4401

Holloman advised 8:35 PM
Mrs. McMorris AG's
has advised of 8:30 PM
Holloman at 8:30 PM
Miss Gandy advised 8:38 PM
WFA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 23 1957

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 4-22-57 10-35 PM MST GES

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, PHOENIX

TRAVEL OF ATTORNEY GENERAL. REMYTEL APRIL TWENTYTWO. BECAUSE OF
AIR TRAVEL CONDITIONS, A. G. AND MRS. BROWNELL DEPART TEN FORTY PM
SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CAR FORTYTWO, COMPARTMENT C, TONIGHT ARRIVING
CHICAGO ELEVEN AM APRIL TWENTYFOUR. LEAVING CHICAGO ON AMERICAN AIR-
LINE'S FLIGHT NO. TWO SIXTY DEPARTING CHICAGO ONE FIFTEEN PM APRIL
TWENTYFOUR, ARRIVING WASHINGTON FOUR FIFTEEN PM. PLEASE ADVISE A.G.-S
OFFICE ACCORDINGLY. MRS. BROWNELL ASKS THAT MRS. MC MORROW IN DEPART-
MENT BE ADVISED OF BROWNELL-S TRAVEL PLANS AND BE ASKED TO CHECK THEIR
CALENDAR, ADVISE MRS. QUOTE GENERAL QUOTE TAYLOR SHE WON-T MAKE LUNCHEON,
ASK MRS. MC CAMMON, THE NEIGHBOR TO SEE IF KITTY IS TAKEN CARE OF AND
ASK MRS. MC MORROW ALSO TO CHECK THE HOTELS AND IF SHE CAN LOCATE
CLIFFORD CANVEN ADVISE HIM THEY MAY MISS DINNER. ONE ITEM OF POSSIBLE
INTEREST. A. G. WHILE TAKING HIS WIFE TO A DOCTOR IN A BUREAU CAR PAREN
IN ACCORDANCE WITH HIS WISHES PAREN NEARLY RECEIVED A TRAFFIC TICKET
FOR MAKING A LEFT TURN FROM A RIGHT HAND LANE. WHEN PXPD OFFICER
LEARNED VEHICLE WAS A BUREAU CAR, HE CANCELLED THE TICKET. A. G.
REGARDED INCIDENT AS AMUSING AND ACKNOWLEDGED HE WOULD RESERVE
THE TRAFFIC TICKET. CG OFFICE SEPARATELY ASKED TO MEET A.G.-S TRAIN
AND TAKE THEM TO PLANE.

END AND ACK

12-39 AM DK FBI WA LO

Mr. Nichols

RECORDED - 2462-98585-261

EX 105

Mrs. Mc Morrow
advised -
8:30 AM
4-23-57

DO-
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
April 23, 1957

The attached teletype from the Phoenix Office advising of a change in the Attorney General's travel plans was received in the Teletype Unit at 12:39 AM today. It was not called to any Bureau official's attention until 7:50 AM today when the Teletype Unit called Mr. Nichols at home and he advised the Teletype employee to send the original of the teletype to the writer.

Upon my arrival in the office this morning, I called Mrs. McMorrow of the Attorney General's office at 8:30 AM and advised her of the change of plans in view of the fact that the Attorney General's chauffeur had previously been advised yesterday to meet the Attorney General when he arrived in Washington via American Airlines at 7:45 AM today. Mrs. McMorrow stated she would immediately have the chauffeur paged at the airport and advised of the change in the Attorney General's plans.

Mrs. McMorrow was also advised of the other information in the teletype concerning Mrs. Brownell's request.

Mr. Wick in Mr. Nichols' office has been requested to have an appropriate explanation submitted as to the delay in the handling of the teletype which was received at 6:39 PM and also the complete mishandling of the teletype that was received at 12:39 AM.

FCH:edm
1 - Mr. Nichols

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

HERBERT A. ...

RECORDED - 24

EX 105

62-98585-262

23 MAY 23 1957

CRIME

MEMO TO TOLSON
4-23-57
REW

PERS. FILES

67 MAY 29 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: 6/17/57

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT:

Tolson ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Boardman ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Nease ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

Supervisor R. A. Harrison of the Investigative Division is a neighbor of David Irons, Olney's first assistant. It is recalled Irons had indicated previously to Harrison that he might be leaving in the future to go back to Texas. Over the week-end, Irons advised Harrison that inasmuch as he was on military leave the past two weeks, returning to the Department today, and inasmuch as Governor Price Daniel of Texas had requested that he return to Texas to fill a spot as one of three Insurance Commissioners in the State of Texas, he is going to leave on the 26th of June to be sworn in on the first of July.

Irons has been cooperative in the past in spite of the Olney loadstone.

Harrison also learned that Olney has had his house up for sale for some five months. He has also sublet an apartment so that if he does get rid of his house he will be able to bring about his leaving the Department more quickly. Olney has indicated that he is planning on leaving in September or October.

Harrison also learned, on a personal basis from Irons, that there are rumors around the Department that Brownell is planning to pull up stakes in September or October. This is just a rumor.

62-98585
 NOT RECORDED
 102 JUN 21 1957

AR:LS

259
 JUN 26 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/17/57

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (80-419)

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT BROWNELL

Re Bureau airtel 6/4/57.

The Attorney General and his [redacted] were met at the Albany Airport on June 15, 1957, by Special Agents HAROLD B. ROSS and HORACE S. HALLETT. Mr. BROWNELL and his son were afforded a tour of Albany, New York, including a complete tour of the State Capitol. BROWNELL and his son were driven to Union College, Schenectady, New York, where he spent Saturday evening with Mr. CARTER DAVIDSON, President of Union College. He was picked up at 2:30 PM June 16, 1957, at which time he requested transportation to the Albany Airport for Mr. HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR. This transportation was, of course, afforded Mr. LODGE. Mr. BROWNELL was then taken to the home of Mr. GENE ROBB, Loudonville, New York, Publisher of the "Times Union" newspaper, Albany, New York. After visiting Mr. ROBB who had a small party for Mr. BROWNELL, he was taken to the Albany Airport where he departed on Flight 755 at 8:05 PM for New York City.

SA HALLETT used his personally owned automobile for this Sunday transportation.

CC: 2-Bureau
1-Albany (80-419)

HSH:PAC
(3)

EX-116

RECORDED - 52

62-98585-23

10 JUN 25 1957

71 JUL 3 1957

ORIGINAL FILED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 6-19-57

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page A4821

Congressman McGregor, (R) Ohio, extended his remarks to include an editorial which appeared in the Mount Vernon (Ohio) News relative to the Attorney General's handling of antitrust violations. Mr. McGregor stated the "article clearly shows that Attorney General Herbert Brownell, who was appointed by President Eisenhower, is one who firmly believes that no individual, small group of individuals, or a group of industries or corporations, should control prices, contrary to the public interest." The editorial points out "The Eisenhower administration has given the country a new trust buster in Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr."

Original filed in: 66-1721

162-98585- ✓

NOT RECORDED

44 JUN 26 1957

32
INDEXED ON ORIGINAL

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 6-18-57 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

JUN 9

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 6-21-57

FROM

SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT:

MR. HERBERT BROWNELL
ATTORNEY GENERAL
CHICAGO VISIT

Mr. HERBERT BROWNELL, Attorney General, arrived at Chicago, 3:55 p.m., 6-20-57, and left Chicago, 10:15 p.m., same date, enroute to Washington. He addressed an annual meeting of the Chicago Bar Association. I met him at the airport on arrival and accompanied him to the airport when he departed. He expressed appreciation for assistance rendered.

Attached newspaper clippings may be of interest.

2 - Bureau (Attachs.)
1 - Chicago
DSH/asj
(3)

RECORDED - 72

62-98585-264

JUN 26 1957

MR. Nichols

CRIME REC

ENCLOSURE

60 JUL 1 1957

Brownell Goes To a Roasting

BY TONY WEITZEL

HERBERT BROWNELL JR., ATTORNEY GENERAL of these United States, got himself initiated Thursday night. He found out how it feels to be lampooned, musical-ly, by the Chicago Bar Association's choristers.

Very clever guys, these Chicago barristers. They prove this every year by staging a hilarious gridiron show, in which everybody gets roasted. The bigger they are . . . the bigger the blisters.

The Town Crier

For Brownell, guest orator at the annual Chicago Bar banquet, they staged a special gridiron song, to the tune of, "Those Wedding Bells Are Breaking Up That Old Gang of Mine." Here are the lyrics:

"Oh, he gets that lonesome feeling. . . . Anti-trust's a
friendless biz,
And Herb Brownell is breaking up. . . . That old gang
of his.
"In the old days, he was charming. . . . He had friends
and clients, too,
But every time he prosecutes, Another says, 'Adieu.'
"There goes Eastman. . . . There goes DuPont,
Cursing Herbie's name. . . . Now and then, they'll meet
again,
But the thrill won't seem the same.
"Can't go back to private practice. . . . As a counsellor
he's through,
For Herb Brownell is breaking up. . . . That old gang
he knew!"

After which Brownell made a fighting speech. Comment
Chicago barristers, "There's a man with GUTS!"

"CHICAGO DAILY NEWS"
Friday, June 21, 1957

62-98585-364

ENCLOSURE

Brownell Calls Bid To Bar Civil Rights 'Attack On Courts'

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. described the Southern attack on the administration's civil rights bill as a frontal assault on the integrity of the courts.

Brownell told the annual meeting of the Chicago Bar Assn. that attempts to saddle the measure with a jury trial amendment in contempt of court cases "evidences a wholly unwarranted distrust and fear of our judicial system."

In citing state supreme court decisions stressing the need for

courts to have power, authority and respect in enforcing their orders, Brownell picked two among Southern states—Virginia and Mississippi.

'Preventive Relief'

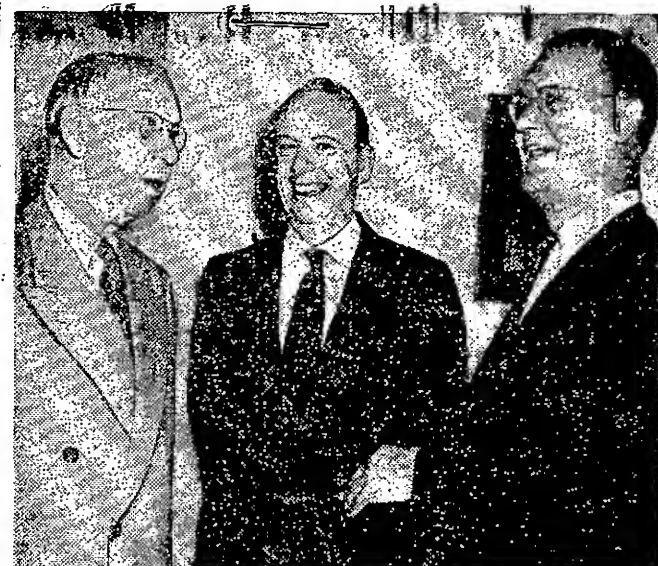
Brownell reminded that the administration bill, passed by the House and now in the Senate, authorizes civil suits for "preventive relief" in cases of federally guaranteed civil rights.

And the main right at issue, he said, is that to vote, particularly in the South. "We presume that election officials will obey the law once it is authoritatively declared," he said.

Giving the Justice Department the right to file civil suits to end unlawful conduct would result in punishment only in the event the court order was disregarded, Brownell asserted.

Lauds Chicago Judges

Brownell said opponents of the bill imply by their actions that when it comes to civil



Talking shop at annual meeting of Chicago Bar Assn. are (l. to r.) Werner W. Schroeder, outgoing president; Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., main speaker, and E. Douglas Schwantes, new president. (Sun-Times Photo)

rights, federal judges cannot be expected to apply "the same high standards of fairness and impartiality" expected and received in other cases.

Brownell said Chicago area federal judges have shown themselves to be "utterly fearless in their duty, to apply the law without favor, to uphold it with utmost integrity."

Earlier, E. Douglas Sch-

wantes, president of Chicago Kent College of Law, was elected the new president of the bar association. The Glencoe attorney succeeds Werner W. Schroeder. Other new officers are Jerome S. Weiss, first vice president; Willis D. Nance, second vice president; Len Young Smith, secretary; Clair W. Furlong, treasurer, and Hubert L. Will, librarian.

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES
Friday, June 21, 1957

62-98585-264

ENCLOSURE

For the Prosecution

Herbert Brownell Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28—Probably the most sensational disclosure of a Federal Bureau of Investigation report in history was made nearly four years ago by Herbert Brownell Jr., Attorney General.

Today he was on Capitol Hill urging Congress to enact legislation to limit the use of F. B. I. reports as evidence in criminal trials. Mr. Brownell's big "leak" of F. B. I. secrets was in a public speech in Chicago on Nov. 6, 1953. He charged there that Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, had been a Soviet spy, who "smuggled secret documents to Russian agents for transmission to Moscow." He based the charges on reports of the F. B. I.

The Attorney General's disclosures in the White case made big news for a profession that might have been his. Had Columbia University's School of Journalism offered as generous a scholarship as had Yale's Law School. Had he gone to Columbia, he might have been an editor—or at least an ace reporter—instead of the sixty-second Attorney General of the United States.

This was back in 1924, when Mr. Brownell had been graduated from the University of Nebraska with a Bachelor of Arts degree. He was interested in both journalism and the law and had scholarship offers from both schools. Yale's proposal was a couple of hundred dollars better than Columbia's and this meant a lot to a student of slender financial resources.



Associated Press Wirephoto
"Fair-play" rule paid off
(Mr. Brownell at Senate hearing yesterday)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Nease	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

free
BAUMGARTNER
R

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. Times

DATED 6/29/57 p. 7
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

RE: HERBERT BROWNELL
JR.
INFORMATION
CONCERNING

162-98585
NOT RECORDED
138 JUL 10 1957

64 JUL 30 1957

and Senator Robert A. Taft to the advantage of the General and swung the convention to him.

Mr. Brownell's initiation into politics took place in 1931, when he ran for the New York State Assembly. He served five terms and became the majority leader.

He Proves a Point

Mr. Brownell is a man of ~~noise~~, even under embarrassing circumstances. When he appeared at a Senate committee hearing wearing shoes that were not mates, he smiled and told reporters that he "just wanted to let the folks know I owned two pairs of shoes."

The Attorney General was born in Peru, Neb., Feb. 20, 1904, the son of Herbert and May A. Brownell.

His third interest, after law and politics, is baseball. He is a Yankee fan, but the Brownell family is found frequently at Griffith Stadium rooting for the Washington Senators—unless they are playing the Yankees.

Mr. Brownell married Dorris McCarter of Texas in 1934. They have four children: Joan, who is Mrs. Thomas J. Beagan Jr., Ann, Thomas McCarter and James Barker.

He is a Methodist, although he was once janitor of a Congregational Church in Lincoln.

When he came to Washington, Mr. Brownell said that he had "only enough money to stay here three or four years."

He has been here five years and has not indicated an intention to leave the Cabinet. There are those who believe firmly that he is destined for appointment to the Supreme Court—and what in Washington is more permanent than that?

Delivered Newspapers

Until he got his legal sheepskin, Mr. Brownell had had something of a career in journalism. It began when he delivered newspapers in Lincoln, Neb.

While at the University of Nebraska he became editor of the college newspaper. Once he wrote an editorial that the school authorities did not like, so the paper was suspended.

Mr. Brownell was also president of the campus chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, national journalism fraternity. When the paper was suspended, the fraternity suspended the chapter.

The youthful editor gave a demonstration of the talents that later were to serve him well in the law. He went to the national convention of Sigma Delta Chi in Minneapolis and successfully argued for reinstatement of the Nebraska chapter. Later he talked the university officials into lifting the ban on the paper.

Once out of law school, however, Mr. Brownell concentrated on law and politics.

No one was surprised when President Eisenhower asked Mr. Brownell to join his Cabinet. Mr. Brownell came up with the "fair play" rule at the Republican National Convention of 1952. This rule resolved key delegate contests between General Eisenhower



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
502 Federal Building
Albany, New York

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

July 2, 1957

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

HERBERT
Re Bureau airtel to Albany dated June 25, 1957,
regarding the Attorney General and Mrs. Brownell. The Attorney
General and Mrs. Brownell were met at Watson Homestead,
north of Coopers Plains, New York, at 3:50 p.m. on June 30, 1957,
by Special Agent Patrick A. Munley and Special Agent James C. Mee.
The Attorney General advised the whereabouts of his luggage
and it was placed in Bureau car at his request.

After Dedication, he and his wife rode with host,
John B. Young, to Baron Steuben Hotel and Corning Glass
Works for dinner and a tour of the glass works. He and his
wife were picked up in Bureau car at the Corning Glass Works
at 10:35 p.m. and taken to the IBM Homestead, Endicott,
New York, where they arrived at 12:35 p.m., July 1, 1957,
and were met by Robert Austin of IBM Corporation who made
arrangements for breakfast in their room for them.

He was again met by SA Munley at 8:55 a.m. on
July 1, 1957, and his luggage was taken to the airport where
it was checked for his flight to Newark and his tickets cleared
at the Mohawk Airlines Broome County Airport. He was picked up
by Ansco Corporation officials and he and his wife were met at
the Hotel Arlington, Binghamton, New York, at 11:30 a.m. by
Agent Munley, at which time they were escorted to their room
and plane reservations were discussed and transportation to
the airport was arranged. INDEXED - 78

RECORDED - 78 *62-98585-265*
They were picked up by Agents Munley and Mee at
1:30 p.m. at the Arlington Hotel and then taken to the Broome

57 JUL 18 1957 *File*

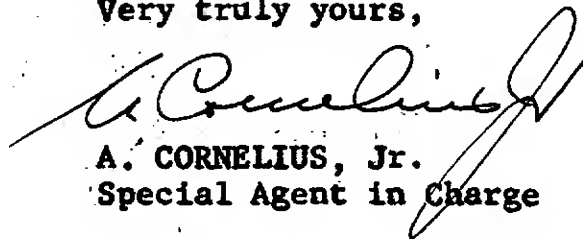
EX-121

EXP. PROC.
JUL 5 1957

County Airport where they left for Newark at 2:00 p.m., July 1, 1957. Assistant Attorney General Dallas S. Townsend met the Attorney General on July 1, 1957, and Townsend's luggage was taken to the airport and checked on the same flight with the Attorney General.

Agent Munley advises me that the Attorney General seemed very pleased with everything.

Very truly yours,



A. CORNELIUS, Jr.
Special Agent in Charge

cc Moore

JULY 16, 1957

CODE

EX-115
RECORDED-57
62-74565-266

URGENT

OK per Mr. Magowan
7-16-57 per. Beh

LEGAL ATTACHE, PARIS

ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL; ASSISTANT AG WILLIAM F. TOMPKINS;
INFORMATION CONCERNING. REURCABLE JULY TWELVE. NOT NECESSARY
ADVISE PARIS POLICE ANY INFORMATION RE VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
OR ASSISTANT AG TOMPKINS TO FRANCE.

HOOVER

cc - Foreign Liaison Unit (detached) *at RQ*

DEM:jdd
(4)

NR. 547

ENC. 1574 1506 *HR*

GK 1537-1541 BY *R18*

APPROVED BY *HR*

TYPED BY *HR*

FILED BY

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Attorney General's office advised Mr. Holloman that AG did not desire
Paris police advised of his visit, as he would be traveling as a private citizen.
Bureau not aware of Tompkins' travel plans and he is out of town. We have
received no information re his travel.

Lead
Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

57 JUL 23 1957

Code Room

draw
JB
HR
CH
7-16-57
12:04 PM
gus

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

DECODED COPY

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

DECODE OF CODED CABLE NUMBER 233 DATED JULY 12, 1957 AT
PARIS FRANCE. RECEIVED VIA THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

URGENT

ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT BROWNELL AND ASSISTANT AG WILLIAM F.
 TOMPKINS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. PREFECTURE OF POLICE, PARIS,
 REQUESTED INFORMATION REGARDING TOMPKIN'S ARRIVAL SO POLICE
PROTECTION ACCORDED IMPORTANT PERSONS CAN BE ARRANGED. POLICE
 HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY DANGER. HIS VISIT REGARDING ZLATOVSKIS
 HAS RECEIVED CONSIDERABLE PRESS COVERAGE HERE. ADVICE IS
 REQUESTED CONCERNING WHETHER POLICE SHOULD BE FURNISHED THIS
 INFORMATION AND ALSO WHETHER THEY SHOULD BE INFORMED OF ATTORNEY
GENERAL'S VISIT. THIS OFFICE WILL ADVISE THE AMBASSADOR OF
 BROWNELL'S VISIT UACB JULY 16. SUCABLE.

UNLESS ADVISED TO
 CONTRARY BY BUREAU

Submit CABLE

ROLLAND O. L'ALLIER

RECEIVED: 7-12-57 1:06 PM JFR

Cable to Paris
 7-16-57
 DEM

EX - 116

RECORDED-57

16 JUL 17 1957

1 Copy into
 77-57601-1

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN
 77-57601-1

cc: Mr. Belmont
 cc: Mr. Turner

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 7.16.57

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A5644-
A5645

Congressman Abbitt, (D) Virginia, extended his remarks concerning the failure of large segments of the press and radio and television commentators "to give the public the true facts about the so-called civil-rights legislation." He included with his remarks an editorial from the Richmond News Leader entitled "The 'Hobgoblin' of Section III." It is pointed out in the editorial that "some liberals in the Senate attempted to minimize Senator Russell's charge. Said Mr. Dirksen, of Illinois: 'Seldom have I seen so many ghosts under a single bed.' Mr. Javits, of New York added that the idea the authority in the bill will be misused 'is only a hobgoblin in the closet.'" The editorial goes on to state "Ghost? Hobgoblin? The South has learned through bitter experience to expect the worst from the Department of Justice and the Federal courts." It also added "The hobgoblin which the South can see haunting section III of the bill walks like a man. It has the face of a man. And that face is the face of Herbert Brownell."

Original filed in: 66-1000-1372

162-98585- ✓
NOT RECORDED
125 JUL 29 1957

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for MONDAY, 7-15-57 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

63 AUG 1 1957 F250

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: 7-18-57

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Herbert J. Brownell

✓
Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease b6 _____
Tele. _____
Hollo b7C _____
Gandy _____

Miss McCarthy in the office of the Attorney General called 7-17-57 to advise that the maid at the Attorney General's home called her stating a [] called and asked for [] is [] stated he had seen the Attorney General in New York and the Attorney General told him he could come to the house and take a room while the Brownells were away. Miss McCarthy thought this was peculiar and maybe should be checked on. She then recalled that [] was in New York 7-17-57 and was to return last night. She then concluded that undoubtedly this [] must be a []

LBN:nl
(2) *me*

RECORDED-107
INDEXED-107

61 JUL 29 1957
F77

15 JUL 24 1957

CRIME REC.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 7-25-57

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: Herbert Brownell

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Fred Mullen phoned at 10:40 a.m. this morning to advise that the Attorney General's brother, Philip Brownell, has been trying to reach the Attorney General in London and has asked for assistance in trying to reach him as he desires to talk to him most urgently by telephone. Philip Brownell did not indicate the reason to Mullen but Mullen felt it may concern the health of the Attorney General's mother. Philip Brownell may be reached up to 6:00 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time, tonight at Brevard, North Carolina, telephone TUrner 2-5511, extension 407, and after 6:00 p.m. at his home in Asheville, North Carolina, telephone ALpine 2-9958. Mullen asked if we could send a cablegram to London advising the Attorney General of the urgent desire of his brother to speak with him but to indicate we don't know the reason why.

A suggested cablegram to Cimperman is attached.

Enclosure *sent* 7-25-57
MB

cc - Mr. Holloman
cc - Foreign Liaison Unit

RECORDED - 31

JJM:nl
(4)

INDEXED - 31

EX-126

62-98585-268

7 JUL 26 1957

CRIM 1/4

DA
7-25-57
MB

57 AUG 1 1957
F250

7-25-57

CODE

CABLEGRAM

URGENT

LEGAL ATTACHE LONDON

ADVISE ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL HIS BROTHER, PHILIP, DESIRES MOST URGENTLY TO TALK WITH HIM BY TELEPHONE AND REQUESTS ATTORNEY GENERAL PHONE HIM. CAN BE REACHED BEFORE SIX P.M., EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME, TODAY AT BREVARD, NORTH CAROLINA, TELEPHONE TURNER TWO FIVE FIVE ONE ONE, EXTENSION FOUR ZERO SEVEN, AND AFTER SIX P.M. AT HOME, ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TELEPHONE ALPINE TWO NINE NINE FIVE EIGHT. REASON FOR CALL UNKNOWN.

HOOVER

FILED BA

LABED BA

VALUED BA

CK

NOTE: See Nichols to Tolson memorandum dated 7-25-57. JJM

cc - Mr. Holloman

cc - Foreign Liaison (route through for review)

JJM:nl

(5)

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Gandy

RECORDED
INDEXED
JUL 26 1957

62-98585-269

JUL 26 1957

1957

Sent Via Cable

7/25/57

12:58 PM

Per m.w.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 7-23-57

FROM : J. P. Mohr

Herbert Brownell, Jr.

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page A5893 Congressman Burdick, (R) North Dakota, extended his remarks concerning the civil rights bill and the enforcement by the Federal Government of the decision of the Supreme Court banning segregation. He pointed out that when this bill was before the House Judiciary Committee nothing was said to indicate the bill contained the enforcement provision. Mr. Burdick stated that now the Attorney General has advised that one of the purposes of the bill is to give the Federal Government more power to enforce the decision. Mr. Burdick stated "Somebody has failed to disclose that which should have been disclosed, and it looks very much like the Judiciary Committee has been deceived. I don't believe this hidden purpose was disclosed to Congressman Keating. If he had known it, I am certain he would have disclosed it. Narrowing the investigation down as far as I can go, the conclusion is unescapable that there was a Sam Slick working on the matter, and who Sam Slick is, appears now to be the Attorney General."

162-98585-
NOT RECORDED
141 AUG 9 1957

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for *Aug 27, 1957* was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

78 AUG 14 1957 F27

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : Legal Attache, London

DATE: JULY 27, 1957

SUBJECT: VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO EUROPE,
JULY - AUGUST, 1957

HERBERT BROWNELL

As the Bureau knows, the Attorney General arrived in London on 7/22/57 to attend the Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association. During his visit, he and Mrs. BROWNELL were extended every possible assistance by this office. Upon departing, the Attorney General and Mrs. BROWNELL expressed their great appreciation for the courtesies rendered.

The BROWNELLS departed for Brussels at 10:15 P.M. on 7/29/57. On 8/1/57 they fly from Amsterdam to Dublin, and on 8/3/57 from Dublin to Paris, arriving at Le Bourget Airport at 11:55 A.M. They leave Orly Field at 5:00 P.M. on 8/3/57 for Vienna.

The BROWNELLS' tentative plans are to arrive at the Villa d'Este, Lake Como, Italy, about 8/8/57 and remain there for approximately seventeen days.

Assistant Legat, WILLIAM F. DOYLE, Paris, has been advised of the Attorney General's arrival and departure from Paris on 8/3/57.

Mr. BROWNELL was uncertain as to whether he would visit Rome; however, he has been given the name and telephone number of Legat in Rome with the advice that, should Legat's services be needed, he will get in touch with him.

It is suggested Legat in Rome phone the Attorney General at some point during the latter's visit to the Villa d'Este to assure that everything is satisfactory.

RECORDED-29

62-98585-270

JPO:ic
(6)

CC: Paris, sent direct
Rome, " "

SENT DIRECTOR

8-2-57

51 AUG 14 1957

Copy Routed To
Nichols, Belmont, [unclear]

3:30 PM

Lester

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Nease	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

EXP-PROC
AUG 14 1957

OK. Let's don't want
any expenses incurred by
only 2. [unclear]
Brownell's other people
the [unclear] abroad when
after [unclear] [unclear]
must [unclear] [unclear]

RE DETACHED IN FILE 200M 8/14/57 PH



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
American Embassy
Paris 8, France

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Boardman ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Parsons ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tamm ☒
Mr. Trotter ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Holloman ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

Date: August 6, 1957
To: Director, FBI
From: Legat, Paris
Subject: VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO PARIS

On 8/3/57 Attorney General HERBERT BROWNELL and Mrs. BROWNELL arrived in Paris from Ireland en route to Vienna. They were met at Le Bourget Airport by the agents of this office, who facilitated their entry into France.

They had lunch with the Acting Legal Attache, after which they were taken to SHAPE, which the Attorney General desired to see, inasmuch as he had made a secret visit to Paris when President EISENHOWER was in command at SHAPE for the purpose of urging General EISENHOWER to run for the presidency of the United States on the Republican ticket.

Afterward, the Attorney General and his wife were driven to Orly Airport, where they embarked for Vienna.

Unfortunately, they had only a few hours in Paris, so it was not possible to show them around.

The Attorney General was extremely appreciative of the Bureau's work in London during the American Bar Association convention there. He had the highest praise for Mr. L. B. NICHOLS, Mr. CIMPURMAN and Mr. O'BRIEN. He also recalled his visit to Spain a year before and expressed his high opinion of Mr. PRESLEY there.

Both the Attorney General and Mrs. BROWNELL indicated that they were tired from the activities of the London convention and hoped to have a good rest in Vienna and Italy.

WTB:CM
(4)

cc. Rome (sent direct)

SENT DIRECTOR
8/8/57

RECORDED
INDEXED

962-98585-271

10 AUG 13 1957

CRIME RECORDS
PERS. FILES

August 22, 1957

PERSONAL

RECORDED 78

62-98585-272

EX-110

Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
The Attorney General
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear General:

I am transmitting herewith the
photographs taken of Mrs. Brownell and you on
the "Queen Mary" which you indicated you would
like to have.

With expressions of my highest
esteem and best regards,

Sincerely,

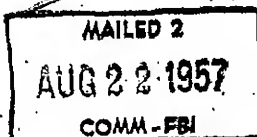
(Edgar)

Enclosures (3)

cc-Mr. Jones

LBN:jmr
(4)

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____



65 SEP 3 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 Attention: Assistant to Director L. B. Nichols

DATE:

8/16/57

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN ON BOARD
 "SS QUEEN MARY"

Re Mr. NICHOLS' telephone call to ASAC E. J. MC CABE,
 8/15/57.

On 8/16/57, Mr. WILLIAM PROBST, Photographer,
 Advertising & Publicity Department, Cunard Lines, 25 Broadway,
 NYC, furnished SA JOHN J. RAGAN with sixteen negatives of photo-
 graphs taken aboard the "SS Queen Mary" of Messrs. BROWNELL,
 RANKIN, RYNE, WARREN, HARLAN and CLARK.

Prints have been made in the NYO and are being
 enclosed herewith.

Mr. PROBST advised that he, as a matter of company
 policy, intends to send a set of the photographs in which they
 appear to each of the persons named. He said that this would probably
 be done "within a few days".

*Copies sent to
 S. Rankin & families
 by letter from New 8-22-57
 per memo from W. R.*

2-Bureau (Enclosures 16)
 1-New York

John Cho Ragan New 8-22-57

JJR:MGH
 (3)

RECORDED 76
 INDEXED 76
 EX-110

62-98585-272

AUG 23 1957

76
 ENCLOSURE

CRIME REC







NOTICE

DOCUMENT CANNOT BE SCANNED

DESCRIPTION

Negatives

62-98585-272

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4:15PM August 22, 1957

Special Agent Healy, Crime Records
Section, is presently conducting on a
special tour of the Bureau [redacted]
[redacted], the Attorney General's
[redacted] along with three of [redacted]
friends.

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

b6
b7C

There has been no request to meet the Director.

Hebert O Brownell, Jr.

The tour was arranged by Miss McCarthy, the Attorney
General's secretary, through this office.

jwd
DD

RECORDED - 73-98585-273

INDEXED - 73 20 AUG 27 1957

E.A. 07

64 AUG 30 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: August 26, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT:

[REDACTED] ATTORNEY GENERAL
BUREAU TOUR *PC*

Tolson ☒
Nichols ☒
Boardman ☐
Belmont ☐
b6 ☐
b7C ☐
Trotter ☐
Nease ☐
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Gandy ☐

Herbert Brownell

[REDACTED] the Attorney General, and three teen-age companions were conducted on a very special tour of Bureau facilities on the afternoon of August 22, 1957. The group was shown the fifth floor exhibit rooms, the FBI Laboratory and the basement firearms range where each of the young men fired the machine gun. They were presented with their targets as souvenirs. All of the boys expressed their deep thanks for the courtesies shown them and appeared to thoroughly enjoy their visit to the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

cc - Mr. Holloman

JRH:lmh
(3) *lmh*

RECORDED-29
EX-126
INDEXED-29

62-98585-274
18 AUG 27 1957

CRIME RECORD *JRH*

21 AUG 29 1957 F-340

4 Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 8/22/57

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page A6921

Congressman Multer, (D) New York, extended his remarks to include an article written by Drew Pearson which appeared in the Washington Post and Times Herald of August 21, 1957, entitled "Brownell Stand Called Ironical." Pearson stated "Real fact is that while civil rights was being pushed for 4 years by Hennings and Congressman Celler in the House, they got no help from Brownell or from his department or from the Eisenhower administration."

Original filed in: 66-1731-1412

RECORDED - 10

INDEXED - 10

62-98585-275

NOT RECORDED

141 AUG 29 1957

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

57ern

134

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for Wed. 8/22/57 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.



Department of Justice

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Boardman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Parsons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tamm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1957

The Department of Justice today released the following
letter:

August 30, 1957

John L. Casey, Jr., Esquire
Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett
120 Broadway
New York 5, New York

Dear Mr. Casey:

Upon my return to Washington last night I had an opportunity to read your letter of August 21, which advised me for the first time of the organization of a committee to work for my nomination as Governor of New York State.

I deeply appreciate your confidence and that of your associates on the committee, but in all candor must advise you that I will not be a candidate for the Governorship nor would I be in a position to accept a nomination for that office.

Because of inquiries I have received today about this matter I am making the contents of this letter public so that there will be no misunderstanding of my position.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Herbert Brownell, Jr.

Herbert Brownell, Jr.
Attorney General

INDEXED - 43

NOT RECORDED

6 SEP 4 1957

35 SEP 9 1957 F-340



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
The American Embassy
Rome, Italy

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Nease	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Date: August 23, 1957

To: Director, FBI

From: Legat, Rome

Subject: VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
HERBERT BROWNELL TO ITALY

Re London letter dated 7/30/57 advising that Attorney General and Mrs. BROWNELL tentatively planned to arrive at Villa d'Este, Lake Como, Italy, on or about 8/8/57, and to remain there for approximately seventeen days.

At the request of this office, the [redacted] of Lake Como, [redacted] called on the Attorney General on his arrival 8/8/57. [redacted] at the disposal of the Attorney General in the event that any matters came up in which Mr. BROWNELL might require assistance. b7D

On 8/18/57, the Legal Attache called on the Attorney General and Mrs. Brownell at Lake Como. Mr. Brownell stated they were very appreciative of the courtesies and attention shown them by the Italian Police and that they were enjoying their vacation at Lake Como to the utmost. E

Mr. Brownell was advised that in the event any matters came up during his stay in Italy in which he might need or want assistance, that this office would be at his disposal.

AAC:mpd (4)

RECORDED - 25

SEP 4 1957

CRIMINAL REC.

2-0
F119
70 SEP 10 1957

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
August 23, 1957

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

In the absence of the secretary to the Attorney General, Mr. Price of the Attorney General's office was advised of Mr. Hoover's regret that he will not be able to accept the Attorney General's and Mrs. Brownell's invitation for dinner on September 12th at their home. His appreciation for the invitation was also conveyed to Mr. Price.

hwg

cc - Telephone room

7-24-57
RECORDED - 14
EX-110
ENCLOSURE
EX-110
62-98585-278
SEP 12 1957
CRIME REC.

5379
65 SEP 19 1957

Legal Attache, London

July 5, 1957

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-98585-279

RECORDED - 21

EX-131

The Attorney General and Mrs. Brownell are sailing on July 17 on the "Queen Mary" and will arrive at Southampton on July 22. They have reservations to stay at the Savoy Hotel in London and in discussing their trip, I told him that we wanted to extend every courtesy to them while they are in London and France. He expressed the desire that they be met at the boat train in London upon their arrival. It is suggested that you take steps to expedite their dispatch through customs and that you make arrangements to meet them. It is entirely possible that you will need to secure the services of a car and a driver while the Attorney General is in London, in which event you should utilize your best judgment in making such arrangements.

The Attorney General and Mrs. Brownell will be leaving London on July 29. It is not known exactly what their itinerary will be but they will arrive in Paris at Le Bourget Field at 11:55 A.M. on August 3 and will depart that afternoon from Orly Field at 5 P.M. for Vienna. I desire that Mr. L'Allier arrange for suitable transportation for the Attorney General and Mrs. Brownell and arrange to meet them upon their arrival and assist them in their departure for Vienna.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, accompanied by Mrs. Warren, and Mr. Justice Clark, accompanied by Mrs. Clark, will also arrive in London on July 22 via the "Queen Mary." It is desired that every courtesy be extended to them while they are in London.

Mr. Nichols will be in London during the ABA convention and any special problems that arise can be worked out at that time.

1 - Paris (Personal and ~~Confidential~~)

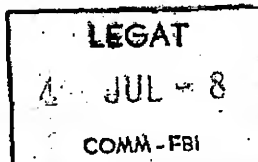
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

(Note: ~~cover memo from Nichols to Tolson 7-5-57-LBN:jmr~~)

Tolson _____
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Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

LBN:jmr

(6)



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

TO : Mr. Hoover

DATE: July 3, 1957

FROM : Herbert Brownell, Jr.

SUBJECT:

Thanks for your reminder yesterday that the Bureau representatives in London and Paris would be on deck to assist us in connection with our forthcoming trip to the American Bar Association meeting.

I would appreciate it if you would let them know that we will arrive on the Queen Mary in Southampton on July 22 and will be staying at the Savoy Hotel in London. If they could meet the boat train in London it would be most helpful.

Mrs. Brownell is planning to go up to Edinburgh on the 25th and return on the 26th, and it would be most helpful if they could assist her to and from the London airport.

We will be leaving London on the 29th.

We will arrive in Paris at LeBourget Field at 11.55 A.M. on August 3, and leave that afternoon from Orly Field at 5 P.M. for Vienna.

763 62-98585-277

RECORDED - 21
EX-131

SEP 17 1957

Chief Justice Warren & wife & Justice Clark & wife will also be aboard the Queen Mary.

EXP. PROC.

JUL 13 1957

*summary of notes
to Tolson
let to Legat, London
cc - Paris
7-5-57
RMP*

CRIME REC.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 8-1-57

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Herbert Brownell Jr.
Pages A6197- Congressman Loser, (D) Tennessee, extended his remarks to
A6198 include an editorial which appeared in the Nashville
Tennessean on July 28, 1957, entitled "Fight For Trial
By Jury Is Not The South's Alone." It is stated in the
editorial "Having stripped the administration and Attorney
General Herbert Brownell of some extraordinary enforcement
powers they coveted, the Senate now enters into the climatic
fight over the right of jury trial in voting cases." It goes
on to state "One thing has already become abundantly clear:
The measure alleged to have been drawn up by Mr. Brownell,
though there are doubts on that score, was not based on good
intentions. Its meaning was never clear to the average man,
or even some experts. It reached for powers no Government
legal officer should want, and was shot through with a
deviousness which ultimately caused President Eisenhower to
express doubts."

62-98585-
NOT RECORDED
141 SEP 19 1957

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for *Wednesday 7/31/57* was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

68 SEP 26 1957
68 SEP 24 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 8-16-57

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages AGC01-
AGC02

Congressman Williams, (D) Mississippi, extended his remarks to include two editorials. One from the Jackson (Mississippi) Clarion Ledger of July 16, 1957, entitled "Mr. Brownell Finds 'The Law of The Land' Entirely Unacceptable," and the other one from the Nashville Tennessean of July 23, 1957, entitled "Brownell's Court Loyalty Turns Into Quick Defiance." References to the FBI, contained in these editorials, were set forth in a memorandum written earlier this date.

Herbert O. Brownell, Jr.

Original filed in: 66-1731-1423

162-98585 ✓
NOT RECORDED
44 SEP 19 1957

71 SEP 26 1957 F379

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for Aug. 15, 1957 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 9-25-57

FROM : L. B. Nichols *for*SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR TOUR SATURDAY,
SEPTEMBER 21, 1957

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Boardman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parsons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holloman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

*McMORROW**Herbert J. Brownell*

Mrs. McMarr of the Attorney General's office called at 9:45 a.m. Saturday morning, 9-21-57. She stated the Attorney General was entertaining friends from Arizona over the week-end and that on Friday night, 9-20-57, he had indicated to these friends they could have a tour of FBI facilities on Saturday morning. Mrs. McMarr stated the Attorney General would like to have these friends shown around our building.

Mr. DeLoach told Mrs. McMarr that our building was closed down and there was only a skeleton crew on duty. It was indicated that the Attorney General's visitors would not enjoy a tour if they could not see the FBI in action. DeLoach stated it was felt that the Attorney General might desire to delay his friends visit to the Bureau until the following week. Mrs. McMarr stated she would advise the Attorney General of this fact and that if the visitors desired to come in the following week she would let us know.

ACTION: For record purposes.CDD:hpf:icd
(4) *led*cc-Mr. Jones
cc-Mr. Morgan

✓
*Right. where
making no explanation.*
2

RECORDED - 54 *62-98585-280*

EX-131

6 SEP 26 1957

60 SEP 26 1957

J-340

REC-100

October 18, 1957

17773

Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
The Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear General:

A banquet will be held in Sheraton Hall
at the Sheraton-Park Hotel on the evening of Novem-
ber 6th in connection with the reunion of the FBI
National Academy.

I do hope it will be possible for Doris and
you to be our honored guests at the head table at
this banquet, which will begin at 7:00 P. M. I would
also be very happy to have both of you join us for
the cocktail party which will precede the banquet,
starting at 6:30 P. M. in the Continental Room.

Sincerely,

Dress - Black Tie
RSVP

Edgar

CT:DSS

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 3:00 PM
DATE 10-18-57
BY [Signature]

RECORDED-84

62-98585-87

OCT 18 11 03 AM '57
REC'D-READING ROOM

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MAIL ROOM

64 OCT 23 1957

OCT 22 1957
JONES
RECEIVED
FBI

October 18, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BOARDMAN
MR. BELMONT
MR. NICHOLS

Herbert Brownell II

Yesterday Mr. Harold Healy, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General, called to see me at the suggestion of the Attorney General. Mr. Healy stated that the Attorney General had become concerned about his personal protection, particularly at the office, and had asked Mr. Healy to discuss the matter with me for any suggestions or ideas that I might have. Mr. Healy stated that by reason of the civil rights situation more and more disturbed persons would be coming to the Attorney General's office seeking an audience with him and some of these individuals might have physical violence in mind.

I told Mr. Healy that I thought there were a number of factors in the Attorney General's office to which he might desire to give attention.

I stated that one thing he might desire to check was the number of keys which had been issued to persons for the use of the private elevators and for use in entering the private door leading into the Attorney General's private quarters. I stated I knew it was a fact that keys had been issued for the use of the elevators to persons other than the immediate heads of divisions in the Department. I stated that I did not know how many so-called master keys had been issued which permit entrance into the Attorney General's quarters but I thought there should be a definite limit on the distribution of keys for both the private elevators and the entrance into the Attorney General's private office. Mr. Healy indicated he would check into this at once.

EX-131

RECORDED 76

62-97585-282

I also told Mr. Healy that I thought the practice which now has developed to be a rather common one of Departmental personnel desiring to see the Attorney General entering the Attorney General's office through the private entrance was an undesirable one. I stated that prior to Mr. Brownell's assumption of the duties of Attorney General, all persons having business with the Attorney General, whether from within the Department or outside of the Department, called at the Attorney General's regular reception

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Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

JEH:TLC

(8)

67 OCT 23 1957

SENT FROM D. O.	
TIME	4:40 PM
DATE	10-18-57
BY	J. E. H.

Messrs. Tolson, Boardman, Belmont, Nichols

October 18, 1957

room where a receptionist received them, and if an appointment had been made for them to see the Attorney General, the receptionist would take each person into the Attorney General. I stated that in past years the practice has grown up of many persons entering the Attorney General's office for conferences through the private entrance, and it seemed to me this was an undesirable procedure. I also pointed out to Mr. Healy that possibly one of the reasons for the development of the above-mentioned practice was the fact that usually there was no one in the Attorney General's reception room to receive anyone calling there. I stated that I personally used to enter there to see the Attorney General but since there was usually no one there to announce me, I then adopted the practice of coming in through the private entrance. Mr. Healy said that they had been short-handed and he was taking steps to improve coverage in the reception room.

I also told Mr. Healy that I thought there ought to be a building guard established at the 10th Street entrance where the Attorney General always enters. I stated there had been a guard there for many years and then he was withdrawn for economy reasons. I stated that persons seeking to see the Attorney General would very likely enter through that entrance and that the Attorney General, as he enters it, has to go through an out of the way hallway to reach his private elevator and has no protection whatsoever from anyone wanting to interrupt him or stop and discuss matters with him. Mr. Healy stated he would look into this matter right away.

Mr. Healy also suggested that some kind of a buzzer system be installed in the Attorney General's reception room that would flash the Bureau in the event some disturbed person should arrive. I told him that, of course, a buzzer system should be installed but it should be connected with the guard at the 10th Street entrance who would immediately take the elevator to the Fifth Floor and be in the Attorney General's office long before anyone could reach the Attorney General's office from the Bureau, as our operational set-up was in the Old Post Office Building. I stated I would have no objection, if he desires to install such a system, to having it connected with one of the offices here in the Bureau's headquarters and we would on those occasions, when the alarm might be sounded, have someone immediately go to the Attorney General's office to see what the situation was, but that obviously we could not be expected to reach there as soon as the guard from

Messrs. Tolson, Boardman, Belmont, Nichols

October 18, 1957

the 10th Street entrance, as we are practically two blocks away from the Attorney General's office.

I told Mr. Healy in closing our discussion that we, of course, would be glad to cooperate in any way we could with him in bringing about an improvement in the Attorney General's security.

Very truly yours,

1518 EH

John Edgar Hoover
Director

GIR 15

October 23, 1957

Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
The Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear General:

This is just a personal note to tell you how sorry I have been since learning of your plans to return to private practice. When the news came through this afternoon, the reality gave me a real feeling of sadness.

I have enjoyed so much the privilege which I have had of being associated with you since you first came to Washington, and I look back upon the pleasure that was mine in working with a man who made decisions based upon the facts. Your support of the FBI has always been a real source of inspiration and encouragement. I know that I reflect the views of all my associates when I tell you that we will all miss you as you make your departure from public life.

I sincerely hope that wherever you are, if at any time I personally can be of assistance, you will never hesitate to call upon me and that our paths will continue to cross in the days and years that lie ahead.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

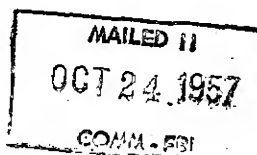
Edgar Is

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Gandy _____

LBN:hpf
(5)

cc - Mr. Jones

RECORDED - 94



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FBI
OCT 23 5 11 PM '57

18 OCT 25 1957

76 OCT 28 1957

2-1

GIR 16

October 29, 1957

RECORDED - 20 **62-98585-284**

EX - 137

Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
The Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Herb Brownell

Dear General:

I was certainly sorry to hear that Doris and you will not be able to attend the FBI National Academy banquet at the Sheraton-Park Hotel on the evening of November 6th, but we do hope that you can drop in for cocktails.

Arrangements have been made for the guests to leave their hats and coats in Suite 109 C of the Hotel prior to the cocktail party which will be in the Continental Room beginning at 6:30 p. m.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

cc - Mr. Nease

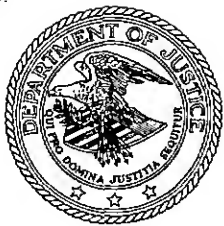
CT:LCB
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Mohr ☒
Parsons ☒
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Tamm ☒
Trotter ☒
Nease ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Gandy ☒

4116
MAIL ROOM
64 NOV 7 1957

SENT FROM D. O.	
TIME	<u>8:50 AM</u>
DATE	<u>10-30-57</u>
BY	<u>RV</u>

OCT 29 4 23 PM '57
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

October 29, 1957

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Boardman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Parsons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tamm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Trotter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

[Handwritten signature]

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I am certainly disappointed that I
will not be able to attend the banquet at the
Sheraton-Park Hotel the evening of November 6th,
but I will try to drop in for cocktails.

Doris and I both appreciate your
invitation and are sorry we cannot be with you.

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten signature: Herb]

Herb

[Handwritten letter: A]

[Handwritten: Act 10-29-57]

RECORDED - 20

62-98585-284

NOV 5 1957

EX - 137

[Handwritten signature]

ST 4.
October 18, 1957

Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
The Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear General:

This will confirm our conversation of this morning, at which time you indicated that you would attend the Graduation Exercises of the FBI National Academy on November 8th. The ceremonies will be held in the Departmental Auditorium at 11:00 A. M. on that date.

I am indeed happy that it will be possible for you to ~~xxxxxxx~~ present the diplomas to the officers who will graduate on that date.

With expressions of my high esteem and personal regards,

Sincerely,

13/Edgan

62-98585 V

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CT:DBS

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FBI
OCT 18 1957
11 03 AM '57
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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Someone should be recommended to escort us to Auditorium

- Tolson
- Nichols
- Boardman
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- Nease
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

MAIL ROOM

71 OCT 29 1957

memo dated 10/22/57
JBR

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER
SENT FROM D. C.
TIME 2:45 PM
DATE 10-18-57
BY [Signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: October 23, 1957

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S ATTENDANCE AT FBI
NATIONAL ACADEMY GRADUATION
NOVEMBER 8, 1957

b6

b7C

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman

[redacted] of the Liaison Section today contacted Mr. James Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President, in connection with the President's appearance at the FBI National Academy graduation November 8, 1957. [redacted] handed Mr. Hagerty a copy of the program. This interview took place immediately following Mr. Hagerty's announcement concerning the Attorney General leaving. Mr. Hagerty notices that Mr. Brownell was scheduled to give out the diplomas and said he was not sure exactly when Mr. Brownell was leaving and that he should take up this point with the Attorney General.

Mr. Hagerty advised [redacted] that he is extremely tired and that he had hoped to get away on vacation but that this has been delayed and if he is in Washington or even New York, he will attend both the banquet on November 6 and the graduation on November 8. Concerning the graduation, Mr. Hagerty stated that if he comes with the President he will sit on the platform if the Director insists, otherwise he will sit with the press. Mr. Hagerty stated that at the most one White House staff member will sit on the platform with the President; that the President does not like a large entourage.

Concerning the President's appearance on the platform, Mr. Hagerty said that the persons who are to be on the platform other than the Director and the President should take their places on the platform and that the President and the Director (the President standing on the Director's right) will appear in the doorway at which time the Marine Band will play Ruffles and Flourishes. After this phrase is sounded four times, the band then plays "Hail to the Chief," at which time the President and the Director will step forward to their chairs and remain standing until the entire piece is played.

Mr. Hagerty told [redacted] that he would like to announce the President's appearance at this graduation on Thursday October 31, and asked Mr. Bartlett if he could hand to him prior to this time a writeup on the FBI National Academy, the retraining occasion and the graduation. Mr. Bartlett said that he would see to it that this material was made available to him.

OHB:jlk (8)

1 - Mr. Boardman

1 - Mr. Tamm

1 - Liaison Section

Bartlett

NOT OCT 29 1957

76 OCT 29 1957

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76 OCT 30 1957

Memo Belmont to Boardman

RE: PRESIDENT'S ATTENDANCE AT FBI
NATIONAL ACADEMY GRADUATION
11-8-57

Mr. Hagerty stated that the White House press people will cover this event with photographers, both still and motion picture and reporters. He stated that the photographers will photograph the President on the platform immediately after he begins his remarks and then will move away. The moving picture cameras, which records for news events and television, will probably photograph the entire President's remarks.

Mr. James Rowley, Chief of the White House Secret Service Detail, was also furnished a copy of the graduation program today. Mr. Rowley stated that the Secret Service would like to make a survey of the Departmental Auditorium early next week. At that time arrangements will also be made for the press tables and the photographers.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Records and Communications Division prepare appropriate comments as requested by Mr. Hagerty for transmittal through Liaison to Mr. Hagerty.

200
✓
✓
✓
✓

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

November 4, 1957

While talking to the Attorney General this morning, I mentioned again to him the matter of the graduation exercises on Friday of this week and that I would escort him to the Departmental Auditorium. I advised him, in view of the fact he would be at the White House on Friday morning for the Cabinet meeting and possibly the swearing-in ceremonies of Mr. Rogers as Attorney General, that I would like to make arrangements with him to escort him to the Departmental Auditorium.

Mr. Brownell stated that he would be at the White House in his car and that very likely he would ask Mr. Rogers to accompany him to the Cabinet meeting and that, if it was agreeable, Mr. Belmont, who is to escort Mr. Rogers, and I could be at the White House and after the swearing-in ceremonies accompany Mr. Brownell and Mr. Rogers to the Departmental Auditorium.

Mr. Brownell was advised that it was necessary to get to the auditorium as soon as possible and that we would like to get there about 10:40 AM, if possible.

Mr. Brownell stated that they would leave the White House immediately after the swearing in of Mr. Rogers for the Departmental Auditorium.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

continued ---

GIR 16

MP

Mr. Belmont and I will be in touch with both
Mr. Brownell and Mr. Rogers later in the week
and will perfect the arrangements for the escorting
of Mr. Brownell and Mr. Rogers to the Departmental
Auditorium.

FCH:hbb
1--Mr. Belmont
1--FCH

62-98585-285

13 NOV 8 1957

RECORDED - 47

EX-110

68 NOV 15 1957

CRP/REC.

GIR 15

Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

November 6, 1957

Director, FBI

RECORDED 61 62-98585-286

EDITORIALS CONCERNING OFFICE
OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

I am enclosing Photostats of five editorials taken from various newspapers which have to do with the office of the Attorney General and which I thought would be of interest to you.

Enclosures (5)

NOTE: In regard to these five editorials, the Director noted "Send copies of this group to Rogers."

DGH:geg
(4)

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ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐

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COMM-FBI

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FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED 62-98585-15186

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Mr. Clayton	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Brownell Is Leaving Cabinet, But Adams Stays in Pantry

There are a lot of Americans who are happy to see Herbert Brownell, Jr., resign as attorney general and leave the President's cabinet. They hope he takes his influence with him, when he returns in a few weeks to the New York law firm of Lord & Lord, which he left to enter the cabinet.

If someone could persuade Sherman Adams to resign as the President's chief of staff, the administration would be distinctly improved. The President might get around to carrying out some of the pledges he made in 1952 when he was angling for the conservative vote. The whole administration might take on a different complexion if Adams would join Brownell in the exodus from Washington.

The aversion to Brownell is not for any single act or issue. He is one of the dedicated internationalists, who want to keep this country heavily involved financially and diplomatically all over the world. He is one of those who agrees in liberal interpretation of the Constitution. He is an advocate of strong centralized government.

Brownell has been the leading exponent of these philosophies in the cabinet. His chief opponent was George M. Humphrey, who bowed out as sec-

retary of the treasury several months ago.

Although Brownell probably will continue to try to exert influence in Washington, his departure from the government will diminish his prestige.

*Send copies of
this group to
Rogers.*

A

RECORDED - 61

62-98585-286

NOV 12-1957

THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE

10/25/57

Houston, Texas

Editor: M. E. WALTERS

ENCLOSURE

62-98585-286

*Let to Agency A 6
11/16/57
DGH*

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Clayton	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Swapping Devil For The Witch?

Some Southern political leaders have expressed delight at the resignation of U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell.

In one or two instances the hope was voiced that Brownell's retirement means the Eisenhower administration will show a little more respect for constitutional government.

Governor Marvin Griffith of Georgia said he didn't know the qualifications of William P. Rogers, who is to take over the post, but that the change "will have to be an improvement."

That is a negative sort of optimism. Less sanguine is Roy V. Harris, president of the Georgia States' Rights Council. He opined that it was just a case of swapping "the devil for a witch."

Mr. Rogers is Deputy Attorney General and stated that on all matters of major concern he had worked in closest harmony with Mr. Brownell.

For our part, we view the shift

with crossed fingers. It is not at all unlikely that Mr. Rogers will start where Mr. Brownell left off in giving evil advice to the President and making a political lever of the office. It all depends upon the extent to which the administration yields to political considerations.

By following the Brownell policies the President has aggravated the mess created by the Supreme Court's school desegregation ruling. He has come under widespread fire particularly by his handling of the Little Rock situation. It would be nice to think the administration has come to an awareness of its errors and has decided to put a new engineer in charge of the GOP political structure.

So far as the South is concerned we doubt if replacing Brownell with his understudy will make any practical difference. The administration has become the captive of the type of politics that could be termed Brownellism.

Evening Post
Charleston, S. C.
October 25, 1957

Editorial

R. M. Hitt Jr., Editor

62-98585-286

ENCLOSURE

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 25 1957	
FBI - CHARLOTTE	

Bureau

**NO CROCODILE TEARS
IN SOUTH AS BROWNELL
QUITS EISENHOWER TEAM**

THERE will be no crocodile tears shed in the South for Herbert Brownell who has resigned as Attorney General of the team of President Eisenhower. His successor William Pierce Rogers has not excited popular acclaim as yet, since he is identified a Brownell "double" in political roles.

Brownell is the man credited with scheming the political strategy of forced integration of the races in the public schools in the South, not without the "go ahead" nod from the man who invited him to be seated in his cabinet, we presume — Dwight David Eisenhower, White House incumbent whose term in office runs through 1958

Brownell presumably passed the word on to Earl Warren, titled Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, suggesting he corral his colleague, all eight of them, and pass a "law" without notice to Congress of his intent to by-pass that law-making body, the Constitution of the United States, The Bill of Rights, States Rights, to enforce an edit more harmful to racial progress than any assault by "political trichina" in the nation's history we believe.

Along with Brownell many believe should go via the route of resignation Earl Warren and his colleagues. But hold out no hope for this. If the court is to be put in its place, stripping from it arrogant legislative power, Congress faces the task of doing it — a task that ought not be an arduous one if faced with sleeves rolled and determination. The legal profession is powerful in Congress who should resent judicial abrogation of their legislative obligation.

Our neighbor to the East, The Durham Morning Herald, comments editorially on the passing of Brownell from the Eisenhower administration beneath the caption "No Lament For Brownell As Attorney General."

Attorney General Brownell's resignation points up the fact that there have been no resignations from President Eisenhower's official family which have occasioned genuine regret on the part of the public generally. Not one has done his job in such a way as to make the people sorry to see him leave his office. Rather, with each resignation there has been the prevalent opinion that it has been to the nation's advantage that the official go because a person who can do the job better can almost certainly be found.

Mr. Durkin as Secretary of Labor, Mrs. Hobby as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Gov. McKay as Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Humphrey as Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Wilson as Secretary of Defense, have all departed with the general impression that the nation is the better off for their resigning. Not one measured up to what the United States has a right to expect of its Cabinet officers. Now Mr. Brownell is resigning as Attorney General, and the same appraisal applies. In short, there is not a person in the President's Cabinet to whom that appraisal would not be applicable.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Daily Times-News
Burlington, N. C.
10-25-57
Staley A. Cook,
Editor

RE: HERBERT BROWNELL
FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL

62-98585-286

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Brownell was undoubtedly too politically minded to make a good Attorney General. He seemed to be guided more by partisan considerations than by concern for the nation's welfare. The late Senator George used to suggest that Mr. Brownell could use a few more years in law school to advantage. Perhaps the blame attaches more to the man who appointed Gov. Dewey's former campaign manager to so important a post than to the man who accepted the appointment.

The President's choice of a successor, William Pierce Rogers, has been Deputy Attorney General throughout Eisenhower's administration. A native of New York State, graduate of Colgate and law graduate of Cornell, the young man (44 last June) is a member of the same law firm of which Kenneth C. Royall, formerly of Goldsboro and former Secretary of the Army, is a member. Mr. Rogers was for four years assistant district attorney of New York, was counsel to the Senate War Investigating Committee and the Senate Investigations subcommittee on Executive Expenditures.

The South need expect no relaxation in administration pressure for racial desegregation from this appointment.

Brownell Steps Out.

The official reason for the resignation of Herbert Brownell, jr., as attorney general is that he wishes to return to private practice. But it is hard to believe that Brownell is not stepping aside to save the administration further embarrassment because of the policy adopted in the Little Rock situation.

Whether it was Brownell himself who advised President Eisenhower to send federal troops to Little Rock or whether it was a subordinate who did the legal footwork makes little difference. The policy itself has been identified with the justice department and Brownell, therefore, is responsible for it.

Right or wrong, that policy has aroused bitter feelings in the south against the administration and the Republican party. Brownell's name has become poison to southerners.

Anyone who had followed Brownell's career as attorney general would have expected him to take a forthright stand on the Little Rock situation, regardless of political implications. For Brownell has been no man to sidestep an issue or challenge while in office. And his tenure in that office has been rather longer than normal. In the Roosevelt and Truman administrations it seemed that a new attorney general was being sworn in every other year.

Brownell has served for 4½ years. In that period he has stepped on a great many toes—and probably has had occasion to cross swords many times with other members of the administration, including fellow cabinet officers.

It is not surprising, therefore, that he finally should be bowing out. But that this will mark the end of his political career, regardless what he may be saying now, is extremely doubtful. Brownell has been much too successful in politics to retire permanently to private life.

To what extent his successor, William P. Rogers, may follow a different line from that laid down by Brownell in civil rights cases is a matter for conjecture; but it must be noted that Rogers has been Brownell's deputy and that as such he undoubtedly has been responsible for much of the policy developed in the last 4½ years. Also, Rogers has been careful to point out his close association with Brownell. Nevertheless, Rogers will be able to make changes or to temper actions in a way that Brownell could not do without losing face. It is likely, therefore, that some changes will be made, especially the kind that would soothe southern feelings.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

- () Glos Ludowy
- () Michigan Editor-The Worker
- () The Daily Worker
- () Narodna Volya
- () Romanul American
- () Pittsburgh Courier
- () Michigan Chronicle
- () Detroit Free Press
- () Detroit News
- () Detroit Times
- () Michigan Daily
- () Wayne Collegian

Handwritten: Wayne Collegian

Date 10/10/50 Edition Home

Page 14 Column 2

62-98585-246

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

What Can Be Expected Of Rogers?

SENSITIVE SOUTHERNERS can expect no special favors from William Pierce Rogers, the new U. S. attorney general.

He obviously shares former Attorney General Herbert Brownell's stern views on civil rights, federal intervention and executive authority. Mr. Rogers, after all, assisted in the preparation of the very policies southern leaders so despise.

But southerners, and the nation as a whole, have the right to expect a sense of propriety in the conduct of his duties that was curiously lacking at times in the behavior of Mr. Brownell. They have a right to hope at least that Mr. Rogers will not indulge in the kind of political partisanship that lost his predecessor the trust and confidence of many Americans. Beginning with his unfortunate attack on the integrity and patriotism of former President Truman down to his later manipulations in the controversy over civil rights, Mr. Brownell indulged in partisanship above and beyond the call of duty.

It may well be that Mr. Rogers will avoid such political temptations. Although he is a close friend and confidant

of Vice President Nixon, he has a reputation for political impartiality in the performance of duties which require these traits. As chief counsel for the Senate Investigating Committee, he served with equal ease under Democratic and Republican chairmen, including the late Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina. He is credited by Washington newsmen with having been largely responsible for the committee's adoption of rules designed to protect the rights of witnesses while at the same time effecting a thorough presentation of the facts. As deputy attorney general, his principal interest has been the improvement of the administration of justice in federal courts and he has devoted much time and effort to the perfection of plans to speed the work of the courts, improve the pay of judges and attract abler men to the federal bench.

Mr. Rogers' record of conscientiousness and nonpartisanship in posts that call for at least a semijudicial attitude is a hopeful sign for a nation that is more than a little tired of political intrigue. These are clearly traits which the new attorney general should continue to develop in the important days ahead.

Charlotte News
Charlotte, N. C.
10-28-57
Cecil Prince,
Editor

Copy sent to

RE: WILLIAM P. ROGERS
ATTORNEY GENERAL

62-98585-286

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 11/7/57

FROM : J. P. MOHR

SUBJECT: HERBERT BROWNELL, JR.
 Attorney General
 Trip to Absecon, New Jersey
 Saturday, November 9, 1957

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

In connection with the Attorney General's trip, the Director stated we should alert our Resident Agent at Atlantic City and advise the chauffeur how to reach him if necessary.

I called SAC B. C. Brown and advised him of the Attorney General's trip, the method of travel, the times that we have and told him to alert the Senior Resident Agent at Atlantic City, Leo Clark. I also told him that Clark should be of all possible assistance to the chauffeur in the event of any difficulties. SAC Brown stated he would see that the necessary steps were taken to handle any situation that might develop and he also stated that Special Agent Clark could be reached at his home at Atlantic City 2-1252 or through the Resident Agency, telephone Atlantic City 6-1191.

We have taken the necessary steps to fully brief the driver of the car Charlie Smith.

JPM:DW

(3)

CC - Mr. Gauthier

EX 105

RECORDED - 81

INDEXED - 81

NOV 12 1957

63 NOV 19 1957

3/2/58
PERS. FILES

GIE 15

November 12, 1957

at 62-92585-288

RECORDED-38

INDEXED-38

132

Miss Lois Birmingham
Office of the Acting Deputy
Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Birmingham:

May I express my deep appreciation for
the thoughtfulness prompting your kind note of last
Thursday. I am particularly pleased to hear from you
in this regard, and I have always been most grateful
for the many courtesies you have shown me.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

COMM - FBI
NOV 13 1957
MAILED 19

NOV 12 4 13 PM '57
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

RGE: ogh
(3)

MAIL ROOM

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Clayton	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

November 7, 1957

Dear Mr. Hoover:

HERBERT BROWNELL

I wish to write my thanks for your
kindness and consideration during the two years

I have worked for Mr. Brownell.

Again thank you most sincerely.

Lois Birmingham
Lois Birmingham
Receptionist

RECORDED-38

EX-132

62-98583-288
NOV 14 1957

mm
ack 11-12-57
RBE

(4) Le

GIR 15

November 14, 1957

Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
Lord, Day and Lord
Cunard Building
25 Broadway
New York 4, New York

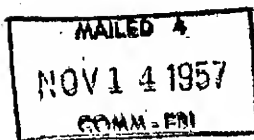
Dear General:

You will find enclosed copies of three
photographs taken last Friday which I thought you
might like to have.

With expressions of my highest esteem
and best regards,

Sincerely,

Edgar



Enclosures (3)
Described above.

RECORDED - 20

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
NOV 14 1957
289
22 NOV 15 1957

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

JRH:pwl

(3)

MAIL ROOM ☐

November 18, 1957

Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
Lord, Day and Lord
Cunard Building
25 Broadway
New York 4, New York

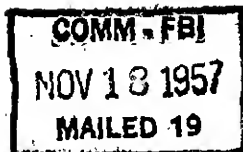
Dear General:

Enclosed is a copy of an editorial from
the October 26, 1957, issue of the "Milwaukee Sentinel"
which I thought would be of interest to you. I am sending
a copy also to Mr. Rogers.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Edgar /s/



~~Enclosure~~
Described above.

NOV 18 12 16 PM '57
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

EX 105

NOTE: Memo sent to The Attorney General on same date.

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

ENCLOS

HEH:ijj
(3)

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EX 105

62-98585-290

NOV 20 1957

76 NOV 22 1957
MAIL ROOM ☐

HSH

Good Men

In accepting the resignation of Herbert Brownell Jr. as attorney general and naming his deputy, William P. Rogers, as successor, President Eisenhower has said goodbye to one good man and welcomed another.

Mr. Brownell has done a better than competent job in a hot spot and inevitably has made some powerful enemies; for example, as chief adviser to the President in the Little Rock turmoil. This is one of the liabilities of competency in Washington and elsewhere.

Among his accomplishments are insistence on bar association recommendations in appointing of federal judges; his strong anti-communism and his influence behind the congressional bill to correct the Supreme Court decision opening FBI files to indiscriminate rummaging.

Mr. Rogers comes into office with a fine reputation as an assistant district attorney in New York under Thomas E. Dewey and Frank Hogan, and as chief counsel to the special Senate committee to investigate the defense program.

Beyond his evident capacities, his appointment continues the President's recent accent on young and vigorous men in the cabinet. At 44, Mr. Rogers is one of the youngest attorneys general we have had. Similar appointments have been those of Neil McElroy as secretary of defense and Robert Anderson as secretary of the treasury.

The developments also provide some lively political speculation.

Mr. Brownell is an experienced politician. He acquired his scars of battle in managing the Dewey presidential campaigns of 1944 and 1948. He was Republican national chairman for a couple of years. He came into his own when he quarterbacked the nomination of Mr. Eisenhower in 1952, and managed his march to the White House.

In view of this, we are inclined to make his announcement that he is not interested in running for governor of New York next year with several grains of salt. Mr. Brownell may not remain disinterested in 1958.

The new attorney general is an intimate friend of Vice President Nixon. So it is reasonable to surmise that Mr. Rogers will play an important part in the expected Nixon campaign for the presidential nomination in 1960.

To get away from conjecture, our good wishes to Mr. Brownell for a job well done and to Mr. Rogers for a job to be done.

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Boardman.....
Mr. Belmont.....
Mr. Mohr.....
Mr. Nease.....
Mr. Parsons.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tamm.....
Mr. Trotter.....
Mr. Clayton.....
Tele. Room.....
Mr. Holloman.....
Miss Gandy.....

Milwaukee Sentinel
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
October 26, 1957
George A. Tracy, Managing Editor

*memo to AG
11-18-57
HEN
Let. to Hon. Mr. Brownell
Jr. (and
Carson)
11-18-57
HEN*

① HEN

ENCLOSURE

62-78525-290



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

November 18, 1957

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTORHERBERT

T.K.
On November 4, 1957, Attorney General Brownell
handed to me the attached:

Memo dated December 18, 1952, enclosing summaries of investigations conducted by Bureau of individuals set out, copies of which were furnished to Gov. Adams.

Memo dated December 19, 1952, advising a letter received from Gov. Adams attaching list of individuals concerning whom he desired investigations - individuals set out.

Memo dated December 23, 1952, attaching copy of letter dated December 19, 1952, which was sent to Gov. Adams.

Attorney General Brownell asked that these be returned to Bureau files since he had no further use of them in view of his leaving the office of Attorney General.

It is suggested that the Records and Communications Division appropriately handle the disposition of these documents and that Bureau files reflect such disposition.

Respectfully,

F.C. Holloman

Enclosure
FCH:hbb

RECORDED
NG

62-98585-291

NOV 20 1957

ENCLOSURE

2 det + filed in serial 23
1 det + filed in serial 25
1 det + filed in serial 26
also 11/25/57 T.K.

No action
necessary
Investigative Division
such

4

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mr. Clayton ✓
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

*Brownell O.K.
on Sp. Comm. List
11-19-57
mg*

25 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT OUR
FORMER PARTNER, MR. HERBERT BROWNELL, JR., IS NOW
ASSOCIATED WITH OUR FIRM AS COUNSEL.

X LORD, DAY & LORD

NOVEMBER 12, 1957

INDEXED - 72

RECORDED - 72

52 NOV 26 1957

EX-131

62-98585-292
12 NOV 21 1957



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

November 18, 1957

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

PK

HERBERT

On November 4, 1957, Attorney General Brownell handed me the attached memo dated January 13, 1953, attaching an up-to-date list of the names of all persons Bureau had been requested to investigate and reflecting the status of each case and asked that it be returned to Bureau files as he had no further use of it in view of his leaving the office of Attorney General.

It is suggested that the Records and Communications Division appropriately handle the disposition of this document and that Bureau files reflect such disposition.

Respectfully,


F. C. Holloman

Enclosure
FCH:hbb

PK

RECORDED
NG

62-98585-293

NOV 21 1957

/ ENCLOSURE

Noted & filed in serial 42
Nov 11/25/57 F.K.

8 2 NOV 27 1957

6-340

370


CRIME REC.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, F.B.I.

DATE: Oct. 24, 1957

FROM : S. A. Andretta

SUBJECT: PARTY for the Attorney General

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

On behalf of the Committee notice of the Staff farewell party to the Attorney General and Mrs. Brownell is hereby given:

the date: Thursday, November 7

the place: The Chevy Chase Club

the time: 7 p.m.

dress: black tie

the cost: to be determined as soon as all the returns are in.

Included in the cost to be assessed will be a charge for the Staff's gift to the Attorney General. Details on this will follow also.

*no reply
re 9/25/57
10/28*

RECORDED - 81

62 98585 294

EX-143

DEC 2 1957

NOTED
B

CRIME REC.

DEC 18 1957

5/1/58

CODE

mg
CABLEGRAM

URGENT

OK per Mr. Maguire

TO: LEGAL ATTACHE, ROME
FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

Root
mem

FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT BROWNELL, JR. WILL ARRIVE AT ROME, ONE PM, MAY NINE, NINETEEN FIFTYEIGHT, ABOARD PAN AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT SIXTYSIX. YOU ARE REQUESTED TO MEET MR. BROWNELL AND EXTEND HIM ANY ASSISTANCE AND COURTESIES POSSIBLE. MR. BROWNELL WILL STAY AT THE EXCELSIOR HOTEL WHILE IN ROME. ASCERTAIN FROM MR. BROWNELL JUST WHEN HE INTENDS TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES SO HE CAN BE MET UPON HIS ARRIVAL. CABLE THIS INFORMATION AS SOON AS RECEIVED.

RECEIVED
MAY 1 1958
FBI

NR. 151

ENC. 1532-1910 BY *hjs*

CK. 1928-2020 BY *out*

APPROVED BY *me*

TYPED BY

FILED BY

1- Foreign Liaison Unit
Domestic Intelligence Division

REC:DMC

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Nease
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- Clayton
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

MAY 5 3 37 PM '58

EST REC 95

62-98585-295

sent via cable
5/1/58 5 PM Per ghus

66 MAY 9 1958

MAIL ROOM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman *JLB*
 5-19-58

FROM : A. Rosen *AR*

SUBJECT: HERBERT BROWNELL, JR.
 FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATE: May 18, 1958

Tolson ☒
 Boardman ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Nease ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

Special Agent D. F. Tackitt, New York Office, telephonically advised at 12:45 p.m., this date, that in accordance with instructions set out in Bureau letter dated May 12, 1958, captioned as above, Herbert Brownell, Jr., who was alone, was met by Special Agent Paul F. Rowlands of the New York Office, at the Idlewild Airport at 11 a.m. this date. Special Agent Rowlands escorted Mr. Brownell by Bureau automobile to the Commodore Hotel, New York City. Mr. Brownell was extremely grateful and appreciative for this assistance.

Special Agent Tackitt advised that the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Bureau of Customs, and the American Express Company also had automobiles at the airport to meet Mr. Brownell but that Special Agent Rowlands prevailed and Mr. Brownell chose to accept the Bureau's hospitality.

On the way from the airport to the hotel Mr. Brownell mentioned to Special Agent Rowlands that he and Mrs. Brownell are flying to Arizona next week for a few days to visit their oldest son, who is in school there; however, Mr. Brownell did not elaborate and requested no assistance.

ACTION TAKEN:

Mr. F. C. Holloman, Director's office, was advised of the foregoing at 2:30 p.m. this date.

- 1 - Mr. Nease
- 1 - Mr. Holloman

RLW:lgm *Jam*
 (6)

REC-13

62-98585-296

23 MAY 20 1958

EX-102

CRIME

70 MAY 26 1958 8333

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

2:45 p.m. November 5, 1958

In November and December, 1952,
and January and February, 1953,
the Director furnished

Mr. Brownell various informative
material. Copies of this material
have been maintained in this
office in order to have a record in
one place of the material so furnished. Mr. Brownell
has now been out of the office of Attorney General for
one year and, unless advised to the contrary, copies
of the material furnished to him will be disposed of.

A copy of the list of such material is attached.

Enclosure
FCH:rm
(2)

REC-83

62-98585-297

2 NOV 13 1958

EX-135

Material destroyed
11-12-58
ENCLOSURE
REC-83

CRIMINAL

67 NOV 19 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director

DATE: February 26, 1953

FROM : F. C. Holloman

SUBJECT: MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATIVE MATERIAL FURNISHED
MR. HERBERT BROWNELL, JR.

- (1) Letter, dated 11-24-52, enclosing Monographs entitled: Soviet Counter-intelligence Organizations; Training Schools and Training of the Soviet Intelligence Service; The Underground Apparatus, 1919-1952; Soviet Intelligence Communications, mailed on 11-24-52.
- ✓(2) Letter, dated 11-24-52, enclosing November issue of FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin; November insert for Law Enforcement Bulletin; Annual Report of FBI for fiscal year 1952, mailed on 11-24-52.
- R-(3) Letter, dated 11-24-52, enclosing memorandum summarizing the Department's "Program for Apprehension and Detention of Persons Considered Potentially Dangerous to the National Defense and Public Safety of the United States, mailed on 11-25-52.
- R-(4) Letter, dated 12-11-52, enclosing memorandum, dated 12-11-52, concerning the value of a commission to study the menace of Communism to internal security, personally delivered by Mr. Holloman on 12-13-52.
- ✓(5) Letter, dated 12-9-52, setting out information on Bernard Louis Gladieux, personally delivered by Mr. Holloman on 12-13-52.
- ✓R-(6) Letter, dated 12-10-52, enclosing memorandum concerning Bureau policies pertaining to employee procurement, personnel indoctrination, and training, and placement policies of the FBI, personally delivered by Mr. Holloman on 12-13-52.
- R-(7) Letter, dated 12-10-52, enclosing memorandum, dated 12-10-52, describing a program of inspections which has been in effect in the FBI for a number of years, personally delivered by Mr. Holloman on 12-13-52.
- ✓(8) Letter, dated 12-9-52, enclosing reprint of an article "Civil Liberties and Law Enforcement," from the Iowa Law Review, personally delivered by Mr. Holloman on 12-13-52.
- R-(9) Letter, dated 12-9-52, enclosing memorandum, dated 12-8-52, concerning the leakage of classified information to newspaper sources, personally delivered by Mr. Holloman on 12-13-52.

R---Copies of these items were furnished to Mr. William P. Rogers by letter dated 1-13-53, delivered by special messenger on 1-14-53.

FCH:eff

ENCLOSURE

62-98585-297

- ✓ R-(10) Letter, dated 12-10-52, enclosing memorandum, dated 12-10-52, concerning the activities of the FBI designed to lift the standards of law enforcement through training local, county and state law enforcement officers, personally delivered by Mr. Holloman on 12-13-52.
- ✓ (11) Letter, dated 12-1-52, enclosing memorandum, dated 11-28-52, concerning a summary of FBI Coverage of Communist Activities from 1940 to 1952, personally delivered by Mr. Holloman on 12-13-52.
- R-(12) Letter, dated 12-9-52, enclosing memorandum, dated 12-9-52, and several charts reflecting the administrative and operational aspects of the FBI, personally delivered by Mr. Holloman on 12-13-52.
- (13) Letter, dated 12-4-52, setting out remarks by informant that are purported to be statements made by Soviet officials who informant believes to be important officials of Soviet Ministry of State Security, personally delivered by Mr. Holloman on 12-13-52.
- ✓(14) Letter, dated 12-2-52, transmitting summary of information, dated 11-28-52, on Karl John Eisenhardt, possible designate as Ambassador to Venezuela, personally delivered by Mr. Holloman on 12-13-52.
- R-(15) Letter, dated 12-9-52, enclosing memorandum, dated 12-8-52, pertaining to matter of listing additional organizations under the President's Loyalty Order, personally delivered by Mr. Holloman on 12-13-52.
- R-(16) Letter, dated 12-9-52, enclosing memorandum, dated 12-8-52, concerning "Defense Functions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation," along with series of charts depicting our activities in the Internal Security Field, personally delivered by Mr. Holloman on 12-13-52.
- ✓(17) Letter, dated 12-9-52, enclosing memorandum, dated 12-9-52, describing the Ten Most Wanted Fugitives Program, personally delivered by Mr. Holloman on 12-13-52.
- R-(18) Letter, dated 12-9-52, enclosing memorandum, dated 12-5-52, dealing with Wire Tapping, setting forth Bureau's policy and referring to legislation which has been introduced, personally delivered by Mr. Holloman on 12-13-52.
- ✓ R-(19) Letter, dated 12-9-52, enclosing memorandum, dated 12-9-52, setting forth details on current proposal for establishment of Federal agency to disseminate information on crime and setting forth certain proposals of American Bar Association for control of local police and prosecutors, personally delivered by Mr. Holloman on 12-13-52.
- ✓ R-(20) Letter, dated 12-9-52, enclosing memorandum, dated 12-8-52, concerning bill introduced in Senate by Senator Eastland on 4-7-52. Bill designed to correct previous Act of Congress which was construed to prevent the FBI from investigating such offenses as bribery, fraud against the Government, and corruption in the Treasury Department, personally delivered by Mr. Holloman on 12-13-52.
- ✓ R-(21) Letter, dated 12-11-52, enclosing memorandum, dated 12-11-52, dealing with the confidential character of FBI files and necessity of keeping them inviolate, personally delivered by Mr. Holloman on 12-13-52.

- (22) Letter, dated 12-17-52, enclosing copy of the Elmo Roper story in the New York Herald Tribune, 12-15-52, mailed on 12-17-52.
- (23) Letter, dated 12-22-52, transmitting copy of Director's memorandum to the Attorney General, dated 12-22-52, captioned "Proposals for Organization and Management of the Department of Justice," which sets forth the Director's views with reference to certain recommendations which would affect the FBI, growing out of the Management Engineering Survey of the Department conducted by Griffenhagen Associates, mailed on 12-22-52.
- (24) Letter, dated 12-26-52, transmitting a summary of information in Bureau files on Judge Charles Edward Wyzanski, Jr., of Boston, Massachusetts, mailed on 12-27-52.
- (25) Letter, dated 12-30-52, concerning George Richardson of Philadelphia, who has been mentioned as being considered for a Department of Justice position in the Eisenhower Administration, mailed on 1-2-53.
- (26) Letter, dated 12-29-52, attaching copy of letter, dated 12-15-52, from J. Robert Walker, containing favorable comments concerning Ezra Taft Benson, mailed on 1-2-53.
- (27) Letter, dated 1-5-53, setting forth summary of information in Bureau files on George Frederick Mullen, mailed on 1-5-53.
- (28) Letter, dated 1-5-53, concerning Hal Leyda and his wife, Lois Leyda, the latter being employed by Eisenhower Headquarters in New York City, and the former having worked at Eisenhower Headquarters during the recent campaign, mailed on 1-7-53.
- (29) Letter, dated 1-9-53, enclosing summary of information in Bureau files on Frank A. Southard, Jr., and advising no derogatory information in Bureau files on Andrew N. Overby, Edward F. Bartelt, and William W. Parsons (requested by Mr. George M. Humphrey), mailed on 1-9-53.
- (30) Letter, dated 1-12-53, setting forth summary of various legislation passed and pending on the Espionage Statutes, mailed on 1-13-53.
- (31) Letter, dated 1-12-53, regarding investigation conducted to date concerning Hal and Lois Leyda, mailed on 1-13-53.
- (32) Letter, dated 1-13-53, attaching up-to-date list of all persons the Bureau has been requested to investigate for the Eisenhower Administration and the status of each case, mailed on 1-13-53.
- (33) Letter, dated 1-15-53, enclosing copy of the 1-14-53 issue of the FBI Current Intelligence Summary, mailed on 1-15-53.
- (34) Letter, dated 1-16-53, setting forth information furnished by Robert W. Howard concerning Martin P. Durkin, delivered by special messenger on 1-19-53.
- (35) Letter, dated 1-16-53, regarding agreement between United States Attorney Lane and Assistant Attorney General McInerney concerning handling of Civil Rights cases with the New York City Police Department, delivered by special messenger on 1-21-53.

- ✓ (36) Letter, dated 1-21-53, regarding appointments in the New Administration, which have been announced but on whom no request has been received for Bureau investigation, delivered by special messenger on 1-22-53.
- ✓ R-(37) Memorandum, dated 1-22-53, concerning the status of the Bureau's Appropriation, for the current fiscal year, delivered by special messenger on 1-22-53.
- ✓ (38) Memorandum, dated 1-22-53, setting forth auxiliary information developed on Spencer Miller, Jr., delivered by special messenger on 1-22-53.
- R-(39) Memorandum, dated 1-21-53, regarding Tripartite Conferences on Atomic Energy standards (Great Britain, Canada, and the United States), delivered by special messenger on 1-22-53.
- ✓ (40) Memorandum, dated 1-23-53, attaching memorandum dated 1-21-53, briefly setting forth certain general security measures and procedures in effect in the Bureau at the present time, delivered by special messenger on 1-23-53.
- ✓ (41) Memorandum, dated 1-27-53, regarding the Attorney General's Denaturalization and Deportation Program, Racketeer List, delivered by special messenger on 1-27-53.
- ✓ (42) Memorandum, dated 1-28-53, concerning the Policy on Dissemination of Information by the FBI, delivered by special messenger on 1-29-53.
- ✓ R-(43) Memorandum, dated 2-3-53, regarding Delays in Handling Civil Rights Cases, delivered by messenger on 2-4-53.
- ✓ R-(44) Memorandum, dated 2-4-53, regarding the Owen Lattimore case, summarizing inquiry concerning comments of Edward F. Hummer, Criminal Division, concerning prosecution in this case, delivered by messenger on 2-5-53.
- R-(45) Memorandum, dated 2-10-53, concerning Communications Intelligence, setting forth brief history of communications intelligence and its organizational background, delivered by messenger on 2-12-53.
- R-(46) Memorandum, dated 2-17-53, setting forth background information concerning the Interdepartmental Intelligence Conference, of which the FBI is a member, delivered by messenger on 2-18-53.
- ✓ (47) Memorandum, dated 1-28-53, regarding Liaison Activities, attaching compilation of write-ups and charts reflecting Bureau's liaison and coordination activities; also attaching letters to Honorable Sherman Adams, Assistant to the President; Major General Wilton B. Persons, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Robert Cutler, Administrative Assistant to the President; The Attorney General; and Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers, transmitting copies of the above compilation.

5-30-59

PLAIN TEXT

TELEGRAM

URGENT - PREPAID

HONORABLE HERBERT BROWNELL, JR.
2045 C STREET
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

PLEASE ACCEPT MY HEARTFELT CONDOLENCES AND SYMPATHY
IN WHAT I KNOW IS A MOST TRYING AND SADDENING TIME FOR YOU.
IF THERE IS ANYTHING WHICH I CAN POSSIBLY DO TO ASSIST YOU
OR YOUR FAMILY, PLEASE LET ME KNOW.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOTE: ASAC Adrian L. Meyer, Omaha Office, advised Wick at 1:20 p. m., 5-30-59, of the address of Mr. Brownell's mother at 2045 C Street, Lincoln. Meyer stated Mr. Brownell will arrive in Omaha at approximately 2 p. m. today by plane from New York and will be driven by his family from Omaha to Lincoln. Mr. Brownell's sister, Mrs. Theodore Bullock, resides at 2420 R Street, Lincoln, telephone Lincoln 23838. Funeral arrangements are being handled by another sister, Mrs. John Frank Helm, Manhattan, Kansas. The body will be at the ~~Ward~~ Mortuary, 1225 L Street, Lincoln, tomorrow, 5-31, and Monday, 6-1. Funeral arrangements are not yet complete.

Senior Resident Agent at Lincoln, Wayne Morrison, has offered all possible assistance to Mrs. Bullock, who will call on us if they need anything.

The family residence is 2045 C Street, Lincoln, and all members of the family are gathering there. (Telephone number is Lincoln 71560)

A floral spray has been ordered to be sent from J. Edgar Hoover and Associates. ASAC Meyer, Omaha Office, is attending to this.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

RWK:slc
(4)

ENCLOSURE

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

EX 109

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

20 JUN 1959

WESTERN UNION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 30 1959

gs
WESTERN UNION

P WBIO10 PERSONAL PD.

WUX WBI WASHINGTON DC 30 304PME .

HONORABLE HERBERT BROWNELL, JR.

2045 C STREET

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

PLEASE ACCEPT MY HEARTFELT CONDOLENCES AND SYMPATHY
IN WHAT I KNOW IS A MOST TRYING AND SADDENING TIME FOR YOU.
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OR YOUR FAMILY, PLEASE LET ME KNOW.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Brownell's Mother Dies

LINCOLN, Neb. May 29 (AP) — Mrs. Herbert Brownell, mother of former U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., died in a hospital today. She would have been 81 years old in July.

Mrs. Brownell was hospitalized last Saturday after a cerebral hemorrhage, but her physician said she had been in poor health for the last five years.

In 1949 Mrs. Brownell was selected as Nebraska "State Mother."

Besides the former attorney general, now a New York attorney, Mrs. Brownell is survived by six other children: Dr. Samuel M. Brownell of Detroit, former U. S. Commissioner of Education; Philip Brownell, Pisgah Forest, N. C.; Mrs. Theodore Bullock of Lincoln; Mrs. William Clark Trow, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Mrs. Ward Randol, Scarsdale, N. Y., and Mrs. John F. Helm, Manhattan, Kan.

Mrs. Brownell was the widow of Herbert Brownell Sr. who had been a teacher at the University of Nebraska and president of Peru, (Neb.) State Teachers College.

The Washington Post and Times Herald B-2
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date _____

MAY 30 1959

ENCLOSURE

62-98585-293

"am"
 Telegrams to
 Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr.
 5-30-59
 RWF

RWF

36

ack.

B. Brownell, Jr.
 d. 5-30-59
 N. C.

62-98585-

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

June 4th

Dear Edgar -

I appreciated very much your wire of sympathy and the beautiful flowers which you and your associates sent at the time of my mother's death. She, as I think I've told you before, was a great admirer of your public career and often spoke of the many courtesies which the Bureau representatives showed her during the time I was in the Department. Incidentally, the S. A. in Lincoln was most considerate and his offer of help while I was in Lincoln was appreciated by all my brothers and sisters.

I'm off to Argentina on a business trip on the 17th - will hope to see you on my return.

Sincerely,

Herb (Brownell)

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. McGuire ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

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RECEIVED
JUN 11 1962
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JUN 11 1962
JUN 11 1962

Rel 2-1

you

TWENTY-FIVE BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4

PERB BROWNELL

June 4th
Dear Edgar -

I appreciated very much
your wire of sympathy and
the beautiful flowers which
you and your associates
sent at the time of my
mother's death. She, as I
think I've told you before,
was a great admirer of
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Bureau representatives
showed her during the

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REC-58

62-98585-299

JUN 9 1959

CRIME REC.

325

JUN 15 1959

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Incidentally, the S. H. in
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I'm off to Argentina
on a business trip on the
17th - will hope to see
you on my return.

Sincerely,

Herb

(H. Brownell)

JUN 12 12 54 PM '59

MR JONES

James Jones
June 12

LORD, DAY & LORD

25 BROADWAY

NEW YORK 4

DIGBY 4-8480

CABLE ADDRESS
LORDATTY, NEW YORK

ALLEN EVARTS FOSTER
SHERMAN BALDWIN
JAMES S. HEMINGWAY
LOUIS M. LOEB
THOMAS F. DALY
HARRY J. RUDICK
KENNETH E. RYAN
JOHN D. GARRISON
CHARLES W. MERRITT
GARRARD W. GLENN
HENRY C. BLACKISTON
FRANKLIN B. LORD, JR.
EDMUND P. ROGERS, JR.
R. PALMER BAKER, JR.
MASON G. KASSEL
PETER L. KEANE
JOHN W. CASTLES 30

HERBERT BROWNELL
COUNSELOR

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓
M. Malone	✓

October 19, 1959

Honorable John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

Many thanks for sending me a copy of your article on "Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality." It is very well done, indeed, and I hope you will have it widely circulated.

I had hoped to see you before this on one of my Washington trips but they are usually so rushed that I don't have much time for visiting. However, I will give you a call the next time I am down.

Sincerely,

Herb
Herb (Brownell)

Herb

no report
HB/eh

REC-61

62-98585-300
14 OCT 21 1959

58 OCT 27 1959

CRIME REPT

October 8, 1961

PERSONAL

Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
Lord, Day and Lord
Cunard Building
25 Broadway
New York 4, New York

Dear General:

With regard to our recent conversation concerning [redacted] column in the October 2 edition of the "New York Herald Tribune," I am enclosing some material along the lines you requested.

b6
b7C

It is always good to have you in our corner, and you know how much I appreciate what you are doing for us.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

SENT TO THE
DIRECTOR
FOR SIGNATURE
AND MAILING
(10-5-61)

RECEIVED - J. Edgar Hoover
OCT 22 2 13 PM '61
Enclosures

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DeLoach _____
Evans _____
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Gandy _____

ENCLOSURE
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REC-29

62-98585-301

19 OCT 10 1961

October 6, 1961

PERSONAL

b6
b7C

[redacted]
[redacted]
New York Herald Tribune
230 West 41st Street
New York 36, New York

Dear [redacted]

I was surprised and, frankly, appalled when I read [redacted] column in the October 2 edition of the New York Herald Tribune which reflected so unfairly on the fine work which the FBI has done over the years.

As former Attorney General of the United States, I have had intimate experience with the FBI and am at loss to understand the reasoning behind [redacted] baseless diatribe. It is disturbing to me to witness the pages of a great and respected newspaper used as a vehicle for an attack on an organization such as the FBI which has played no small part since 1924 in safeguarding for people such as [redacted] the right to criticize. In the first place, [redacted] lays at the feet of the FBI the responsibility of curtailing crime in many areas in which the FBI has no authority to act, and he then implies that crime could be effectively dealt with by a national police force. Nothing could be more foreign to our way of life, and I sincerely doubt [redacted] would find many adherents to this type of thinking which is a step toward totalitarianism. Furthermore, when a supposedly responsible journalist belittles the efforts of the FBI in protecting children from kidnapers and sex deviates, I think there is real cause for alarm since these programs are worthwhile if they spare one innocent youngster from the horrors which these offenders are capable of inflicting. And you might like to know that I have seen accounts in newspapers concerning children who escaped sex maniacs because of what they learned from the FBI's campaign.

It is also tremendously unjust for [redacted] to dismiss so lightly and so disparagingly the FBI's effectiveness by comparing its \$127, 216, 000 budget with only some 10, 000 fugitives apprehended last year. America has indeed experienced a record-breaking crime wave, but [redacted] apparently doesn't know that the FBI is establishing commensurate records in bringing about punishment of offenders.

CEM:jrf
(5)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

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DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

I think that the fact that 96.5 per cent of the persons brought to trial in FBI cases in 1960 were convicted and 92.5 per cent of the convictions were based on pleas of guilty is indicative of the amazing efficiency of this Federal agency. [] might well have also considered the humanitarian accomplishments of the FBI's Disaster Squad which has identified victims of disasters throughout the country and the missing persons who have been reunited with their families through the FBI's fingerprint files.

b6
b7C

These are but a few of the facts; [] column is nothing more than misinformed conjecture. As a columnist and television personality, he could do far more by helping in the fight against crime rather than scornfully--and inaccurately--characterizing the FBI as ineffective.

I fear that [] emotions ran away with his judgment and caused him to forget--momentarily at least--the journalists' credo of accuracy. This column is unfortunate, and I believe it is my duty to let you know my feelings with regard to it.

Sincerely,

(For signature of Mr. Brownell)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
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 DeLoach _____
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 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
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 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-24-61

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: HONORABLE HERBERT BROWNELL, JR.
 LORD, DAY AND LORD
 CUNARD BUILDING
 24 BROADWAY
 NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK
 REQUEST TO MEET THE DIRECTOR

BACKGROUND:

Pursuant to a request from the Director's Office regarding former Attorney General Brownell, the following information is being set forth. However, only current references have been reviewed in addition to main file abstracts on Mr. Brownell.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

By letter of 10-6-61, over the Director's signature, reference was made to a recent conversation between the Director and Mr. Brownell regarding [redacted] column of 10-2-61 entitled "The FBI's Commercial." Material [redacted] was sent to him on this occasion and appreciation was expressed for having him [redacted] in our corner. The material mentioned was a letter dated 10-6-61 to [redacted] over the signature of Mr. Brownell taking issue with the [redacted] column. b6 b7C

In October, 1959, Mr. Brownell expressed appreciation for receiving a copy of the article by the Director entitled "Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality." He expressed favorable remarks about it and expressed regrets for not being able to see the Director on his trips to Washington as he is generally very rushed for time.

In response to the Director's wire of 5-30-59, Mr. Brownell in his letter of 6-4-59 expressed appreciation for the Director's condolences at the time of his mother's death. Courtesies were extended to Mr. Brownell in May, 1958, in connection with his trip to Rome.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Ingram

JMM:par (5)

63 NOV 13 1961

306

REC-44

62-98583-1302

NOV 7 1961

Jones to DeLoach Memo

RE: Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
Request to Meet Director

It is noted that Lord, Day and Lord is the law firm with which Mr. Brownell was associated prior to his taking office as the Attorney General and he resumed practice with this firm in November, 1957, upon the termination of his holding office.

b6
b7C

The possibility exists Mr. Brownell may mention his former [redacted], who has been assigned to the Baltimore Office since 10-8-61, is GS-11 and EOD 9-14-59. By letter of 4-25-60 from SA [redacted] he stated that due to basic differences between [redacted] SA [redacted] indicated that there was no instance of misconduct by either party and he stated that he had discussed his [redacted] with Mr. Brownell. He advised that he and Mr. Brownell plan to continue their close friendship following the [redacted] In August, 1961, it developed that [redacted]

In a recent investigation of Leonard Roland Glass, Former Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, the name of Anthony Russo has been mentioned. Russo is identified as "the right hand man" and Administrative Assistant to former Attorney General Brownell. The allegation on Glass is to the effect he was planted by Securities and Exchange Commission interests. This investigation was requested by the Department in April, 1961.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information.

✓

[Handwritten signatures: EJP, JRM, TS]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR

DATE: February 28, 1962

FROM : CLYDE TOLSON

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Malone ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Ingram ☒
 Gandy ☒

SUBJECT:

Herberto

Former Attorney General Brownell called from New York (Digby 4-8480). He stated his firm was counsel for Readers Digest; that there is a suit pending for libel growing out of material written by . Apparently the county indictments were dismissed on the basis of improper venue, but the libel case is due to be heard soon. Mr. Brownell has been advised that the Bureau is investigating certain aspects of the highway scandals, particularly the activities of Layman Brothers, Incorporated, of Tulsa, Oklahoma. He stated if this is true and there are to be any developments with respect to any Federal investigation they would want to put off the libel case until a later date. I told him I would check our files and would be in touch with him as to whether we have such an investigation pending.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

✓
 162-98585-
 NOT RECORDED
 191 MAR 26 1962

CT:DSS

5 MAR 23 1962

150 30
 MAR 28 1962
 XEROX
 60 MAR 29 1962

60 MAR 29 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-3-4-22-1-11

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-26-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT:

SPECIAL TOUR AND MEET THE DIRECTOR
MARCH 25, 1963

Pursuant to prior arrangements made by Mr. Tolson and former Attorney General Herbert Brownell, captioned individuals were conducted on a very special tour of Bureau Headquarters by SA [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Crime Records Division, on 3-25-63. Subsequent to the tour, they were introduced to the Director and a photograph was taken during this meeting. The Director stated he would see that they get copies of the photograph.

It is noted that [redacted] is a law partner of former Attorney General Brownell in New York City. [redacted] were most appreciative of the courtesies afforded them at FBI Headquarters and were especially thrilled at the opportunity of meeting the Director. [redacted] was given the target used by the Agent during the demonstration on the firearms range and a number of expended cartridges.

With respect to the photograph, [REDACTED] advised that they would be in Washington until late Wednesday, 3-27-63, and the photographs could be delivered to him at Room E-238, Shoreham Hotel.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to

- 1 - Mr. Tolson - Enclosure
1 - Miss Holmes - Enclosure
1 - Tour Room - Enclosure

RLR:par
(5) *pu*

51 MAR 29 1963

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EX-116

REC- 70

25 MAR 27 1963

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

March 31, 1963

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I enjoyed my trip through the F.B.I. building, and it was a great privilege meeting you. I just love the two pictures you sent me. I am going to have them framed and hung on my wall right away. The trip to the F.B.I. was the most exciting of all the things I saw in Washington.

Please remember me to

Sincerely yours,

emm

Herbert Brownell

MR. TOLSON ✓
MR. BELMONT ✓
MR. MOHR ✓
MR. CLEGG ✓
MR. CALLAHAN ✓
MR. CONRAD ✓
MR. DELOACH ✓
MR. EVANS ✓
MR. GALE ✓
MR. ROSEN ✓
MR. SULLIVAN ✓
MR. TAVEL ✓
MR. TROTTER ✓
MR. JONES ✓
TELE. ROOM ✓
MISS HOLMES ✓
MRS. METCALF ✓
MISS GANDY ✓

b6
b7C

REC-19

62-98585-304

APR 4 1963

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b6
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March 31, 1963

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I enjoyed my trip through the F.B.I. building, and it was a great privilege meeting you. I just love the two pictures you sent me. I am going to have them framed and hung on my wall right away. The trip to the F.B.I. was the most exciting of all the things I saw in Washington. Please remember me to [redacted]

Sincerely Yours,

[redacted]

109

REC-6

September 17, 1965

62-98585-305

Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
Lord, Day and Lord
25 Broadway
New York, New York 10004

Dear General:

I have received your letter of September 13, 1965, relative to the book entitled "Invitation to an Inquest," by Walter and Miriam Schneir.

We have reviewed the book and find that it is a vicious attack against the FBI, the Department of Justice and our entire legal system. The book's general theme is that Harry Gold and David Greenglass, the chief Government witnesses in the Rosenberg case, are liars and, therefore, the Government's case fails. In their efforts to discredit the Government, the authors attempt to prove that the FBI manufactured evidence in the form of a hotel registration card and that the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York joined in the fraud by knowingly utilizing this evidence. The basic claim of the book is that the Rosenberg case was developed to produce scapegoats for the theft of American atomic secrets--which secrets, the authors assert, did not exist. Moreover, it is alleged that the trial was conducted in a framework of hysteria stemming from the Korean War which made justice impossible.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. J. P. Lee

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(7)

MAILED 6
SEP 17 1965
COMM-FBI

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- DeLoach
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

SEP 30 1965

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Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.

The book contains a number of references to you as Attorney General. For example, the Schneirs (page 195) refer to a visit by Mr. James Bennett, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, to the Rosenbergs in the death house ostensibly on your behalf to make a deal if they would cooperate. They quote also from the book, "The Ordeal of Power," by Emmet John Hughes in which you allegedly told President Eisenhower that evidence existed, not admissible in court, that the Rosenbergs were the head of an espionage ring. In a footnote to this statement, the authors comment that your secretary reported you had no recollection of this matter and possessed no such evidence (page 245). In another reference (page 250), mention is made that Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, attempted to see you on the day of the execution but that you would not speak to him. The authors attribute this refusal to a scathing emotional attack upon you by Bloch earlier in the day.

This book, of course, is being hailed by the pro-Rosenberg elements in the country.

I hope that these comments will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Edgar

LORD, DAY & LORD

25 BROADWAY

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10004

ALLEN EVARTS FOSTER
SHERMAN BALOWIN
HERBERT BROWNELL
LOUIS M. LOEB
THOMAS F. DALY
KENNETH E. RYAN
JOHN D. GARRISON
CHARLES W. MERRITT
GARRARD W. GLENN
HENRY C. BLACKISTON
EDMUND P. ROGERS, JR.
R. PALMER BAKER, JR.
MASON G. KASSEL
PETER L. KEANE
JOHN W. CASTLES 30
ARTHUR B. HOOKER
REIGH F. KLANN
JOHN K. WATSON, JR.
CHARLES R. WALKER, III
FRANKLIN G. HUNT

DIGBY 4-8480
CABLE ADDRESS
LORDATTY, NEW YORK

EUROPEAN OFFICE
13, RUE PAUL VALE
PARIS 16^{ème}

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Casper ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. Felt ✓
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

September 13, 1965

2-

Dear Edgar:

I have received an inquiry about some references to my official actions as Attorney General in the Rosenberg case - these inquiries result from a new book on the subject called "Invitation to an Inquest" by Walter and Miriam Schneir.

Do you have any analysis of this book that would be helpful to me in answering the inquiries?

Sincerely,

Herb (Brownell)

Herbert⁰ BROWNELL Jr

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

HB/LL

REC-6

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62-98585-305

15 SEP. 22 1965

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SEP 22 1965

LORD, DAY & LORD

25 BROADWAY

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10004

ALLEN EVARTS FOSTER
SHERMAN BALDWIN
~~HERBERT BROWNELL~~
~~LOUIS W. LOEB~~

THOMAS F. DALY
KENNETH E. RYAN
JOHN D. GARRISON
CHARLES W. MERRITT
GARRARD W. GLENN
HENRY C. BLACKISTON
EDMUND P. ROGERS, JR.
R. PALMER BAKER, JR.
MASON G. KASSEL
PETER L. KEANE
JOHN W. CASTLES 3d
ARTHUR B. HOOKER
REIGH F. KLANN
JOHN K. WATSON, JR.
CHARLES R. WALKER, III
FRANKLIN G. HUNT

DIGBY 4-8480
CABLE ADDRESS
LORDATTY, NEW YORK

EUROPEAN OFFICE
13, RUE PAUL VALÉRY
PARIS 16^{ème}

September 20, 1965

Dear Edgar:

Many thanks for your note about the book
on the Rosenberg case written by the Schneirs.
I suspected that the book was pretty biased, and
I am glad to have your confirmation.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

REC-66

EX 109

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SEP 23 1965

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8-7ES

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 7/8/66

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

cc Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Gale

SUBJECT: INTERVIEW WITH FORMER
ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAM P. ROGERS,
7/7/66, in New York City,
REGARDING AUTHORIZATION OF MICROPHONE
COVERAGE BY VARIOUS ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Herbert Brownell

B/ [Signature]

2- [Signature]

Pursuant to instructions, I saw Former Attorney General William P. Rogers in his office, 2000 Park Avenue (The Pan American Building), at 3 p.m., 7/7/66. Assistant Director Malone accompanied me.

At the outset I told Mr. Rogers that I wanted to be perfectly frank and honest with him----just as in the days when the FBI had enjoyed such pleasant relations while he was Attorney General. He was reminded of our two previous telephonic conversations, of 7/5 and 7/6/66, and was told that the FBI more or less had its back against the wall because the Department, headed by the two Attorneys General who came after him, refused to admit the truth regarding authorization of placement of microphones, and commission of trespass in such placement. He was then briefed thoroughly regarding each phase of the [redacted] case, including the placement of the microphone on 2/7/63 for approximately two months; the frequent admitted briefing of Bobby Kennedy by Evans; notification and review of logs by the Criminal Division of the Department; and the subsequent exposure of the microphone, without logical explanation, by Solicitor General Marshall----at the behest of Katzenbach and the Tax Division.

Mr. Rogers was next shown the proposed brief submitted to the FBI by the Department----which was supposed to answer the questions raised by the Supreme Court. I then showed him our analysis of the brief and the underlined counterproposals which made it clear the FBI had operated under specific authority.

Mr. Rogers was told that it was not the FBI's idea to express in the original brief the intimation that microphone authority was initiated a decade ago by the Republicans. He was advised that this was Katzenbach's idea and that the reasons were perfectly obvious, i.e., to blame someone other than Bobby Kennedy for usage of microphones.

CDD:CSH (3)

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Mr. Tolson

I was interrupted at this point by Rogers. He stated that Katzenbach, in telephonic conversation last week, had bluntly advised him that the FBI's sole argument for authorization stemmed entirely from a memorandum sent the FBI by former Attorney General Herbert Brownell, dated May 20, 1954. Katzenbach further told him there was no further evidence, either in FBI or Justice Department files, reflecting that the FBI had authorization for usage of microphones. He stated that upon receiving this information, while he felt sorry for the FBI's position, he nevertheless refused to go along with Katzenbach's plea of sympathy, inasmuch as acceptance of such claims would have made him and Herbert Brownell the scapegoats in this entire matter.

I told Rogers that Katzenbach's claims were absolutely false and this represented further evidence that he was protecting himself and someone else. Mr. Rogers asked if we had proof, over and above verbal conversations. I replied in the affirmative and then showed him in rapid order: (1) The Kennedy signature memorandum of 8/17/61 concerning the New York Telephone Company; (2) The Assistant AG Miller letter of 5/25/61, to Senator Sam Ervin, which told of the specific number of microphones and wiretaps in usage by the FBI; (3) The memorandum to Deputy AG White, dated 5/4/61, which not only advised of the usage of microphones but specifically outlined the necessity of trespass; (4) The Internal Revenue memorandum of 2/15/61 which reflected the planning of "saturation usage" of electronic devices; and (5) The various Evans memoranda which clearly outlined the enthusiasm of Kennedy regarding FBI usage of microphones.

I told Mr. Rogers of Kennedy listening to microphone tape recordings in both Chicago and New York. At this point I asked Mr. Malone to describe the incident in New York wherein Kennedy not only listened to the tape recording but complained of the quality of equipment utilized by the FBI. Malone described this in detail.

Mr. Rogers, to put it mildly, was greatly surprised. He stated, "My God, the brazen effrontery of Katzenbach to lie like this!" Rogers then took down the date of each communication and incident of the briefing. He stated that the FBI evidence of authorization was overwhelming. He asked if there would be objections to him cramming this material down Katzenbach's throat. I replied that all of it was a matter of record and that it would appear that if Katzenbach were to involve him he should have the privilege of reviewing the record. He replied that the record

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Mr. Tolson

was perfectly clear and that he no longer felt sorry for the FBI. He added that he just couldn't understand why Katzenbach and Kennedy had attempted to lie their way out of responsibility. I told him that he, an astute politician, could easily figure the answer. He stated he knew the answer, but it never paid to lie when the other side (the FBI) held all the trump cards.

At this point Mr. Rogers placed a long distance call to Katzenbach. He was told by the AG's secretary that Katzenbach was on vacation and would return on Monday. Rogers told the secretary that he would be in Washington on Monday morning and wanted to see the AG the first thing that morning. He then told me he would brief us immediately following his meeting with Katzenbach.

I told Mr. Rogers that I would like to go back to the reference placed in the brief by Katzenbach which concerned "authorization given a decade ago." He was advised that if Katzenbach persisted in using such phraseology this would necessarily involve both him and Mr. Brownell; therefore this point should be clarified. He was advised that there undoubtedly would be press inquiries and that the FBI would not want to be placed in the position of refuting or contesting the claims of good friends. I then read to him Mr. Brownell's memorandum to the Director, dated 5/20/54, which set forth in explicit language the fact that the FBI was permitted to utilize microphone surveillances for proper discharge of its responsibilities in the fields of "internal security" and "national safety." I pointed out that the matter of trespass was clearly recognized. It was also pointed out that "national safety" most certainly embraced the field of high level, organized crime, inasmuch as gross murders, wholesale distribution of narcotics, and considerable public corruption definitely concerned the "national safety." I told him I wanted to go further; that most certainly he recalled having various verbal conversations with both the Director and former Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols relative to the subject of usage of microphones. I showed him a memorandum written by L. B. Nichols dated 4/27/54, wherein Rogers specifically told Nichols that he thought it would be a better procedure to use the Brownell memorandum as authorization, rather than go to the Attorney General in each individual case.

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CONTINUED-----OVER

Mr. Tolson

I also told Rogers that I thought he would remember the decision of the Supreme Court in the [] Case, wherein the Bureau had been cautioned by the Department to use restraint in the usage of electronic devices, rather than placing such devices on small-time hoodlums, as happened in the case of []. I told Rogers that most certainly such phraseology meant that it would be satisfactory to use such devices on high-level racketeers and hoodlums.

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Rogers thought for a moment or two. He then stated he would stand back of any memorandum in Bureau files which quoted him. He reiterated that he did not want himself or Brownell to become the scapegoat in this matter, inasmuch as it appeared perfectly obvious that Katzenbach and Kennedy were trying to embarrass both him and Brownell.

I asked him what reply he would make if the press contacted him regarding the language Katzenbach proposed to send to the Supreme Court. He stated he would make "no comment" to the press if it was clearly indicated that it would embarrass the FBI. He added, however, that if Katzenbach was deliberately attempting to embarrass him and Brownell, he would fall back on the Brownell memorandum of 5/20/54 and go no further. He stated that such a position would certainly not harm the FBI in any manner.

I told Mr. Rogers we deeply appreciated the time he had given us and that, in conclusion, I felt certain we could count on him. He stated if there was any doubt in my mind he would be very happy to call the Director at that moment and explain his position. I told him there was no doubt in my mind; however, he should feel free to call the Director at any time. He then telephonically contacted the Director while Mr. Malone and I were in his office.

Upon preparing to depart Mr. Rogers' office, he asked us up to the Pan American rooftop club for quick refreshments, where we briefly went over the above-mentioned conversation a second time.

RECOMMENDATIONS:



1. I will see Deputy AG Ramsey Clark as early as possible on the morning of 7/8/66 and clearly advise him of our interviews with both former AG Rogers and Courtney Evans, and Clark will be told that all we want is a truthful presentation of the facts. He will be given the facts of my interview with Rogers. He will also be told that if he still thinks that Evans is vague he should send for

CONTINUED-----OVER

Mr. Tolson

Evans as of that specific moment and interview him in my presence. Clark will be told that we have no intention of being made the goat in this matter. He will also be advised that we are perfectly willing to place our documents of proof before Senator Edward Long's committee if it becomes necessary to do so.

2. Marvin Watson will be briefed immediately following my interview with Ramsey Clark.



February 1, 1972

Honorable Herbert Brownell
Lord, Day and Lord
25 Broadway
New York, New York 10004

Dear Herb:

I was most happy to hear that you received the Annual Gold Medal Award of the New York State Bar Association. They could not have selected a more distinguished or deserving man to be awarded their highest honor, and with pride I join your many friends in congratulating you.

With my best personal regards,

Sincerely,

Edgar

REC-15

62-98585-307

MAILED 5

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FBI

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19 FEB 2 1972

NOTE: Mr. Brownell is on the Special Correspondents List and is known to the Director on a first-name basis. Assistant Director in Charge Malone advised on 1-31 of Mr. Brownell's receipt of this award.

JWD:ped (4)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Waikart _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

57 FEB 4 1972

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